

Remarkable case of Bigamy—Finished Villainy.—As the conductor of a public press, we have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system of rascality than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week.

Yet, such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case—such is its depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop.

It appears that a certain Edward C. Boling, son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, Minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this country, about three years since married a Miss P.—, a lady of respectability as we learn, and lived with her for nearly two years.

About twelve months ago he left his home for the purpose of studying Law in Greensboro, N. C.—leaving his wife behind. On his arrival in Greensboro, he changed his name, and introduced himself to the inhabitants of that town, as Sidney T. Smith, of Alabama,—he exhibited to the gentleman under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State.

The elections in Maryland, Maine, Vermont and Pennsylvania, give an instructive lesson. Why do they exhibit so great a decline of the Whig vote? Why is it that a party which, twelve months ago, were united, and every where triumphant, are now routed, dispirited, and beaten?

Why is it so? The third is present—1841. No sooner was he elected, than Gen. Harrison went to Lexington—there in concert with Clay he arranged, in part, his Cabinet; and if the late Cabinet and Mr. Clay are to be believed, he arranged the measures of his Administration resulting in the extra session.

The want of space compels us to pass over many events of interest which transpired after this last return mentioned, until his arrest. His new father-in-law, enraged against Boling, and unwilling that his son-in-law should brook such injustice, sought redress by the force and power of the law.

The trial of Boling alias Smith, for Bigamy, was removed from Guilford to the County of Rockingham, on the affidavit of the Prisoner that such was the state of public feeling against him in that County he could not expect a fair, dispassionate trial.

From the Salisbury Watchman. LINES ON THE DEATH OF C. K. WHEELER. (OF SALISBURY.) "Invidious grave! how dost thou rend in sunder Whom love has knit, and sympathy made one!"

He's gone!—snatched sudden in the bloom of youth, Called from friends away; All is just at Heaven's command, When sent we must obey.

Scarcely had the Sabbath's pealing knell To him its summons given, Which bid with hasty steps to fill The seat, which soon he fill'd in Heaven.

His tender heart, his open hand, No'er turned on pity's call, But always ready to bestow His kind benevolence on all.

That generous heart and manly brow, How early on his bier; Two lonely brothers o'er him stood And dropped the silent pensive tear.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. BUILDING THE PYRAMID. The result of the elections which have taken place in several of the States, proves the irresistible power of mind when directed to the bridling up cherished principles which had been trodden down in an evil hour under a misguidance of reason and judgment.

Within one brief year how wonderful has been the revolution in public sentiment, and yet with what little noise and parade has the astounding result been accomplished!

The delusions of Federal Bank Whiggery are now happily dispelled, and the people of a mighty nation have once more emerged from the gloom of a moral and political midnight, to the marvellous light of an unclouded mental perception.

The evidence that the people have returned to their "sober second thoughts," is strikingly displayed in the triumphant majorities every where given in favor of liberal and sound Democratic principles.

Since the Presidential canvass, the following States have held elections; and spoken in thunder tones their political predilections:—

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Vote Count. Includes Alabama (6,000), Tennessee (9,000), Maine (12,000), Vermont (13,000), Indiana (15,000), Maryland (10,000), Georgia (12,000), Pennsylvania (22,000), and a total of 99,000.

Showing a total Democratic gain in less than twelve months of 99,000 votes! This reaction is tremendous! The revolution is sublime and gloriously grand.

IOWA MAINE ILLINOIS GEORGIA INDIANA FLORIDA MISSOURI ALABAMA ARKANSAS MARYLAND PENNSYLVANIA. HOLD THEM TO IT. In the last fall campaign, when the Whigs were struggling for the power which they now possess, they promised, in the event of success, BETTER TIMES.

They have now been in power precisely eight months, and have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, but still the promise is not redeemed. So far from improvement in this respect, the "times" have been growing gradually worse since the close of Van Buren's administration.

REDUCED EXPENSES. How has this promise been redeemed? They have called an Extra Congress at an expense to the nation of "Half a million of dollars" and they have voted to the wealthy Mrs. Harrison \$25,000— they have authorized "a Loan of Twelve million of dollars," which the people must be taxed to pay—and to raise the money necessary for this object they have levied a tax upon Sugar, Salt, Blankets, Molasses, all necessities of life, while they have left fiddle strings, jewellery, and all other kind of trumpery free of duty.

It is admitted that the Whig party was triumphant in 1840. It is admitted that Mr. Clay was the leader of the Whig party in Congress; and it is admitted that the party are now routed and overthrown. If Mr. Clay cannot preserve power when he is in a triumphant majority, how can it be expected that he can work up a minority into a majority? We have seen majorities sink before the magic influence of his name. How, then, is it to be expected that any party can triumph under his lead?

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."—The Petersburg Intelligencer (a staunch Whig paper) expresses its disgust at the Madisonian; says the Editor "belongs to the Locos;" that he was "a Tuttlebat Titmouse while acting with the Whigs, &c. &c." The Madisonian admits that he only acted with the Whigs as with a certain medicine, calomel—the continued use of which, every body knows, proves it to be the worst of poisons.

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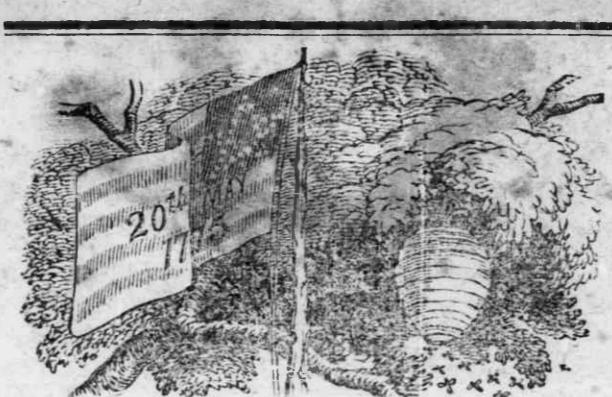
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MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN : CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1841.

Common Schools.—Frequent inquiries are made of us as to the progress that is making in organizing Schools in this County under the Free school Act of the last Legislature. To the politeness of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for laying off the County into Districts, we are indebted for the information, that they have accomplished the task, by dividing the County into seventy-six Districts, and advertised an election to be held in each for three individuals to act as School Committees for locating School-houses, &c. When this is accomplished, the County will be entitled to draw her quota of money from the State, and the system will then have a practical trial.

See the article in another column from the Madisonian, (Mr. Tyler's organ) accounting for the defeats of the Federalists. A campaign under the colors of "Clay and a National Bank," will convince Whiggery that the Editor of the Madisonian is "not mad," but "speaketh the words of soberness and truth."

THE BALL IN MOTION.

Our readers will recollect we some time since noticed the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Person County, at which energetic measures of organization were adopted for the important political struggle which "comes off" in our State next summer.

We are rejoiced to find our party thus early awake to the importance of redeeming North Carolina from the sway of Federalism. For several reasons, the next election for Governor and members of the Legislature will be a deeply interesting one;—and the great importance of the subject must be our apology for suggesting, for the consideration of our friends, a course of policy somewhat different from that proposed by the Democrats of Franklin.

Is a Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor necessary? If we should decide upon calling one, is it at all likely that a full representation could be obtained from all parts of the State? In answering these questions in the NEGATIVE, we feel sure that we speak the voice of nineteen-twentieths of the Western Democracy.

But there is a portion—and no inconsiderable one, either—of our party that entertains strong objections to this mode of nominating candidates; and without discussing this point, we think their views should influence, to some extent at least, the action of our party.

In regard to the selection of a candidate for Governor, there can be no necessity for the action of a Convention. The meeting in Franklin, we are satisfied, speaks the sentiments of our friends in all parts of the State, in their nomination of Mr. Henry. So far as a great portion of the West is concerned, we speak advisedly, when we say that Mr. Henry's nomination is demanded by the unanimous voice of the Democracy.

Let us, then, dispense with a Convention;—let the Democratic Press throughout the State, and the people of the other Counties in their primary assemblies, respond to the nomination of our friends in Franklin;—let a full and complete organization, framed and carried out by the People themselves, be had in every County, and the political regeneration of our State will be as certain as that the day of election comes round.

Entertaining these views, and feeling an abiding and all-absorbing solicitude for the triumph of our party, and its glorious principles, in North Carolina, we have felt it to be our duty to speak them freely, and in time;—and we respectfully request our Democratic cotemporaries in this State to give us their response, yea or nay, at as early a day as possible. For, although the Democracy of the West prefer dispensing with a Convention, and leaving the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and the adoption of other measures of organization, to the people in their primary assemblies, yet they will doubtless cheerfully acquiesce in whatever measures may be found to accord with the sentiments of a majority of our party in the whole State.

But the Editor of the Observer not only answers Whigs the New World, but he also reads out of the coon-skin rags the New York Herald, the Journal of Commerce, and the Washington Madisonian, all powerful advocates of the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840. Then these papers were regarded by the Observer and its party as sterling Whig advocates; but now they are denounced as worse than the worst locofoco sheets.

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THE LATE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES. CLEARING AWAY OF THE SMOKE.

Full returns from Pennsylvania—God bless the good old Key-stone!—shows PORTER'S majority for Governor to be upwards of TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND! The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be twenty-three—one in the Senate and twenty-two in the House. This election caught the "pipe-layers" without funds in Pennsylvania. They carried the State for Harrison by 348 majority.

The buck-eye State, OHIO, has also sent the pipe-layers on a trip up salt river. The Democratic majority in the Legislature (no election for Governor this year) on joint ballot is four—two in each House.

In NEW JERSEY, as stated last week, there will be a Federal majority of twelve in the Legislature, though it is now ascertained that the Democrats have in the popular vote of the State a majority of over two thousand. The New Haven Register, speaking of this election, says: "The Palladium, in its loneliness of heart at the result of the recent elections, faintly ejaculates, 'All hail, New Jersey!' We grant that New Jersey is a proper place for Whiggery to hail from. It is the only State in the Union where legislative fraud is resorted to, that Whiggery may keep in power; where pipe-laying is a cardinal Whig principle, and is shielded by the 'broad seal' of the State. With a Democratic majority of more than 2,000 in the State, there is a Federal Legislature, for they have so gerrymandered the counties, that it is hardly possible for the Democrats ever to carry that body."

In GEORGIA, McDONALD'S majority is four thousand! and the Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot fifty-three—twenty-two in the Senate, and thirty-one in the House. Who will now say that "Truth crushed to earth will not certainly 'rise again'!"

Swartwout.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says:—Mr. Swartwout is here, looking well and exhibiting the warm sympathies of his friends. I am happy to learn that an entirely exaggerated estimate has been formed of his deficiencies, owing to the persecution of a certain clique in New York. Errors to an enormous amount have been discovered in the recent investigation in your city, and I may say there is no reason to suppose any considerable deficit; whatever it may be, it will all be paid. The Government is giving him every opportunity to inspect and correct the accounts. It is believed that the clique did everything in their power to keep him abroad, for purposes well known here.

What will the people say to this announcement? During the contest of 1840, the defalcation of Swartwout was set down by the Whigs at a million and a quarter of dollars;—now, these same Whigs unblushingly admit that "an entirely exaggerated estimate has been formed of his deficiencies, owing to the persecutions of a certain clique in New York." Why were these exaggerations made? To injure the election of Mr. Van Buren, and prejudice the people against the Sub-Treasury! These objects accomplished, and Swartwout turned Whig, the duped people are told, "there is no reason to believe any considerable deficit exists!" and the swindler of his country is taken by the hand and rewarded with the smiles and "warm sympathies of his friends;"—the Whigs of course! Oh, shame! where is thy blush! Is it any wonder the people every where are turning their backs on Whiggery?

Four dish-rag Governor, Mr. Morehead, takes the stump next Summer, he will have several humbugs which he scattered in 1840 to clear up. The "golden plateau," which he said Van Buren sent five thousand dollars of the people's money to France to purchase, it is now admitted by the Whigs was purchased by President Monroe, and the defalcation of Swartwout, which Mr. M. made the burthen of all his speeches against Van Buren, and the foundation of all his antihismas against the Sub-Treasury, it is also admitted by Whiggery, was a humbug, got up by "a clique in New York," evidently for the express purpose of deceiving the people.

Query: If Gov. Morehead knew these charges to be false, did he act like an honest man to give them circulation? If he circulated them through ignorance, is he a fit Governor for the people of North Carolina?

Falsity among the Whig Press.—The Fayetteville Observer reads us a lecture for passing off an article from the New York New World as from a Whig paper. Why did not the Observer give us the name of the "sterling Whig paper of New York," on the authority of which it contradicts our statement that the New World is a Whig paper? We had good authority for saying what we did in regard to the politics of the New World; and it will take something more than the unsupported assertion of the Fayetteville Observer to convince us we were in error.

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