

SOUTHERN NOTIONS OF YANKEES.

Suppose a Farmer in Vermont has six sons; one, perhaps, will remain to be a stay and staff to the good old man, when he tapers down the hill towards the sunset of life; but another first goes to be a school master, then studies law, flourishes a while before the courts, goes to Congress, and finally is Governor of the State.

A third pushes off on foot to Boston, drives a Stage for a time, then tends a bar in a tavern for a while, and at last is clerk in a store. Here he gains the confidence of his employers—at twenty-one is admitted into a partnership, and is soon a merchant of established reputation. The fourth is a wild roving fellow, who first goes to sea before the mast; but the Yankee is still in him, and his wild oats being sown, he at length becomes captain of a packet, and at the age of fifty is a weather-beaten seaman, and retires upon a comfortable income.

The fifth is a pedlar, and circulates tinware for half a dozen years through the Southern States. He then goes on a hunting expedition to the Rocky Mountains; after his return, he officiates as steward on board a Mississippi steamboat. Being of a musical turn, he joins a caravan, and plays the clarinet thro' all the principal cities of the U. States. He then shoots off to Kentucky, where he keeps school for a short time. He next removes to Alabama, where with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, which he has saved, he sets up a store in a new town, still covered with stumps. The town increases, and our young merchant flourishes. In due time, he has extensive cotton lands. These he cultivates with care, and year after year, adding acre to acre, becomes a wealthy planter, respected and beloved by all around him.

The sixth is a favorite son, and like most favorites, comes very near being spoiled. He is sent to college, and there acquires some knowledge, and a good estimation of himself. But he chancies to be sent to one of those colleges where there is little intercourse between the pupil and instructor, and where a parcel of young men are left without rudder or compass at the most stormy and dangerous period of life. He catches, therefore, the infection of bad principles, and goes forth with a diseased and impure spirit to the world.

He is bred a lawyer,—he has talents, perhaps genius; he commences life with fair prospects, but still with the idea that fortune is to be obtained without. He is disappointed, and becomes dissipated; he loses his friends, and is on the point of being lost to society; but the Yankee is still in him. His father's honorable example, his mother's religious counsel come to his aid. The good and evil are at strife, but the former prevails; he shakes off his idleness, he tramples his vices beneath his feet.

He makes a bold effort, and removes to the wide valley of the Mississippi, he establishes himself as a lawyer in the vicinity of some court-house, still surrounded by the relics of the forest. He devotes himself carefully to his profession, and at the age of forty, is honored and respected as the Chief Justice of the State. Such, or something like this, is the history of many a New England farmer's family.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Nov. 3, 1840.

New York is voting, and the accounts from up river are all good, at least all that I hear.

Connecticut comes in with a roaring majority, I make out a Whig majority of 6,100. In the Congressional District of New Haven and Middlesex, Mr. Boardman (Whig) is elected over Mr. Ingersoll (V. B.) by about 1,000 majority. This is to fill a vacancy.

Rhode Island threatens 2,000 Whig majority. I have returns from 7 towns, all but one showing Whig gains.

Our Board of Aldermen have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of any person voting fraudulently, and \$250 to any offering a bribe.

The Sangamon (Illinois) Journal says: Col. Mather has returned from New York, and we believe it is now understood that the State Bank is ready to resume specie payments. It is also understood that the Bank of Illinois and the Cairo Bank are ready to resume. They will wait, we presume, the action of banks in other States.

ON A COLD TRAIL.

The editor of the Texas Times mentions, as the last case of absence of mind, that a chap absolutely came to him and wanted to borrow money.

HORRIBLE CASUALTY FROM SPIRIT GAS.

Mr. Paul Baker, an industrious mechanic, was working on his bench at the tailoring business, at his residence, No. 171 Houston street, on the evening of Thursday last, when, about 11 o'clock, his lamp, containing spirit gas, was upset, and the gas immediately caught fire. He and his wife, in trying to extinguish the flames, were burnt in a horrible manner. Mrs. Baker, after some hours of excruciating agony, expired. One of their children was badly burnt, as were also Mr. Baker's hands, face, and legs; but there are hopes that he will recover.—*New York Paper.*

By the Steamer *Forester*, which arrived at Savannah yesterday week from Florida, we learn that the schooner *Henry Barger*, Capt. Case, of New York, from Baltimore, bound to Pilatka, with government stores, was wrecked on St. John's Bar on Monday, 19th ult. Part of the Cargo, sails, and rigging saved—vessel total loss.

Advertiser.

ONE OF THE ARMY.

We yesterday, says the *Picayune*, saw a man wearing the U. S. uniform, lying on the banquet in a horizontal position. He had evidently mixed too much brandy in his ice water, to be able to stand erect.

"What is he?" said one.
"Don't you see," said another, "he is one of the U. S. Army."
"He may belong to the U. S. service," said a third, "but he is certainly not one of a standing Army."

There's a man out east who is so small that he frequently gets lost, and is obliged to go about with a candle and ring a bell to find what's become of himself.

An Old Lady.—There is said to be now living in Moscow, a widow, who has attained her one hundred and fifty-seventh year! When one hundred and twenty-three she married her fifth husband! All her alliances, it is said, have been prosperous and happy. She is still in possession of all her faculties.

New Orleans Picayune.

A letter dated *Union City (Mich.)* Sept. 19th States that U. S. Troops are now engaged in removing the Pottawattamy Indians across the Mississippi, and seem to have betaken themselves to the woods and come in only as they are hunted up and brought in by force.—They allege that the treaty under which they are driven from their homes was made by unauthorized chiefs, whom the agents of the United States had made drunk, and inveigled into a treaty.

Cheraw Gazette.

Yorkville (S. C.) Oct. 24.

COTTON CROP.

We are informed by several of the most respectable citizens, who have recently travelled over the principal cotton growing sections of our District, that the present crop will fall far short of the ordinary yield—some of our most extensive planters say the ravages of the "worm" will reduce their crop to one-third of last years yield upon the same land.—(Compiler.)

From the Texas Musquito.

The following specimen of orthography is like some we have seen in this city.

dear Friend if yew kood kommerdate me weth the lone of 2 & 6 punts i wood b Xstreamt thank fool at present in a vere em bare ased kondishun yourz & Sufferth.

high rum jonsun.

To our friends abroad, we have the painful intelligence to communicate, that "the party," here, die hard! They mope about the streets—hang their under lips—look mean—feel worse—and are just ready, in the language of ancient times, to "curse God and die!"

Tennessee Whig.

There is a paragraph in Mr. Webster's speech on Long Island which ought to arrest the particular attention of his Jackson enemies who are in the practice of reviling him as an Aristocrat and Federalist. We refer to his allusion to the Nullification crisis of 1832. I tell you [says Mr. Webster] that when that affair was over, Gen. Jackson, with a degree of grateful respect which I shall always properly remember clasped my hand and said, "If you and your northern friends had not come in as you did, Calhoun and his party would have crushed me and the Constitution."

Nashville Whig.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.

The National Intelligencer, in one of its able articles on the abuses and usurpations of power by the late Executive, has reviewed the circumstances attending Gen. Jackson's pecking the celebrated Land Bill. The Intelligencer closes with a statement of the amount which each State, and each county in each State, would have received under that bill, from 1822, when the bill was to have taken effect, to 1838, being six years. This was money, be it remembered, which was not necessary to an economical administration of the government, but which has been spent because it was in the Treasury. If it had been divided among the States, how much of good might it not have accomplished, in purposes of Education and Internal Improvement! The following is the portion which would have fallen to North Carolina:—

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ash	\$25,851
Anson	52,157
Burke	66,191
Buncombe	60,250
Brunswick	24,109
Bertie	45,376
Beaufort	40,566
Bladen	28,807
Craven	50,823
Cabarrus	32,002
Carrutuck	28,327
Caswell	56,194
Chowan	24,782
Camden	21,916
Chatham	57,008
Columbus	15,324
Cumberland	51,934
Carteret	24,412
Duplin	41,784
Davidson	49,548
Edgecombe	55,268
Franklin	39,467
Granville	71,621
Gates	29,109
Guilford	69,338
Greene	23,732
Hyde	22,885
Halifax	65,645
Haywood	16,940
Hertford	31,591
Iredell	55,203
Johnston	40,477
Jones	20,752
Lincoln	81,618
Lenoir	28,579
Mecklenburg	74,284
Martin	31,509
Moore	28,660
Macon	19,735
Montgomery	40,407
Northampton	49,555
New Hanover	40,555
Nash	31,418
Onslow	28,916
Orange	68,472
Person	37,106
Pitt	44,752
Perquimons	27,451
Pasquotank	31,977
Richmond	34,771
Robeson	54,908
Rockingham	47,867
Rowan	76,922
Rutherford	64,971
Randolph	45,910
Surry	53,673
Sampson	43,053
Stokes	59,936
T-rell	17,510
Wilkes	44,288
Wake	75,486
Wayne	38,292
Washington	16,844
Warren	43,951
	\$2,730,979

This sum would entitle every free white male of 20 years of age and upwards, in the six years, to 25 dollars; or place in the Treasury of the State annually, for six years, the sum of \$455,163.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday last. We have received a copy of Governor Pennington's Message to the Houses. The following is what he says of the outrage perpetrated by the Van Buren party in Congress on the rights of the State. The spirit and tone of the Governor's language are such as suit the occasion:

"In the issue of this great struggle New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the Union: but while they share in common privileges. Firmly attached to the form of Government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self-respect demands. Recent occurrences have, indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the People of this State, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the Union, and which, under the Constitution, could never have been denied to her: the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. This right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the States, no Congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure, by charging the State authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your State officers?—Are not the People of the State competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws and her institutions? If there be any question on that subject, let it be settled between those officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to command the respect of Congress in the first instance, that the commissions presented are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the State. That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it: I shall not again enter upon a defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions.—That proceeding has been fully explained on a former occasion, and it has twice received the sanction of the People of the State. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point.—Whether differences of opinion might exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, within the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the State. They must recognize that or there can be no return of members from the State at all. After that is recognised, and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under the control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

"The New Jersey case will, in all after-times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country, it has had the effect to open the eyes of the People to the actual condition of their Government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in placing individuals, without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that too while the commissioned members were absent under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claims, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign Power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in 'the house of her friends'—and a resort to force must have involved not only foes but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indication that the appeal has not been in vain. A great principle had been invaded, which affected alike all the States and all the people of the States, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration.

"The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any party. Many of the friends of the Administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, cannot but view it as revolutionary and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the State Legislatures, with a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the States, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places, and by large assemblies of the People in various parts of the Union; but I recur with special gratification to the solemn protest of fifty thousand of the intelligent freemen of

New England recently assembled at Bunker Hill. 'We protest,' says the Declaration put forth on that occasion, 'against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, throughout the whole chain.—The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.'

"But while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you, gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us, as citizens of New Jersey, is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseyman to embrace the only mode prescribed by the Constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his State. The citizens who could passively consent to see the seal of his State, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust, may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus violated our rights are likely to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the Union; but, should a like encroachment be attempted under any administration of this Government, it will become the duty of the Legislature to convene an assembly of the People to consider measures of security and protection."

The remainder of the Message is devoted to local State interests. The Governor recommends abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud is suspected.

Gov. Pennington has been re-elected by the Legislature for the ensuing year, by a vote of 53 to 12—a signal and honorable proof of the approbation of his fellow-citizens.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is the present state of parties in this body

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Maine	1	0
New Hampshire	2	1
Connecticut	1	1
Massachusetts	0	2
Rhode Island	0	2
Vermont	0	2
New York	1	1
New Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	0
Delaware	0	1
Maryland	0	2
Virginia	1	0
North Carolina	0	0
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	2	0
Alabama	2	0
Mississippi	1	1
Louisiana	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
Kentucky	0	2
Ohio	2	0
Indiana	0	2
Illinois	2	0
Michigan	1	1
Missouri	2	0
Arkansas	2	0
	28	20

The vacancies are, Virginia 1, Delaware 1, North Carolina 2—all likely to be supplied with whigs, which give Van Buren 28, Harrison 24.

Of the Senators whose terms will expire on the 4th of March next, Messrs. Wall of New Jersey, Roane of Virginia, Nicholas of Louisiana, Norvell of Michigan, and Lumpkin of Georgia, will all probably give place to whigs; and therefore the Senate of the next Congress will probably stand thus:

Harrison,	29
Van Buren,	23
Harrison majority,	6

Spurious Bills, of the denomination of Five Dollars, Camden Bank, are in circulation. The plate appears to be genuine, but the signatures are fictitious.

Watchman.

Population of Charlott.—The Deputy Marshal has furnished us with a statement of the Population of our town. There are 548 white persons and 301 colored persons—total 849. There is 1 Bank Agent, 12 Stores, 4 Groceries, 3 Taverns, 1 Tannery, 1 Printing Office, 1 Weekly Paper, 1 Male and 1 Female Academy, 1 Common School, 2 Ministers, 6 Lawyers, 6 Doctors, 1 Baker, 10 Merchants, 18 Clerks, School Teachers, &c., 4 Miners and 50 Mechanics.—In 1830 we had a population of 717—increase 122. We understand that the county will be short about 2000 from the census of 1840.

Charlotte Journal.