THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

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AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Thursday,	7	5 4 55	*For January, 1841.*
15 Friday,	7	5 4 55	p. m. m.
16 Saturday,	7	4 4 56	Full 7 9 31 fore'n.
17 Sunday,	7	3 4 57	Last 14 7 1 morn.
18 Monday,	7	3 4 58	New 22 11 34 fore'n.
19 Tuesday,	7	2 4 59	First 30 5 25 morn.
20 Wednesday	7	1 4 0	

Two Scenes in Richmond (Va.) are thus described by a writer in one of the papers of that city. [They relate to the night in which Fanny Elsler recently appeared in the Theatre of that city, and the first briefly describes that scene—]

"She floated about like a fair but very voluptuous looking spirit, and cut her toes hither and thither, and swayed her body to and fro in a way which was a caution to all inflammable young gentlemen, gray-headed or not. The lovely creatures who graced the scene looked on enchanted, and made all bright with their smiles; the vast crowd of men shouted and applauded with their whole might, and the beautiful dancing woman, gave them an extra flirt or two, which set them off in a perfect agony of delight, made her bow—the curtain dropped, the dear Fanny tapping her Wring-your-neck off upon the shoulder, said 'dere, dere is ip one thousand dollars almost—now let us go.' But the audience said no, and they shouted and screamed, and thumped for her to come out and ———

"At that moment, in an obscure hovel, open in many parts to the cold, biting winds, without fire, alone sat a poor woman, holding to her chilled bosom her sick and dying babe, while upon a rude pallet of straw lay two shivering little creatures, her children, too. Her eye was heavy with watching, her cheek sunken with hunger and suffering, her heart filled with the very gall and bitterness of life. Still how truly, oh! how truly, answered that heart to the pang of a mother's love, as she gazed into the innocent face of her dying babe; how fast flowed the tears from eyes which had known little but sorrow and weeping through many weary days—how deep and fervent was the prayer which came up from the very fountains of privation and grief. There was no heart near to sympathize, no kind hand to aid no soft voice to soothe—the physician's healing art, charity's angel arm came not to succor the dying moments of her poor babe; and as life flickered and waved in its fair urn, and the sobs of the mother sounded in that solitary room, as in the agony of her grief she exclaimed, 'a few pence had saved thee to me, my sweet babe'—as the sleepers on the pallet of straw murmured in their uneasy slumber: 'Mother, dear mother, give me some bread'—as the keen wind came through the crevices and she clasped the dying child to her bosom; at that moment, a dancing woman, a stranger, with her wealth of thousands, and her ingot of gold and silver, made her last graceful bow, and took the princely sum which was hers for a few moments' pleasant labor.

"As the spectators gave their last shout, the babe's innocent spirit winged its flight to Heaven, and the mother gazed in despair upon all that remained to her of the little prattler whom she so dearly loved.

"Such is life."

Georgia Silk.—The Macon Telegraph states that at a late term of the Inferior Court of that county, one of the presiding Judges appeared on the Bench with Silk Stockings, Silk Handkerchief, &c. made by his own family, or some of his friends, of the production of their Cocooneries.—The next day, another of the Judges, A. E. Ernest, appeared in a *full suit of Silk*, (including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief and stock,) produced and manufactured wholly in his own family.

VETERANS.

Gen. James Wellborn of Wilkes county, who acted as President of the Electoral College of this State on the 2d ult., was one of the Jefferson Electors in 1800.—One of the Electors of Pennsylvania, John Dickson, was an Elector in 1788, and 1792, and of course voted twice for George Washington. Two of the Electors of New York, Messrs. Burt an Van Cortland, were Jeffersonian Electors in 1800.—Another, Mr. McIntire, was an Elector of President in 1808 and voted for Mr. Madison.

The Value of a Single Vote.—The Portland (Maine) Argus says, the whole number of votes for Representative in Congress from the Washington and Hancock district was 10,384. Mr. Lowell (dem.) has 5,194, Mr. Noyes 5,051, scattering 139. Necessary to a choice 5,193. Mr. Lowell is therefore elected by *one* vote.

Very Gratifying.—General Jackson has lived to see the first man he turned out of office for 'opinion's sake,' almost unanimously elected President of the United States; and the follower in his 'footsteps' quite as unanimously rejected.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Baptists.—The number of Baptist Associations in the United States and British Provinces of America is 423; the churches 8621; ordained ministers, 4503; and members 667,284.

SPEECH OF HON. W. B. SHEPARD,

In the Senate, on the Bill appropriating $250,000 from the Public Treasury, for the purpose of constructing the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

The gentlemen from Buncombe, in addressing the Senate a few days ago, thought proper, Mr. Speaker, to allude to what he calls the Nag's Head interest on this floor, and appealed to them to vote for this bill. It is true, he said, that section of the State had never received any portion of the favors of the State; nevertheless he hoped this bill would receive the same support from that interest, which, at the last session of the Legislature, it had given to similar measures. Being one of the individuals thus specially referred to, I will state frankly the reasons why I cannot respond to the gentleman's appeal, and aid him in passing this bill through the Senate.

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of this bill. I intend merely to avail myself of this opportunity, of stating the reasons why I have adopted the course I intend to pursue upon this and all similar measures. I intend my remarks merely as explanatory and in justification of my own course, without designing or hoping to influence that of others. In doing so, I may perhaps subject myself to the charge of egotism. My excuse, sir, however, will be, that a justification of the course I intend now to pursue upon subjects similar in character to the one under discussion, render such allusions indispensable.

I intend, sir, to vote against the bill now on your table, in every form and shape, in which it can be presented to this body, and yet, sir, I do so with the greatest reluctance. The friends of this measure have, however, left me no choice as an Eastern man.—They have, by their conduct, compelled me to vote against this and all similar measures which may be brought before this body, or be faithless to my own home, which we are told is a crime worse than that of being an infidel. Were I standing here merely as an individual, with no other rights and interests to protect than those personal to myself, I would act differently. But, sir, I represent the rights and interest of the people of Pasquotank and Perquimons. They have for a short time entrusted to me, as their agent, the guardianship of those rights and I—owe to grossly faithless to them, were I to permit any personal relations, or party management to induce me to vote for this bill.

All associations of men for purposes of self government, particularly all democratic Governments, are compromises of private and local interests for the general welfare. Where, however, this private or local interest does not conflict with the general welfare, it is the duty of a wise government, to promote by all the means within its reach, the individual object. It is moreover the duty of a just and wise government, so to distribute its favors, that each section of its territory or portion of its inhabitants may feel its blessings. It should imitate the sun, which, whilst it extracts dews from the poorest as well as the richest soil, returns upon each alike its fertilizing showers. All governments are tyrannical which pursue a different course, and it matters little to the portion of the country that may be oppressed whether her tyrants number one or many.

Whenever there ceases to be a sympathy between the ruler and the ruled; whenever those who have the power treat with contempt or indifference any portion of the rights and interests of the people; the government is a tyranny, call it by what name you will. And whenever its indifference proceeds from ignorance, it is odious and contemptible tyranny, unbecoming a freeman to tolerate, or even a man to endure. Unfortunately for mankind, this latter feeling is too often the predominant one. Selfishness is the ruling passion where men act in masses, and in the attainment of its object, truth, justice and humanity are frequently disregarded.

I am no advocate for indiscriminate liberality of a public character. National liberality is the dream of enthusiasts. All we can expect in a government is, that its conduct should be actuated by an enlightened self interest.

These principles, sir, which I believe to be sound, I have endeavored to be governed by, in the humble part which I have acted upon the subject of internal improvements, since I have been a member of the Legislature of North Carolina. I am, however, forced to change my position, and I shall state frankly and openly the reason why I do so. It is because we of the East have been met by our Western brethren with an intense selfishness, that exceeds any thing I have hitherto met with in the history of legislation.

I said that I would vote against this bill with great reluctance, and that reluctance is unfeigned. I have been for many years an advocate for what is called internal improvements, from a deep conviction that some system for the development of our resources is indispensable for our character as well as prosperity. I have travelled much in the other States of the Union, and I have been often deeply mortified and pained, to hear the reflections which are frequently made upon my native State, and to know the character which she bears abroad; a character not materially or permanently changed by a momentary effervescence of political excitement; for, beyond a few barren praises, N. Carolina can never hope for any thing more than the Jackall's portion in a division of the spoils of the Federal Government.

And, sir, I will tell those gentlemen who are making such desperate exertions to mount the triumphal car, and partake the breeze, that they are destined to bitter disappointment. But should this foreboding not be realized, and some one of our distinguished citizens meet with their just reward, what benefit will this be to the State? It may perhaps fill a handsome paragraph in a newspaper, and beyond that be soon forgotten. I would therefore say to those gentlemen, who think such an achievement will clear our State's escutcheon from all the aspersions of our enemies, that if our great whig revolution brings no other fruit than this, we will have paid too dear for the whistle.

North Carolina, within her borders, has all the elements of a great State. She needs nothing more to be all her warmest friends wish her to be, than that her councils should be guided by an enlightened self interest; that the West, which has the power, should treat the East, not as a conquered province, but as a cherished and valuable portion of the body politic, entitled to a fair share in the honours, the emoluments and favours of the Government.

This is the revolution I wish to see in North Carolina; one more worthy of the attention of our good and wise men, than all the petty office-seeking which seems to have obscured the intellects, warped the judgment, and narrowed the mind of all who move in this infected atmosphere. Whenever this revolution is effected, and not till then, can the song of patriotism, for the glory, prosperity and happiness of the good old North State ascend in triumph, or be any thing more than a song.

Deeply convinced of the truth of these sentiments, after eight years service in the halls of our national legislature, I determined to quit a post where I found nothing could be done to advance the great work in which the Eastern part of North Carolina is so deeply, so vitally interested. I there found the whole of our State delegation, including our Senators, our worst enemies.—The interests of the Eastern part of North Carolina was a mere bagatelle in comparison with party arrangements and party plans. One gentleman was full of constitutional scruples; he thought there was not power given in the constitution, even to build a light house, and that we were inextricably bound to grope our way in the dark forever; another gentleman was full of unintelligible jargon about paying the public debt, and reducing the tariff. His mind was so completely bewildered with the theories of Mr. Calhoun, that he had neither time nor intellect to devote to the business of his own people.

In this posture of our affairs at Washington, I felt perfectly satisfied that nothing could be done there, and that if a revolution ever took place it must commence here; that the Legislature of North Carolina must be induced to take an interest in the improvement of the State, and should speak to her servants in the Federal Government in such a tone that she would command the unprincipled, and stimulate and confirm the weak and wavering.

With these feelings, I took my seat in this body two years ago. Soon after my arrival here, two propositions came before the Senate for their consideration; one for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; the other for the construction of a rail road from Fayetteville to the mountains. These were projects in which the middle and western part of the State took a deep interest. The very strongest appeals were made to the Senate on their behalf. Neither of them however, could benefit my section of the State in any form or manner whatever. The entire country East of the Roanoke had no more connexion with them than they could have in a rail road to the moon. Myself, however, with other Eastern friends, in the spirit which I have just proclaimed, voted for them, and, through our votes, they passed this body. We attached to the latter bill an amendment, proposing a subscription of $300,000 to the Roanoke Inlet Company, which was rejected. We did not, however, withdraw our support to their measures, but continued their friend to the end. We were told our amendment was rejected, because the surveys made of the inlet were of a conflicting character. Let another survey be made, was then said, and if the measure is reported to be practicable, we will go with you—we will subscribe liberally to the work. This suggestion was supposed to be reasonable, and was acquiesced in. A new survey has been made by a very competent Engineer—his report is all that could be desired. The work is said not only to be practicable, but a great deal more so, and at much less expense, than ever was anticipated.

Be it remembered, Mr. Speaker, the discussions upon these bills assumed very much a party character—the opposition to them came almost entirely from the Van Buren party—we of the east were acting with the western whigs, and relied on their promises and known sentiments in favor of internal improvements.

The proposition for a western rail road has failed, from the condition of the times. I am sorry for it. The East, however, acted in good faith, throughout the transaction, and expected, on our return here to be treated with similar fairness and liberality.—We were met by the Governor's Message, referring the subject of Roanoke Inlet to the Federal Government. I mean, Sir, to attach no blame to the Governor's reference. Under the circumstances, it was perfectly proper, and is a work undoubtedly within the competency of the Federal Government. I take this opportunity, with great pleasure, of bearing my testimony to the patriotism and public spirit of Governor Dudley. He has, throughout his administration, acted as the Chief Magistrate of the whole State, and not of a corner. Moreover, there has been a greater revolution in the Federal Government. Our political friends will shortly be in power, and we hope wiser councils will prevail at Washington. For the first time, for fourteen years past, there is a ray of hope for the Eastern part of North Carolina, that the government at Washington will perform its duty; and, sir, I have no doubt, if this matter is properly represented to them an appropriation can be obtained to effect the long talked of work—the opening of the Inlet at Nag's Head. And, if we now fail, the blame must rest solely and exclusively with our Senators.

I say, if we fail now, the blame will rest with our Senators. It is perfectly well known to every body at all familiar with the mode of doing business at Washington, that the Senate is the only one of the two bodies that attend to public business. All important bills, except those otherwise directed in the Constitution, originate and are perfected in the Senate. The House of Representatives is nothing more than a talking machine, where pamphlet speeches are prepared for electioneering purposes.

In this condition of things, since our matter had been referred to Washington, we had a right to expect that our Whig brethren from the West would have had the generosity to yield us, on the floor of the Senate of the United States, at least one advocate of our claims. It may be said, what can we complain of, since both the gentlemen have expressed themselves favorable to the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet by the General Government? Sir, we are told, by General Harrison, our present apostle, that promises made on the eve of an election, are not worth having; and that a man whose previous political life does not give an assurance of good conduct ought not to be trusted.

As one of the representatives of this great interest, I complain of the thing done, and of the mode and manner of doing it. I say to the country, that the west has not acted in good faith in this matter; that they have jeopardized the greatest interest of the Eastern part of North Carolina, for the poor and pitiful pleasure of giving an office to a western man.

How was this extraordinary unanimity produced, in the election of our Senators? It was done, sir, by that potent machine called a caucus—a power which has grown up in this country greater than the constitution itself—whose omnipotent and midnight decisions no man has the courage or dares to disobey. It rouses to madness, in the bosom of its unfortunate votaries, the spirit of party—a spirit which eradicates from the bosom all love of country, and infuses into it the bitterest hatred of our political opponents; which makes us regard our neighbor and our countryman, who has embarked his fortune and his life in the same vessel of State with ourselves, as our worst enemy, if he differs from us upon the mode of sailing the ship.

Well aware of this unfortunate infirmity, artful and cunning men always sound the tocsin of party, when they wish, for a selfish purpose, to impose upon others. "The party is in danger," has been the cry since the birth of the Albany Regency of hypocrisy and meanness.

Well did Nathaniel Macon—the brightest name in our history; a man who stands [illegible] for purity of character, great natural sagacity and attachment to liberty—though many hate him, because he loved the people—say, that he attended one caucus, and would never attend another; for he found it no place for an honest man.

In my region, Mr. Speaker, the people know but little about this business. I will, therefore, describe the one I witnessed, that they may be better informed for the future.

I intend, Mr. Speaker, to talk very plainly about this caucus matter. It has assumed to itself the right of deciding the most important question which can come before the Legislature—in fact, it is the government—a question in which my constituents felt a deep interest; to the decision of which they looked with great anxiety—and they have a right to know how the issue was brought about.

Before we had got warm in our seats—before gentlemen from the different sections of the State could have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, and of exchanging views—the third night of the session—a majority of the Legislature were summoned to a caucus, to decide who should be Senators. Upon meeting, a proposition was presented requiring each man to pledge himself to vote in the Legislature for the individual who might procure the largest vote upon balloting in caucus. We of the East asked for delay, for time to think upon so important a matter. We asked, why this indecent haste? We asked that the Legislature might decide the matter unbiased. Our requests were all refused; and the alternative was presented of separating from our political friends, or plunging headlong into an abyss, the depth of which we could not see. We chose the latter, having a generous confidence in the justice and generosity of our political associates. The result will show whether this confidence was deserved.

In which of the chronicles of wisdom, Mr. Speaker, is it recorded that the lawmakers of the land, who are supposed to have inspired a little of that divine essence, are required to pledge themselves to perform something, they know not what?

For what have we been warring against the Van Buren party for the last four years? Because to party they gave up the rights of their constituents—because its members had surrendered all right of individual opinion, and blindly obeyed the dictates, sometimes of the kitchen cabinet, and sometimes those of king caucus. They were called collar men—slaves—and every opprobrious epithet, that a fertile or indignant fancy could suggest, was heaped upon their devoted heads; and yet, sir, we are adopting the same course; we have not only seized upon the spoils of office, but we have seized their armour, and are now fighting under their banner, with only a change of name.

The system is an odious one. It deprives the minority of all voice in the government—of all choice of action; and should the people of North Carolina submit to it, the vote of the Legislature will hereafter not indicate the opinion of the majority of the body, but of a fraction of a party which, by boldness, intrigue, and cunning, can pass their opinions for the wishes of that party. Should it be persisted in, the people on the seaboard had as well not send members here. They are now geographically in a minority; but when matters are done openly—when members act upon their individual sense of right and wrong, we have some security in the power of decency and the sense of shame. Not so, however, if we must obey king caucus. Men will do many things, backed by a majority, which they would not dare to do, when acting on their own individual responsibility. The whole Van Buren party would never have united in ejecting the New Jersey members from their seats, if many of them had not felt themselves constrained to do the bidding of the irresponsible and secret junto that controlled them.

The great reform of the Government, which a majority of this Assembly united in producing, has succeeded by a greater triumph than Gen. Jackson's celebrated reform. I trust it may not have a similar issue; to prevent it, we should at least profit by his faults, and not embrace those errors we have condemned.

Gen. Jackson's administration came in by an immense majority; it was soon very perceptible that this immense majority, and the entire dispersion of his political opponents, relieved him from all restraint. His flatterers told him he was born to command, and he believed it; the party was organised upon the principle of unconditional submission to the dictates of its chief, or those who assumed to speak for him. One by one his old friends and original supporters were driven out, by new and more suppliant tools, and the greatest and most unpardonable crime was conceived to be, that of thinking for one's self.

I would advise, sir, those persons who are marching on in a similar career, to pause awhile, if they have any other views than self aggrandizement. The people of North Carolina will not draw well in the political harness; they have not been fighting in the last contest, that a few men may get office, but that the Constitution alone should govern and that every freeman should, upon all occasions, have the full and unqualified right to express his sentiments free from the dictation of a caucus, or the control of any self constituted body.

Of the two gentlemen selected by this caucus, I have but little to say. We of the East have no claims upon either of them. They are the nominees of a caucus which expressly refused to make an advocacy of Nag's Head a condition of their election.—This caucus took a bond for their good behaviour. Eastern interest is not one of the conditions of the bond.

The friends of these gentlemen say, they are [illegible] friendly to the measure; but, sir, had we not a right to expect something more than cold and lifeless friendship? We wanted that love which binds one to its object, and makes its prosperity a part of its existence.

Mr. Mangum tells us he discovered, six years ago, that the improvement at Nag's Head was constitutional, and he called the fathers of the republican church together to make the revelation; and yet, sir, did any one ever hear of his opening his mouth upon this subject, during his long term in the Senate? He seems to have had faith without good works; which, it is said, availeth nothing. Mr. Graham told us—I quote his language—that he is in favor of the project, but knows but little about it. He has been for many years a prominent member of the Legislature, where this subject has been much agitated; he has been called on frequently to vote upon it, in the shape of resolutions, &c.; and yet he knows but little about it.

I shall believe these gentlemen to be our friends, when I see it reported in the National Intelligencer, that a bill has passed, appropriating nine hundred thousand dollars to open Nag's Head Inlet; and not till then.

I know, Mr. Speaker, it will be asserted that disappointment is the true source of my present language. Those who know me, will do me justice; and from those who do not, I don't expect it. I do not, however, sir, mean to be deterred from my course by any consideration of this kind. I have seen, for months past, from signs too palpable to be misunderstood, that I had nothing to expect; I knew, sir, the decree had gone forth, from the self constituted organs of a magnanimous party, that I should be proscribed, because my brothers had thought proper to think for themselves on general politics. I did not, however, suppose that the proscription would be extended to the whole Eastern country. There are many gentlemen in that region, of equal claims and equal abilities to either of the nominees; but, it seems the Hawfields alone are the favored region of North Carolina; and I have no doubt her immense interest at Washington will be most securely watched and guarded.

As it is my intention that my constituents shall see how high they stand in the favor and affection of their whig brethren in caucus assembled. I will mention an incident which occurred, which from its novelty, at least, deserves to be recorded. I have already said this caucus refused to pass resolutions on the subject of Nag's Head; that interest was too trifling and beneath their notice. They closed their labours, however by passing a resolution recommending an individual as a fit person to fill the cabinet appointment of Attorney General of the United States.

Gen. Harrison will doubtless be much obliged to them for saving him the trouble of thinking for himself, upon this important subject. I do not know what the peculiar claims of the individual are; but I suppose, from the known constitutional opinions of the gentleman, who proclaimed his merits, that when our Senators proceed to execute the instructions: they will address the President somewhat after this fashion:—"We are authorized to present to you, for your Attorney General, a gentleman of distinguished abilities, who is a pure republican, and Jeffersonian democrat, of the latest fashion, and most approved model, revised and corrected by Daniel Webster."

By the by, Mr. Speaker, if you will pardon the digression, I will mention a fact, which may be of service to some persons present. I am told, that ingenious Yankee invention, called the "Democratic Jeffersonian Republican Dye," so much in request last summer, is getting scarce. I see it stated, that the supply in Boston is nearly exhausted—not, it is said, on account of the number of persons using it, but from the prodigious quantity of the article which it takes to make a democratic Jeffersonian republican out of a Boston Federalist.

I find, Mr. Speaker, an impression prevails here, among some individuals, who believe every thing fair in politics, that the improvement at Nag's Head is one of the usual political humbug's employed only for electioneering purposes. And whenever the subject is mentioned, they are ready with some stale jest—some paltry witticism, which, if it proves nothing more, proves at last their own ignorance and folly. These individuals disdain to read the various reports which have been made upon the subject; but endowed with a natural sagacity, and innate wisdom, they pronounce the opinions of Gatriot, Gwynn, Bernard and Fulton, mere foolishness. Who can be astonished that North Carolina has become a bye word and jest, when such counsels prevail in her Legislature?

We are told by men of the greatest ability, who have made it their business to examine and thoroughly investigate the subject, that an inlet of fifteen feet water at the foot of Albemarle Sound, is perfectly practicable; that it is a point on the coast where one is most needed—where more shipwrecks annually happen than at any other point on the coast of North America. That an inlet there would double the value of every acre of land on Roanoke river, or the waters of Albamarle—would facilitate the draining of the country, and, consequently, add incalculably to its health; that for want of this inlet, two millions of the produce of the State finds its way to Norfolk, through the Dismal Swamp canal, upon which Virginia levies a tribute, and as much more seeks the ocean, through the most tedious, expensive, and dangerous navigation in the word; and yet, sir, this vast interest, which appeals, not only to our State pride, but to our humanity, does not excite as much attention in the Legislature of North Carolina as the election of a door keeper.—One would suppose, if we were unable to execute this great work ourselves, we would urge its execution by the general government by all means in our power. But, even here the most paltry party arrangement steps in and claims priority of interest.

The district of Edenton, in the late political contest, gave the only respectable whig majority East of Rowan. She, at least, had some claims upon her whig brethren for sympathy and aid; and yet, sir, these claims were smothered in a caucus, and denied a hearing before the Legislature.

I would have preferred, Mr. Speaker, that some other Eastern gentlemen had brought this matter before the attention of the Senate and the country. There are several here who are as zealous as myself in the cause of our improvement; and, perhaps, they would not have exposed themselves to the torrent of obloquy which I know awaits me. I have said but little, sir, about this road. I will, however, conclude by remarking that we have given cordially to the West a Governor—they have seized with a strong hand both the Senators—if they now take what little money may be in the public Treasury to make a road over their mountains, they will have realized my description of a tyranny—a government that has no sympathy with the governed—a government that treats with contempt and indifference the wishes, the feelings and the interests of a large and respectable portion of its citizens.

A Phenomenon.—The Cincinnati Ledger of the 11th Nov. relates the following:

Something Extraordinary.—Yesterday morning, as we were returning home from our office, about two o'clock, we were suddenly startled by an explosion immediately over our head. On looking up, we discovered in the air, large fragments of fire, flying in different directions—each of which looking to us as if they were particles of a star that had bursted asunder. The moon became black as ink, and the stars all seemed as if they had twindled away, and naught could be seen but the fiery fragments flying about the sky. These burnt for a few moments, and then gradually died away, until they could be seen no more. A few moments after the explosion took place, the earth shook like an aspen, and the moon when she again shone forth, seemed trembling from the effects of the shock. What could have been the cause of this wonderful occurrence? Can any of our great astrologers throw any light upon the affair?