We are highly gratified to learn from the Saltimore American, that the unfortunate difficulty between Messrs. Clay of Kentucky, persons not members of the body, but whose tily adjusted .- A letter from Washington, published in that paper, dated the 11th inslani, says:

" I am happy to state that all apprehensions arising from the unexpected difficulty between Mr. Cley and Mr King have been put to rest by the entire and sausfactory set tlement of the effair. Mr. Clay will leave Washington to-day or to-morrow, and will pass thro' your city."

Various versions of the affair are affost; but we believe there is no coubt bot Mr. King wrote a challenge in the Senate while that body was in session, and sent it to Mr. Clay, which he accepted. The object of the notes which passed between them was immediately suspected, and both parties were bound over. The cause is explained by the following extract from a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot :

An attack on Mr. Clay of Kentucky was made by Mr. Smith of Connecticut; and a studied attempt to be as offensive as possible. He was, however, though exceedingly unparliamentary, not very severefor the whole put of his assault consisted in the attempt to bring down Henry Clay to a level with Francis P. Blair.

Mr. Clay rose, and said he saw he was the object of attack-concerted attack ; and, as on former occasions of a similar kind, he stood firm and collected, ready, to repel assoult from whatever quarter it might come. He had spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen scemed to think, by an irregular inference, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclatmed it. No one had done so-but the man in the corner, (continued Mr. Clay pointing not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the inference. I make no answer to hun. A gentleman, however, who considers himself responsible, (Mr. King bowed) has gone one step farther, and undertaken to classify me with this partizan editor of the Glube. mentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He hed spoken of the libels and calumnies daily published in that paper. He never saw any article relating to him that was not full of untruths and misrepresentations. Ile had reminded the Senator from South Carolina of its attacks on him as "John Cate. line Calhoun," as "a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his torn." He had said, be considered the Globe a libel, and its Editor a libeller. "And now, under these circumstances, (said Mr. Cisy with peculisr distinciness and emphasis) for the Senator of Alabama, to put me on a lever with him is false, untrue and cowardly." Mr King made no reply ; but was seen to write for a few minutes and soon after to leave the Chamber with Dr Linn. It was immediately rumored about among the large assemblage that he intended to send a hostile message to Mr Clay; and the excitement became intense.

petent, and their the dep bitrary, wich frupt, and ruinous to the them, and h measures as Lyra best interests of the country. So it was equally men of such to the right of every member to deliver his sentibilities have ments without reserve on the character of all The affairs of and King of Alabama, has been satisfacto- names or characters were connected with the service are in subject under debate, and all brought before the months of pet Senate as candidates for appointment to office. to disentangle All this a member has a right to do under no

gress

other reaponsibility than that which his own con science and public opinion impose. But while this right was clear and undeniable, was essentise to the due discharge of official duty, and was in no case to be restrained, the same liberty did not extend to the language of Senators towards conceal his past blunders and derelictions each other, or in reference to their motives. In speaking to or of each other, the utmost respect and decorum ought ever to be preserved, all personality avoided, and especially all imputation of improper motives. Under these impressions

as to the privileges of debate, and guided by these rules. Mr. C. had spoken, a few days since, of the elder editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was then proposed to dismiss from the office of printer to the Senate. Had not that individual been thus legitimatley & directly before the body, he should have forborne, as he had always hitherto, in his public station, forborne, to say a word in regard to him or the paper which

he edits. Notwithstanding ten years of the most unparalleled abose and wanton and un-Mr. King, of Alabama, followed, and made senpulous attacks of himself, Mr. C. had remained silent, and so he should still have temained; but, when the same of that person was directly before the Senate, and his character and conduct of a public journal became a legitimate subject for consideration, he had felt it to be his right to speak of him in the terms he had done.

When, on the next day, the Senator from Ala-When Mr. King finished his harangue, bama (Mr. King) addressed the Senate, he must say that while that gentleman was speaking, he them ; but we shall, at least, be informed had thought that there wis, on his part, a studied, a premeditated, and, as helbelieved, a preconcerted design to make an assault npon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had, but a day before, declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libelier, and of his paper as libellous, be did not doubt that his object was a personal of. fence to Mr. C. It was under this impression that Mr. Clay had addressed to the Chair sume remarks which he had intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator.

But it was due to the Senator from Alabama as well as to himself to state that he had stoce million and a half than the sum stated, we to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut,) whom I do received satisfactory information, on which he venture confidently to predict. placed implicit reliance, that here had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C. or to cast the slighest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had therefore been mistaken as to the design which he had supposed that Senator to entertain; and he must have entirely misapprebended the language employed. Ready, there-This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparlia- fore, at all times promptly to repair an injury as expended on the (nominal) repair of United he hoped he ever should be to repel an indignity, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to repel, and without any regard to the nicety of mere technical forms, to which these acquained with him well knew he never attached great importance-under the circumstances as thus explained, and with the understanding which he now had of the real intentions of that Senstor, it was with infinite pleasure he now declared every epithet in the least derogatory to him. to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn. [This declaration elicited a spontaneous burst of applause from the surrounding audience, who had passed. The CHAIR, however, interfered and the applause was immediately suppressed.] Mr. KING said: I concur with the Senator from Kentucky as to the duty which every Sena tor owes to himself and to the body of which he is a member. He should studiously avoid all personalities, and keep himself strictly within the rules of order, and never depart from decorum in debate. I have long been a me uber of this Senate, and I can fearlessly appeal to my brather Senators to say whether on any occasion I have violated prescribed rules, or been guilty of indecorum in debate. The Senator from Kentucky, from whoever he received the information, has not been misin-Land Office formed. That Senator having, with his charac-The sales teristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the in- amounter jurious expressions used by him, I now feel my- | fro self at liberty to state, and I do it in the same de spirit of frankness, that nothing which was said by me was intended to be personally offered that Senator ; nor was it my designed. ner to derogate from his character as a gentleman or man of honor. I make this statement with pleasure; for, while I am always prepared Ohio, o'clock the Senate adjourned without taking to defend my honor when assailed, I carefully Indiana, avoid attacking others. Rinois, Mr. Preston stated that he could not repress Missouri, the feelings which prompted him to congratu-Alabama. late the Senate and the country upon the honor-Mississippi able adjustment of this painful controversy .--Louisiana, The gentlemen had acted as became their high Michigan, character and distinguished position-affording Arkansas, an example for the future, of a fearless and can Wisconsin, did course under circumstances of apparent diffilowa, culty; while the painful suspense in which the Flerida, Senate had been involved for some days would

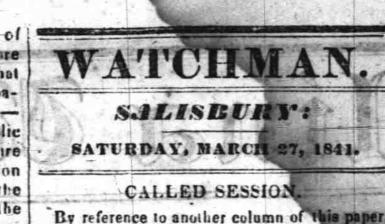
uspices. The beads of have heavy work before ignate for the country that nd high business capaected to perform it.branch of the public cr. and it will require stematic investigation arrange them. In the

Treasury and Post Office Departments, the task will be especially difficult and protracted. The natural talent for complication possessed by Mr. Woodbury is almost proverbial, and when we reflect that a desire to of duly would afford a motive for its extraordinary exercise on the eve of his retirehe has left the affairs of the Treasury in a state of almost hopeless confusion.

"We have full confidence, however, in the capacity and diligence of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing; he will track the late incumbent through all the sinuosities and doublings of his official course, and we have no doubt that when the fruits of his labors shall be laid before Congress, the people will hold up their hands in asfeel convinced, will befile the present ad- pense which will attend it. ministration in their search into the official

mysteries of their predecessor, save the absence of the proper record. If those predecessors have covered po their tracks, by destroying in some instances, be impossible to trace acts of profligacy to the individual functionaries who authorized or sanctioned how money has not been expended, and thus be depled to estimate in the aggregate if not detail; the amount out of which the

nation has been swindled. "If we are not marvellously mistaken, the affairs of the Post Office, during the period requisite for a member of Congress to possess of their administration by Amos Kendall, and is of the right political stamp. But let will afford a fruitful subject of investigation. That there was a deficit in the funds of the be but one candidate, and thus we will secure department when vacated, and which has the benefits of a long faught battle. since increased, we have already, been informed; that it will prove to be nearer a



vill be found President Harrison's Proclamation, convening Congress on the 31st of May next, litical capital, elected Blair & Rives, out of n extra session.

The propriety of this measure has been questioned by some very able men, on the score of expense, which will be heavy, whilst a great ma ment, there is every reason to suppose that jority of the Whigs look upon it as indispensable to the wants of the Country.

When it is recollected in what state our finan ces have been brought by the miserable quackery & experimenting of the party just out of power, and the present consequent gloom and distress every where overshadowing the nation, the propriety of an Extra Session of Congress cannot for a moment be doubted ; and we feel assured that the good which may be accomplished by it tonishment and indignation. Nothing, we will greatly out weigh the necessary heavy ex-

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Now that the matter of an Extra Session of Congress is settled, we hope that some movement towards bringing out a Whig candidate for this District will be speedily had, or some gentleman of ability and qualifications will present himself for the suffrage of the people. We are more favorably disposed to the latter, than to attempt to nominate by a Convention, at this

late day. The Whigs of the District care not so much for the man if he has the qualifications there be no split in the Whig ranks. Let there

The names of several gentlemen-all able men too, have been mentioned privately among us; but as yet none of them have been an-

here that we have heard of. If they do bring out

a candidate, we suppose it will only be for the

purpose of keeping their party together, or to

take advantage of scisms in the Whig ranks, in

THE INAUGURAL.

case there should be any.

Printer to the Senate.- The Locoloco newspapers throughout the country, are making an By the Presiden out-ery about the procedure of the Extra Session of the Senate in relation to the dismissal of Blair Whereas sunds & Rives, as Printers to that body. Our readers matters, princip are apprised of the conduct of the Van Buren dition of the rev Party, on this subject, a few hours before their power departed from them. How they forced country, appear upon the Whigs their corrupt favorites, as a reelderation of C ward for past service ; or, foreseeing the course than its next annuof the Whigs, and with the view of making poan extraordinary necessary, in r whose certain dismissal they might manufacture tion of the two a little. Under this view of the subject, to say practicable, I d nothing of the characters of the individuals, the proclamation, con Whigs stand perfectly justified in the eyes of all Congress, to a liberal men for dismissing them. of Washington; o But it is said in dismissing Blair & Rives, they

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made a breach equal to the violation of a law. the thirty-first day This is a mistake : They have only carried out require the Senator a rule practiced on for some years past, which is, then and there to r that each Congress shall select its own Printers. ceive such informal Do they deny that this has been the custom? of the Union as

The destructives are endeavoring to palm and to devise and off on the peuple, as extracts from genuine. Whig the good of the papers, numerous articles abusing, without meain the exercise of sure, General Harrison's Insugnral Address, and tion, to require. opposing principles therein advanced. Among the papers thus extracted from, and reputed to be seal of the Unit Whig, we notice the New York Herald. That and signed the sa paper is not a Whig journal. Its editor holds to no politics, no faith or principles that any one else holds to. de is as much Locofoco as Whig, nor is he a fair dealer with either. Ilis paper is the most vulgar, profane, demoralizing sheet issued from any press in the United States.

IP Locofoco Fair Dealing .- The last Carolinian says that General Harrison has acknowledged in his Inaugural Address that he was elected to the high office of President of the United States, by duluding his fellow citizensby cheating them into his support. BET Reader, examine the General's Address, and see if you can find such an acknowledge-

Extract from the Garbling .- In the last Carolinian we notice

piece of Garbling perpetrated on Gen. Har-

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, made a poor abusive speech of a few minutes which nobody seemed to notice.

Mr. Presion, then rose and made a powerful argument in favor of the resolution for dismissal. The remarks of Mr. Huntingdon and Mr. Henderson, in the early part of the day, on the same side, were also peculturly forcible and conclusive. At three any question.

MR. CLAY AND MR. KING.

Monday, March 15, 1841. Soon after the Senate came to order-Mr. PRESTON rose and addressed the Senate as follows : It is, I am sure, painfully with in the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the partlamentary decorum of its pro eedings, is, under soy circumstances, deeply to be regretted-but especially in the present ease. nasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished standing. It might well be supposed, that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of existence of misapprehension, and to state succincily the mode in which it occurred. On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from ... Kentucky conceiving that the remarks of the . Senator from Alabama were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront-language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Sonator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be perunally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, announce, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief that, on a announced, the honorable and ficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded—by the Senate and the country. Mr. CLAY said he shared with the gentle-man from South Carolina (Mr. PRESTORTION to the series of man from South Carolina (Mr. PRESTON) in the regret which he had manifested, on account the occurrence, disturbing the usual harmony and good feeling which prevail in the Senate, to which he had alloded; and he bore with pleathe appeal which he had just presented Before he (Mr. C) proceeded to respond partibularly to that appeal, he wished to submit a tract the following from the New York low general observations to the Senate to trgard to the privileges of Congressional or Parliamentary debate

be, he trusted, a guaranty for the cautious maintenance of a scrupulous forbearance in debate hereafter.

Again he congratulated the gentlemen, the Senate and the country.

[On the conclusion of these remarks, Mr Clay rose and advanced to Mr King, and shock hands with him, amidst loud applauses from Senators and auditory.]

From the Richmond Whig.

"The shameful waste of the public mo-We have been frequently asked whether the

ney in the navy department is a matter of notoriety. Disbursements seem to have been made without an inquiry whether the work they were designed to pay for had been performed; and the consequence has been that tens of thousands of dollars have States vessels, which seem, if we may judge from the results of after examination, to have undergone no repair et all. Draft, too. of various classes have been purchased at enormous prices, for the use of the service, and almost immediately sold for a mere song. These known facts, to say nothing of what is behind the curtain, indicate the propriety of strict examination into the operations of the Navy department.

"Neither are the State and War Departments, without claims to the notice of a reform administration. In short the main business of the new administration for months to come is investigation. The people expect it; they have been in the dark for the last four years, and they want to know what has been going on while their eyes were blindfolded."

General Land Office.

This Report includes the operations of the ts of the years 1839 and 1840. lands during the year 1839 6,382 87, and the net proceeds paid into the U. S. Treasury, period, were \$7,076,447 35 e shows the number of acres nd the net receipts, in each of the follow-

	ACRES.	RECEIPTS.	1
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14			1

Grand Total, 4,976,382 87 \$7,076,447 35

The sales for the first three quarters of the year 1840, in the same States and Territories, amounted to 1,696,617 42 acres, and the payments into the Treasury. to \$2,630,217 25 .-The largest amount of sales for this year, was in Missoari, 468.869 acres; the pext largest, in Iowa Territory, 372.374 acres.

1839, were \$209,739 40; in 1840, for the three quarters, \$110,595 50.

rison's Inaugural Address, that is as shameless as Concord, on the 11th it is untrue. Gen. H. is made to say that he was promoted to the Presidency by deluding-Locofocos will have out a candidate for Concheating his fellow citizens ! gress, this year, in this District, but are unable to answer. There have been no movements

JOHN W. SYNE, Esq, the able Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, has been nomi nated by a portion of his fellow citizens as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Virginia.

The Senate adjourned its extra session, to preach a se sine die, on the 15th inst., after passing upthe causes and re and that the Rul on all the business which the President affectionately urg had to lay before them. the Pastors in

Miles Elliott, has been appointed Surveyor and Inspector at Hertford, in this State.

A QUEER MOVE.

In the Fayetteville North Carolinian of the 6th of February, there was an article headed 'Thomas Loring, erg. Editor of the Standard,' calling upon us to publish certain articles and expose some of the doings of the Federal Whiggery at Raleigh. This was all very well ; none could of ject to marks for your the zeal manifested by the Editors of the pective state of North Carolinian. We wrote an answer to this call; it was not published by our friends of the Carolinian. We published of the univers several articles of the character indicated in the "call;" those have not been conied. Although the call was entirely gratuitous, having neither hastened the publication of our articles, nor added to their import, yet we took it in good part. The Tarboro' Press also published the 'call, but failed to insert our answer, and, we believe, printed but a small part of the matter called for. What is the meaning of all this ?- Raleigh Standard.

Sure enough, Mr. Loring, what is the meaning of it? Do the Carolinian and Press doubt your statements ? Have you this tenacious cu varied from well known truths in one or more particulars ? and can it be for that reason they decline publishing your 'expose of the doings of the Federal Whiggery at Raleigh ?? Lash them into measures Loring ; or frighten them by your thunder at M Olympus-that's the way to treat them.

From the American Almanac. POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT. RATES OF POSTAGE

On a single letter composed of one piece of paper. ams has done well-For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts. ple think they can fit

ing-and let us div this communication The Hon Lewis lar bas again an The reasons he ad plausible, and some of them are so view: The imp entertain, is, that of the district, he n plaudits of his co Se. There is cen as well as much It is the province how far Mr. W1 tode and continued voice avails, we c a very difficult man of higher. ence, and fidelity. lative functions. capable of soaring intensely gazes I all their conceiled an egg sland oa e them the way to o distinction - but au sess the innate and that distinction should adopt linat ations connected will

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE

ing States and Territories, in 1839 :-

The expenses of the different Land Offices in

We invite the attention of the reader to the extracts below, in relation to General Harrison's

Inaugural Address. The disagreement among the Locofocos as to the merits and character of that paper, we consider a decided commendation, showing at once that their animadversions are founded in a settled purpose to oppose it,

whatever its merits-Certainly indicating that there are no glaring faults.

All the extracts are taken from strong Locofocu papers. Speaking of the Address as a literary produc

tion, the Raleigh Standard says-

"We are not disposed to be captions in com menting upon this State Paper ; bat one cannot but be struck with the marked difference between the Inaugural of Harrison and the productions of the upright and talented Statesman who pre ceded him, and of the immense intellectual su periority of Mr. Van Buren, as well as of all the other Presidents, over the present incumbent.'

On this subject, the Lincoln Republican says " The Address is well written - perhaps rather pedantic in style, having the usual allusions to Roman and Grecian history, which character ze the General's writings on all subjects and al ccasions."

Sorely if there was "immense superiority " in the productions of Mr. Van Buren, the critic of the Republican would hardly have said that he Address was " well written."

The Camden Journal, after raising some docrinal objections, says-

"The paper is ably drawn up, and is occa sionally eloquent."

How very different are the optics through which these Locofocos see things !

Of that part of the Inaugural which allode to the subject of abulition, the Standard says -"His remarks on the subject of Abolition ar very unsalisfactory."

On the same part, the Ballimore Republican remarks-

"On the subject of Abolition he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions, and internal concerns of others; and it is the only, or almost the only

Every Benator had the most perfect right t speek with the atmost freedom of those wh

LABOURS OF HERCULES.

It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Harrison has selected for his Cabinet gentlemen of laborious habits and business talents : for if all accounts are to be credited, they have a mighty task before them. Every branch of the public service is in a confused, ruinous and dilapidated conditionthe result of ten years of quackery, imbecility, corruption and prodigatity. If all the mischiel, which has been done can be repaired-if in four years the public service can be restored to its ancient vigor, efficien-

In the prosecution of their labors, we anticipate revelations-disclosures of waste and serruption, which will make the Americap people still more to rejoice at their despre.testimony to the honorable and high-minded liverance from the domigation of the dynasfeeling which had prompted that Senator to make 117, which has so long plagued and harrassed them.

> In connection with this subject, we ex-Star :

" The Task of Investigation .- The new and the business of government is in pro- sale at this Office. [March 27, 1841.

During eight years, from 1833 to 1840 both one respecting which he is so." inclusive there were sold in the above named States and Territories, 56,842 806 acres, and the receipts therefor, paid into the Treasury, were \$72,269,749 58. The largest sales were in Illinois, 9,244,506 acres; the next largest, in Indiana, 8,622,856 acres, in Michigan and Mississippi, a fraction short of 8,000,0000 each. There was proclaimed for sale at the different Land Offices in 1840, opwards of thirteen millions and a half of acres, and the quantity prepared for marke:, but not yet proclaimed, will make an aggregate of nearly twenty three millions of acres It is estimated that the quantity now in preparation for market, and which will be ready during the ensuing eighteen months, together with that already prepared, and that preclaimed, will amount to thirty one millions of acres. - N. Y. Jour. Com.,

Last Sabbath morning, our heavy heart was cheered by the sweet and mellow notes of the swallow-that beautiful harbtoger of Spring, fresh from the sunny climes of the South Gaily he flew over us, chattering his well known tones circle after circle he lightly described in rapid succession, and at last, like a spot disappeared in the West. Long after he became invisible, the musical tones of that dark plumed bird, were wafted to our ear on the genial breeze, that softly glided by us like the fund sigh of one beloved. Hope entered our breast, and again bappiness seemed before us. - Charlotte Jour al.

YONSTABLES' Blank Warrants with Ex administration is now efficially organized. U ecutions neatly printed, on fine paper for

The Western Carolinian says-" In the whole address we find no reference to great principles, or fundamental ductrines, but is made up of vague disquisition on our form Government," &c.

The Canden Journal remarks-

"There is one point in this address, however, which is explicit, clear, distinct, and easily understood."

The Journal, then, it seems, is a little more liberal than the Carolinian. But hear what the Lincoln Republican says respecting the subjects treated on in the Inaugural.

tional debt, a distribution of the proceeds of the it is published, 11 cents. public lands, and others necessary to their adop-1100.5

Let the above extracts suffice to show the conflicting views of the Locofocoj Press of Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address.

TENNESSEE.

A State Convention was held at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the 4th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for the office of Governor, when JAMES C. JONES, of Willson county, was nominated, and will be run by the Whigs of that State. Mr. JONES is a gentleman qualified in every respect, for the office, and well deserving the high bopor.

Shamelessness .- Locofuco newspapers.

Over SU and not exceeding 80 " 12] " Over 80, and not exceeding 150 " 181" Over 150, and not exceeding 400 Uver 400 miles,

A letter composed of two pieces of paper is charged with double these rates ; of three pieces, with trible ; and of four pieces, quadruple .-" One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, shall be charged with quadruple postage; and at the same rate sendeavoring to surma should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried cut of the State, not-carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. " These measures are a National Bank, a na- Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, 11 cis. per sheet. Do: do. dist over 100 miles, 24 " If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles,

Do. do. dist. over 100 miles. 6 " " " "Every Printed Pamphlet or Magazine which contains more than twenty four pages, on a royal sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets. The cullective sovere printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less therefore, practically a size, shall be charged on a full sheet.

The pustage on Ship Letters, if delivered at erations of practical and he office where the vessel arrives, is 6 cis; if to be hinted at-for the conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the The Whig party, aller l ordinary postage:

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rial Bird directs his a life, and immortality lerms, the mere po rized-the magna general and permanent To distinguish, the the Kite in the comin Congress, will be the lors-if, as we appre present themselves lective franchise through which an exu men can exercise their supremacy in a politicu the majority .- These

struggle, has gained the u