And conscience, truth and honesty are made, "To rise and fall, like other wares of trade."

This innovation was entirely unknown to the earlier trial by Jury. An anomaly in the history of jurisprudence, it is productive of no good, and the source of many evils. No suits are so annoying, so complicated, and so uncertain as these appeals. The records and pleadings are wrong, papers are lost or mislaid, new points are raised, new issues are joined, new witnesses are called, new counsel are employ. ed, the whole action is changed, delay ensues with double expense to the public, and double cost to parties. So too, sir, if a party before a Justice of the Peace desires the opinion of your Superior and best Court in a naked qustion of law involved, he must encumber it with a mock trial in the county Court, and pass through the paying prdeal-two sets of costs to Clerks, Sheriffs, lawyers and all. If he chance to be in bumble circumstances, and "the means" fail on the "way up," he falls and is crushed beneath the influence of his more powerful adversary. This, sir, is a refusal of right. 'Tis oppression, palpable oppression.

In fine, sir, these Courts are nothing but a stumbling-block at the door of Justice. Their whole tendency is to tax justice, to delay justice, to defeat justice. They not only breed litigation, but perplex and prolong litigation .-They serve as never failing feeders to all our higher tribunals, and thereby impair their efficlency, and derange our whole Judiciary.

This measure, sir, will relieve these Courts of their most unpleasant duties, their most onerous burdens. It will leave them in the full exercise of all matters legitimately pertaining to the magistracy of the County. It will then be their pleasure and their pride, to secure fidelity, accuracy, and economy in all our probate policy and County regulations.

Furthermore, sir, this bill will accomplish its main great object, the more speedy and certain administration of justice. With smaller circuits and fewer Courts, more care and attention will be devoted to the business of the Causes will always be better prepared, and better tried. Throw upon your three Superior Courts the whole undivided responsibility of despatching the Jury business of the county and it will be done. They will then try more suits, and try them far more satisfactorily than all our present Courts together .-We may have less litigation-less crime. We will get clear of all appeals from issues of fact from our County Courts. We will have few or no intricate questions of Jurisdiction arising between our different Courts. Our Pleadings and Practice, so simple in themselves and admirably adapted to economy and despatch, might then be made to answer some useful purpose in expediting business. With a Court every four months many Equity causes (now going to the Supreme Court.) might be heard and disposed of on the circuits. The collection of debt would be even more steady and regular than at present. The perpetrators of high crimes would be brought more speedily to justice, and without the enormous expense now attending such prosecutions, with only semiannual Courts. Uniformity and order would pervade the whole frame work of the system. And above all, a spirit of equal justice would then mark the whole administration of the Law. People now talk of themselves as fortunate or unfortunate, if they fall into the hands of this or that tribunal. Right is regarded as a thing of chance - and every where is heard the "glorous uncertainty of the Law." Need I say, sir, from this fountain, justice will flow to all alike. Its streams will be purer : its waters

But, Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said the County Courts exert a salutary influence in attaching our people to their laws, and in binding them to our State. After due reflection, I am unable to perceive any such results. But if the argument have any force, this measure does not weaken it. These Courts are not abolished, but merely pruned of their overgrown and unwieldly powers. Originally they were not Courts of Record. Their establishment in England was a miserable stroke of British Policy. Really insignificant, they were kept up with great pomp and splendor, to delude the masses, and, by the specious show of liberty, reconcile them to the oppressions of monarchy. The Earl and the Bishop feigned to sit in Council with the humble Freeholder, while they secretly ruled-him with a rod of iron .-And in those days; ere the art of Printing had shed abroad its woundrous lights, and illumined the darkness of every home, the illiterate multitude there assembled to hear read the "Last Acts of Parliament," and to hear proclaimed the most noted instances of outlawry." Surely these reasons do not apply to our times, April 6. or to the free institutions under which we live. The enlightened people of this Country know that they may the better feel and enjoy their freedom, and assume to act the part of that " wise fool" King James the First, is an insult to their virtue and intelligence, and a mockery Their proverbial incompetency, the enormous expense, and the untold deeds of injustice and oppression there practiced under the " fair colours of the Public good," have brought them into utter disrepute. Where is the evidence of their happy influence on our people? Where the evidence of attachment to our Laws and institutions? Where the evidence of affection for our soil? Where the evidence of contentment amongst us? We have blindly flattered our once high and proud position. With all litical friends.

sons. She is now ranked only as the 12th State in the Union! Since 1790, the States of New York and Georgia, each at that period ministered, and from the known facility with less populous than she, have doubled nine times; North Carolina has not doubled once! While the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, not then in existence, now

all exceed her in population! Where then, sir, are the fruits of our superior laws, our unrivaled institutions ! With near They descover the weight of opposing evidence, a hundred years upon her brow, what has N. and then prepare to meet it. Testimony is Carolina accomplished for herself, for her people, or her posterity? I recur, sir, to these with painful humiliation. All I have said has been uttered with deep regret. But I cannot close my eyes to the warming lights of truth and experience now before us.

"'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts " Or carry smiles or sunshine in my face,

"When discontent sits heavy at my heart. In our happy delusion, we have clung so inveterately to the idle absurdities of the past, that our people have lost all hope of future improvement. Cold as death to all the impulses of genuine State pride, we lie prostrated in the depths of despair. The world never saw a more striking instance of self neglect, of self abandonment. We have been completely bewildered on the subject of national politicks .-Our Public men and our people have lived, and fed, and flourished on party strife. We have followed the bubble at Washington. That has long been the cry of our affections; we must now hend our eyes homeward. We must learn to study and understand our true position and its courses. We must arouse ourselves to the consideration of all our own great interests .-We must enlist our people in behalf of their Reform and Improvement, agricultural, financial, social, judicial, educational and political, is pointing onward to the goal of perfection in civilized life; and the twenty nine sister States of this glorious Union are vieing with each other as "first in the race." We, sir, cannot stand still. We cannot live in this age and not improve. We must advance-we must move forward. Call it innovation, progression, revolution, or what you please, we must retrench and reform, economize and improve: must search out error and correct abuse herever found; must confer on our people all the benefits of the age in which we live, and extend to them all the advantages enjoyed by those of other States.

heavy and unnecessary burthens, and redound a costly experimental toy. Both of these the representative of a public spirited constituency, I am prepared to go for a thorough system of State Reforms and State Improvements, equal to the emergency in which we are placed. I go, sir, for building up a State policy, which we may boast of as our own, a North Caaolina Policy, which shall override party politics and

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco to his friends in N. Y., indicates the opening of a profitable trade with the gold regions in ready-made houses : SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.

Do not forward me the goods ordered in my last, but in their stead send me three or four middling sized house frames, complete. rent of these will be a fortune to me. place is already full of goods of all kinds, and they sell at low prices, while, from the amount of property here, and the greater amount on its way, rents are very high. One hundred dollars a month is paid for a small room. Lumber is worth a high price; indeed it cannot be bought

You have no idea of the scarcity of houses. People are living in tents, stables, or in any place that can be obtained. A bed cannot be had for any price.

If any of your friends are about to come here, advise them to bring plenty of clothes.

The weather here is very cold at present. We have ice, hail, snow, and plenty of mud.

FOR CALIFORNIA. The ship Glenmore sailed from Baltimore on Tuesday last, having on board the "Madison California Company," numbering seventy-five persons. The property which the Company takes out for its own uses and investment is es-

timated at \$125,000. The Boston papers of Tuesday announce the liant effect." sailing from that port of five vessels filled with passengers for California, viz : The York with thirty-nine passengers, the Canonicus with fifty-seven, the Taranto with fifty-nine, the Emma Isadore with fifty, and the Planet with thir.

Two companies of adventurers, consisting of thirty members in each, residents of Columbus and vicinity, (Ohio.) took leave of their fellowcitizens on Monday last, and started for the

Sacramento valley. The members are associated upon the joint stock principle, and are to remain in California eighteen months. They carry provisions suffi-

cient for that length of time. On Monday previous a small company, fully equipped, started from the same city .- Nat. Int.

An Example Worth Following .- On the substance from the shadow. And to claim the 5th instant the planters of Holmes for them this "little brief authority" is order county, Mississippi, met at Lexington, the county seat, and organized a company to build a Cotton Factory in that neighborhood. These sensible men are getting of their sovereignty. They are ambitious of tired of selling their raw cotton at five no such notoriety, place, or power. They are cents a pound, when by simply spinning unwilling to pay for Courts for any such pur. it into yarn it will bring them twelve poses. They desire to have as little to do with cents instead of five. All experience de-Courts and Court Houses as possible. They monstrates the important fact that it is as tolerated the existence of these tribunals be- easy to convert two pounds of cotton into cause they knew no relief no escape from them. yarn by the aid of good machinery, as it But, sir, they are now shorn of their glory .- is to raise one of the raw material. For spinning the two pounds, the world never pays less than twelve cents; for raising the one pound, it seldom pays over six.-Why then should cotton growers be less willing to spin than to gin their great staple ?- [Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle.

HON. R. S. DONNELL. It will be seen by this Gentleman's card, in ourselves there is elsewhere no such Laws, another column, that he declines a re-election no such institutions, no such people, no such hap. to Congress. Mr. Donnell was the youngest piness, as in North Carolina. At the same time Member of the House of Representatives, but with millions of wealth, marching off before Body, a reputation of which many older men our very eyes to other and happier States .- might well be proud. He retires with the just Every where broods the baneful spirit of dis. consciousness of having given unmingled satcontent, And we are rapidly descending from isfaction to his large circle of personal and po-

the natural elements of prosperity and great. We presume that our friends in the Newbern ness, North Carolina at the time of the Revo. District will soon have another Candidate in lution stood in the front of the "old 13" in the field. Few Districts anywhere can boast whalth, population, and the public spirit of her better material for a selection. - Ral. Reg.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 21, 1849. Brilliant permanent light without combustion, without heat, and WITHOUT COST! Startling and wonderful as the announcement of such a fact may seem, it is now affirmed to be among the achievement of science of the present day. I have been looking into several of the latest London scientific journals to see the notices of ton, make nearly \$75,000 subscribed .-Staite's improved apperatus for furnishing permanent light of electricity. A brief paragraph concerning it appeared in the papers of this country a month or two ago, since which we have heard nothing of it on this side the water. But, according to the notices in the London journals, it is there attracting great attention, and seems likely to prove one of the most important scientific improvements of the age. The London "Artisan" says "this invention has excited more curiosity probably than any that has preceded it for many years." The London "Mechanics' Magazine" for January says: " Mr. Staite's long and arduous endeavors to subdue the lightning of the heavens-hitherto so fearful in its manifestations-to the dominion of man for his delectation and comfort are universally known, and we believe we may add. highly esteemed by all who are qualified to appreciate them. One of the most striking pieces of information supplied by its patent specification is the fact that the chemical products of the batteries he emown domestic affairs. Elsewhere the spirit of ploys are of greater value as articles of commerce than the exerting elements employed, and that consequently the light until after the organization of the compadeveloped literally costs nothing."

The London "Magazine of Science" for January says: " During the last fortnight there have been several exhibitions of the light produced by this apparatus, to which much interest has been attracted. The principle on which it is produced, the contact or proximity of the opposite poles of an electic or galvanic battery, has long been known. But the difficulty of produc. ing a continuous and uniform light, and the supposed cost of its production, have been hitherto considered to render its practical From these considerations, sir, I go not only application to ordinary purposes impossifor this measure, which will rid our people of ble, and to limit its employment to that of to the better administration of justice, but as difficulties Mr. Staite, by his improved apparatus, claims to have overcome. His apparatus consists of an ordinary voltaic battery, consisting of about one hundred cells, in a series of the usual sort employed in a galvanic apparatus."

> To the end of each wire or pole of the battery is attached a piece of carbon or carbonaceous material, artificially prepared. When the battery is in action the light is produced by first bringing the points of the carbon into contact, and then separating them to a short distance apart, the distance varying with the intensity of the electric current. The battery exhibited by Mr. Staite produced a light equal to eight or nine hundred wax candles, at an estimated cost of sixpence an hour.-And even this small cost seems from later accounts to be annihilated, as it is said the materials used for the production of light are not consumed, but undergo a chemical change which actually increase their value as articles of commerce.-Parties who witnessed the exhibition of the light produced by Mr. Staite's battery were able to read small print at the distance of two or three hundered yards.-And "the patentee expresses the most perfect confidence that for lights at sea, which will be one of its most important and useful applications, he will be able to light up fully an area of one hundred

The Magazine of Science for Februa! ry adds: "The experiments already tried in the various parts of the metropolis have proved very satisfactory. The light has been raised upon the Duke of York's column and other eminences, and reflected in various directions with the most bril-

The same Magazine, however, takes care to inform its readers that the production of electric light by the galvanic battery is not a new discovery, for among the earliest experiments on the battery was the production of an intense light; and "that seven years ago an American patented an invention for this purpose."

If the London Magazine of Science will turn to the columns of the National Intelligencer it will find accounts of this electric light thirty years ago. In 1819, in the be found, a letter from Judge Meigs, of this city, to his father, who was the Commissioner of the General Land Office at an articial gas confined in glass, assuming by an electric shock a permanent steady light, without heat or combustion !-Here is a grand desideratum indeed; a candle which can be thrust into carded cotton, innocuous; into a cistern unextinguished; which can be placed under one's pillow while we sleep, and pulled out at pleasure. The whale may keep his blubber, and the shark his liver," &c.

According to the London journals the gas companies of that metropolis are already suffering quite a panic. The difficulties and intricacies of the battery may perhaps be too great for the use of small lights for ordinary purposes; but for marine lighthouses, and for lighting cities, towns and public buildings, there seems to be good reason to expect very interesting and important results from the use of electrical light.

we daily witness thousands of our best citizens, has acquired, during his brief career in that DEATH OF COMMODORE BOLTON.

In Galignani's Messenger of March 8 we find a letter from Genoa, dated February 29, which announces the decease of Capt. Wm. Compton Bolton, commander of the Mediterranean squadrone He had been ill for some time, and died at a hotel in Genoa on the 23d February.

THE PLANK ROAD.

We have the pleasure of learning from Major McRae, one of the Delegates from this place to a meeting at Ashborough, that the sum of \$15.000 is subscribed in that county, and \$5,400 at Watson's Bridge, in Moore county. These, added to the sum taken in this place, and about \$1500 in Salisbury, and \$750 in Wilming-The remainder to secure the State's subscription, is only about \$5,000, which amount, we learn, will be taken at Murchison's Factory, in the county. So that this important work is now placed beyond contingency, provided the Northern Route be adopted, as the subscriptions in Randolph and Moore are, very properly, conditioned that the road take that direc-

We learn also from Major McRae, that the warmest interest in the Road is felt in Lexington, Greensborough, and Salem. and that handsome subscriptions will be made in each towards branch Roads.

To-morrow week is the day fixed on for the meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of organizing the Company.

We hear that a misapprehension exists along the line of what is called the Southern Route, as to the location. We learn that it is understood by citizens in that part of the State, who are deeply interested in the subject, that the Northern Route is already determined on. This is a great mistake. We have heretofore stated that no authority exists any where. ny, to locate the road. At the same time we said, that the weight of opinion here among subscribers appeared to incline to the Northern route. This was not because the trade of the counties of Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, &c. is undervalued here. Far from it. Nothing would give the people of this town greater pleasure than to welcome all of that trade, which is believed to be more in amount than will be afforded by the Northern route. But the trade of the latter region is believed to be in articles of more bulk, and therefore requiring more wagons to bring it to market. Of course the more wagons the more toll, and the greater probability of the success of the road as an investment. It is true that the mere profit of the work to the subscribers is not the only consideration: but remembering the failure of so many schemes of improvement, it is deemed of high importance that this should be made every way productive, if possible.

An interesting article on Plank Roads at the North, will be found in another column. And it is followed by another from the Salisbury Watchman, on the Turnpikes west of that town, which will have a most important effect on our Plank

The Charleston Mercury has an article on the recent legislation of our State, which manifest a strong desire to retain and to add to the trade which has gone from our State to that city. It seems that on the 20th inst., the last section of the Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road will be put under contract; and that the work on the sections previously let out is vigorously progressing. The importance of this road to Charleston is considered as greatly increased by the charters granted to the Central Rail Road, and the Plank and Turnpike Roads, and the appropriation for opening the Catawba river, "from where the Charleston Rail Road crosses it up into the mountains, making (says the Mercury.) a noble feeder for this Road from its valleys of remarkable fertility to Pleasant Gardens, one hundred and twenty miles above: an example well worthy the imitation of South Carolina.'

"It is evident, (continues the Mercury from the whole scheme of her interna improvement, that it is designed to build up the cities of her own State, which is a commendable act of patriotism on the part of her legislators. But it is equally evident, that a very large portion of the trade of Western North Carolina will concentrate at Charlotte and Salisbury. and will necessarily pass down to our city over the Charlotte Road, which is the natural channel for that trade. By a reference to a Railroad map accompanying the survey of the Manchester and Wilmington Road, it would appear that the town of Salisbury would be distant by Railroad from Wilmington about 240 Intelligencer, among other accounts may, miles, and distant from Charleston about 280 miles. Whether the difference in distance is not more than compensated by our greater facilities of shipping, and a-Washington, in which he says: "Since bundance of capital, will depend upon I wrote you, I have seen an account of a the enterprise and skill of our merchants : discovery of a singular and highly impor- and a most earnest appeal is made to our tant character announced in Paris by a public spirit, to carry out immediately the Prof. Meinike, a German probably, viz. enterprise of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and to give a direction. to that trade, which, when once establish- most artistic minds-they may or may not be ed, it will be difficult to change."

"It is the part of prudence to hasten. by timely aid, the finishing of those channels, the Railroads to Charlotte and Greenville, which will anticipate, and perhaps prevent, the loss of a vast trade and travel which the rich regions of the West offer to the first who complete their Roads."

There is no doubt of the truth of this last observation of the Mercury. It is not easy to divert trade from its accustomed channels, especially in this State. And this is a strong motive for instant operations upon our Plank Road, which can be first completed of all the schemes either in progress or in contemplation.—Fayette-

ADVICE TO CHILDREN.

Avoid those who make use of profane and filthy language. Avoid those who pay no regard to the Sab-

bath, and who scoff at religion. Avoid those who play truant, who waste their time in idleness, and who require to be watched in every thing that is given them to

For the Watchman. No. 2.

CRANBURY FORGE, March 22d, 1849,

Dear Sirs:-Since I addressed you a letter from the top of the Yellow Mountain. I have been amusing myself in looking over the beautiful farms and clover fields along the valleys of Watauga River and Cove Creek. (Those on Watauga being about the centre of my dominions.) and I could not help reflecting what a lovely country this is destined soon to be, when the farmers shall bring to their aid the extensive beds of limestone that exists within my limits, (as recently discovered.) and also the rich plaster beds of Virginia, from which they are already reaping considerable advantage, I was not less pleased, sits, with the beautiful and extensive meadows of New River, and along the top of the Blue Ridge, where it would do your heart good to see the well filled barns, stack-yards and stockyards that meet the eye at every turn.

At almost any farmer's house within my limits you may see on any summer evening, a long train of fine large Milk cows coming home out of the woods; panting with the weight of their own fat sides. and stepping very wide, until relieved of their rich white treasures, by the laugh-

ing, rosy cheeked mountain Lassies. But, Sirs, my pleasures are lessened somewhat when I look over this broad and lovely, but long neglected portion of their office to perpetuate the reign of Lamy dominion, embracing the fertile valleys of Elk, Linville and Toe Rivers, the Beach Mountain country, and the best portion of the Blue Ridge, much of which is still covered by an unbroken forests, where the horses that range in them sink to their pasterns in a rich, light virgin soil: yet I have some consolation in knowing that these forests, and extensive Laurel bottoms, will soon give way before the hardy race who now begin to know their value, and are securing titles as fast as much less re-appointed. To be consist. their resources will permit.

time and labor necessary to give you a more statistical account of my trade, especially in live stock; but having no centre of operations heretofore; and no roads. that deserved the name; it was carried to market, in all directions, and into sev- ted to spend a good many night's rest,

It may suffice however, to say, that any of the intelligent drovers, or other persons who have thought on the subject, can testify that the balance in favor of exports, will be quite equal to any other part of the State embracing the same amount of population. As to Irish potatoes, at the rate of 500 bushels per acre, I must ask you to make the calculation, for I have not time-and the wagon loads of cabbage (far superior to those raised down In the Legislature it is yet doubtful how the country.) that are raised per acre, I am not willing to state, but must beg you to come and see.

But I had almost forgotten to tell you that I am now seated upon - shall I say? be not incredulous this time, Messrs. their brethren in the non-slaveholding Editors! upon a mountain of Iron!! Yes States with the Abolitionists, we are my sirs, a mountain of Iron Ore!! esteemed by men of science to be the richest in the world!! and when wrought the finest; excepting perhaps a solitary mine in the North of Europe, from which most, if not all the fine cutlery is manufactured. I have looked about this mountain some. It was very apparent to the Locos and and wherever an incision has been made in it, the appearance is nearly the same. showing that the supply is inexhaustible, -around me is much fine water powerthe greatest abundance of timbers-and defeated those who were willing to take two or three other forges going into ope- the Constitution for their guide, and elesration, but no roads as yet into our State except a very bad one across the Linville Mountain. My neighbors, Caldwell, Burke, Wilkes and others prefer this Iron to common steel, for many purposes, and more easily get supplies.

Whenever I contemplate the elements of greatness that lie within my territories, and those belonging to my neighbors, my youthful imagination becomes a little be- the towns in the State but forty-one: For Mr. wildered, and I must quit this subject for Trumbull, (Whig) 20,238; Mr. Seymour,

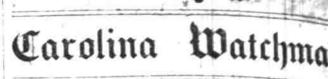
I fear you still think me rather sefish, but hope you will not when we are better acquainted; for I am part of that same Watauga country, whose hardy sons fought at King's Mountain in defence of American Rights and Honor, in the days do's plurality is about 100; in the second Mr. that tried men's souls, and perhaps you Booth's plurality is about 50; and in the thirt will find that I have, at least, a common Mr. Cleveland's plurality is about 150. share of love for my own State although she has neglected me so long.

Adieu for the present. WATAUGA.

Temper .- Single out the remarkably sensi- heard from. These towns in 1848 elected 5 men and women of your acquaintancenot the most witty, or the most versatile, or the of the number-but those who have the largest share of sound sense, and you will find that they are also the best tempered. Good sense is shocked and disgusted by the utter foolish. ness of ill-temper, just as much as good taste is by its ugliness. Good sense sees at a glance the impotance of rage, the stupid brutishness of a fit of the sullens, and the absurd waste of time and mental strength in peevishness and perversity. Things that we really despise, have no power over our minds; and a man of The election took place on the 4th inst. sense knows that it is beneath him to give way to temper upon every petty occasion.

Bank of Fayetteville.—We learn that about \$85,000 have been subscribed to this Institution, of which about \$70,000 are taken in this place, and most of the remainder in Washington, N. C. We also learn that a few gentlemen here will found buried in the cellar of Jones's house one take the balance necessary to put the bundred and twenty diamonds, one hundred and Bank in operation, viz: \$15,000.—Fay. forty-three jewels, three hundred dollars worth

Leaving his wounded behind him .- Mr. Polk and his Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Walker, went together to the South as far as Alabama, where the latter was parties are in prison, and will leave for Wash-Avoid those who will lie and steal, and who taken sick, and Mr. Polk left him. He ton to-morrow morning, in charge of police of take pleasure in torturing insects and animals. has since returned to Washington City.



THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1849.

Salisbury, N. C.

Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County as a Candidate to represent the second District in the

next Congress of the United States.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE

It is really laughable to hear the groans of the Locofoco Organs when they an. nounce removals from office by the present Administration, and the appointment of good Whigs in the places of noisy la cos. All the indignation and wrath which they are able to make a show of, is let off in fiery style, and the victim held up as guillotined solely for political opinion. Now, every man who reads at all, knows this is not so, for men have been re-anpointed who are known to be Democrate but those who have had to give place to others were known to be brawling demar gogues-having used the patronage of cofocoism, and fasten upon the Country. measures which were calculated to bring ruin and distress upon the people.

cal

These faultfinders seem to have forgot. ten that when the Polk Dynasty went into power, no man who had ever been tainted with Whiggery (though some may have been Tylerized.) was not permitted to remain in an office of any importance, ent, the Union, and the smaller fry of the I regret, sirs, that I cannot devote the party papers, ought to keep silence-grin and endure it, although it may grate very heavily upon their tender consciences .-Poor fellows, we hope the storm will soon blow over, and that they may be permit. without being waked up by the ghosts of decapitated office-holders.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election for Governor, members of Congress and Legislature, took place in this State on the 2d instant, and we have lost three members of Congress by the union of the Locofocos and Free Sailers. parties stand, but we are inclined to believe the majority either way, will not be very much. What the Locofocos of the South will say to this amalgamation of prepared to say. One thing, we know, it ought to teach them that what they have all along said about their Northern Aldies .- of their attachment to our interests is false, and without any just foundation. abolitionists of Connecticut, that the Whigs could not be defeated without a union between them; they formed the union, and ted men who promised to disregardtrample that sacred instrument under foot, and it possible, bring about a dissolution of the Union of the States. Such is dewould use it extensively if they could mocracy of the present day. Rule or ruin seems to be the motto of the party from Maine to Texas.

> The following is the vote for Governor in all (Dem.) 18,848; Mr. Niles, (F. S.) 2,339. Mr. Trumbull will lead Seymour about 2,000 votes, and will lack about 1,000 of an election by the

In the first Congressional District, Mr. Wal-

The Whigs, it is said, have certainly elected part 13 of the 21 Senators, while the House stands 106 Whigs, 95 Democrats, and 13 Free Soil members. Stonington, Wilton, East Haren, Middlebury, Warren and New Canaan to be Whigs and I Democrat. If they do as well this year the Whigs will have a majority # both branches of the Legislature.

RHODE ISLAND .- The Whigs in this gallant State, have maintained their own notwithstanding the contaminating influences of Free Soil Abolitionism. Anthony, has been chosen Governor-one Whig to Congress and the other district in doubt

Discovery of the Government Jewels.

NEW YORK, April 5-P. M. Henry B. Jones, of Philadelphia, and T. Jones, were arrested to-day, in this city, charge ed with robbing the United States Patent OF fice of the Government jewels. There were of gold in bars, (supposed to be from the scale hard of the sword presented by the Emperor of Russia to Commodore Biddle,) a gold snuff-box and a pint bottle of the ottar of roses. The