the injustice it has done will live after it, for it has made bankrupts of thousands.

"The baokrupt law (says a merchant of New their visible property; and in some cases, although SIONS, WITH SPLENDID FURNITURE, and enjoying evto said INMATE OF FAMILY CONNEXION.

# INSTRUCTION.

and party denunciation. No man is now consider-litself It greatly reduced the amount of its contin- cred and inviolate." ed a true Whig, who does not denounce the veto | gent expenses; reduced the number of its officers power as the ONE-MAN power, and the right of in- and other persons employed about it; and discontinand does often, defeat (for a time at least) the popu- and thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote that lar will, however strongly expressed. These salu- is in thy brother's eye.' tary checks and balances of power have been found, Another extra allowance made at the close of the cent exercise of this great constitutional right.

Fuone opinion may prohounced settlenessing and the may greatly exceed the area with a unanimity scarcely equalled by that which It is true the appropriations, for the year 1045, and to repeal it. But, though the law no longer exists, appropriations to any amount, as was done in 1841.

Son . Aber show

to expect, the Whigs, as soon as they came into York who petitioned for its repeal) will deprive power, greatly increased them. There has been said act will vasily exceed two hundred thousand the number of men in the army has been reduced; authority of law. dollars ! and in no instance have any one of his but the number of officers (which is the great source debtors, who have applied to have their debts can- of expenditure as well as of patronage) remains the of expenditure, as well as of patronage) remains the same; while the navy-both in the number of its sistent. He was for distribution, provided it could she brought all her prizes safely into port. ACT, found it convenient to assign or dispose of all officers and men, as well as of its ships-has been be done without a violation of the compromise. In very greatly increased. It is also true, the House the Legislature of Virginia, two years previous, he On the division of the spoils, he was immediately ta-of Representatives (often by a union of both parties). held the same language. Hear it— On the custody of Passed Midshipman Clay, kceping EQUIPAGES, and occupying COSTLY MAN- of Representatives (often by a union of both parties). passed bills to reduce the officers of the army as ery LUXURY, they hold out that they have an AUNT, well as the men; to reduce the navy to what it was tion : a BROTHER, a SISTER, OR PAMILY CONNEXION as an on the 1st of January, 1841; and, generally, to re-inmate; and that all their visible property belongs duce the number and salaries of officers to suit the of the sales of the public lands, this General Assemhardness of the times, and the embarrassed condition THE VETO POWER, AND THE RIGHT OF of the treasury. But these various measures did

not meet with favor in the Senate, and were lost. These have not been questions of legislation, but | The House, too, deserves great credit for having

in all times, to be essential to the preservation of li- last session, deserves reprehension. The price of ed peace with all the nations of the world. At home, berty : and, without them, this Federal Government public printing was fixed by law in 1819. Since our domestic affairs (so far as they depend on Exwould soon swallow up the rights both of the States that time, in consequence of the improvement in ecutive and ministration) have been managed with and of the people. This power was freely exercis- machinery and other causes, the expense of printing ed by Washington and Madison, as well as by Jack- has been greatly reduced. At the Congress before son and the present Chief Magistrate. If the latter the last, therefore, Whig printers proposed to take son and the present Chief Magistrate. If the later, the later, the last, therefore, wing printers proposed to take been in public inc, when the artox sector art output has been compelled to exercise it more frequently including at 20 per cent, below the price ments of the Government. Free in the hands of more than any other, it is because every other President fixed by law; but the party then in power gave it has had a party in one branch of Congress or the to Blair & Rives, the editors of the Globe, and made other, to shield him against the unpleasant duty. In a reduction of fifteen per cent only. This was conthe case of Mr. Tyler, no such protection has been demned by the Whigs as an act of party favoritism, have done their duty to the country; and I doubt afforded; but, on the contrary, bills have been pass because, they said, it should have been given to the not, when the rancor of party spirit shall have passed ed in known opposition to his principles, under the lowest bidder. One of the first measures, therefore, away, that country will do them justice. hope and expectation that, if vetoed, both the Pre- of the Whig party, was to reduce the public prinsident and the power exercised would be rendered ting 20 per cent. below the price fixed by the law odious to the people. But it should be remember- of 1819, and to give most of it to the editors of the them to you for your calm and careful consideration. ed, that, in every instance heretofore, from the foun- National Intelligencer, (the organ of the party,) I cannot hope they will be satisfactory to all of you dation of the Government, public opinion has settled who took it at the reduced price. But, at the close but I trust they will satisfy every unprejudiced mind, down on the side of the veto, and the measures ve- of the Congress, they allowed them the full prices that, though I may be in error, I have not violated

dition of things worso than they are. By the repeal Beef and Two Dollars a day." Several vessels, condemned the alien and sedition law, and the banneshalf the real of a re below the standard of 1840; rupt law of the elder Adams. Those who passed but, as Congress comenes long before the expiration of law whatever. The President in a gun. The schooner "Granite State," Capt. to reneal it. But though the law no longer expiritions to any appropriated for, they can add to the He may adopt the pet-bank, or the sub-treasury sys-You see, therefore, that instead of continuing to tem. This ought not to be. I have always been Capt. Ritchie, on the larboard, however, pitched a reduce the appropriations, as the people had a right opposed to this Executive discretion over the public few hot shot into the coon, which made her quiver moneys, and, sooner than allow it to remain, I would take the sub-treasury, with all its objections; Capt. Benton, also opened their fire, and raked her, your memorialist of a vast portion of the remaining no retrenchment in the number or salaries of offi- for, to my mind, a sub-treasury, under authority of so severely that she was compelled to hand off for estate which he possessed, as the losses in all by the cers, and very little reform of abuses. It is true law, is infinitely better than a sub-treasury, without repairs. Excepting these reverses and a few lar-

So, too, on the subject distribution, the course

of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean, in any event, to infringe the act of Congress passed the 2d March, 1833, for the settlement of the tariff, commonly called the compromise act; but on the contrary, it hereby declares and tain" proved a decided "impracticable;"-in conthey have been fruitful subjects for party discussion purged many of the abuses heretofore practised by resolves that the compromise act should be held sa-

to show the great injustice with which he has been struction as a ridiculous absurdity. I hold to both ued the large and unauthorized extra allowances treated by a portion of the Whig party. If hevetoes these powers, and especially the veto power, as es- heretolore made to such officers and other persons a bill, believing it unconstitutional, he is denounced should not manage him. Accordingly the mutithese powers, and especially the veto power, as es-sential to the preservation of the rights of the peo-ple of the South. The veto power is entirely a conservative power. It may protect us against the oppression of bad haws, but can never oppress us. If a good law is vetoed, and the people, upon full discussion, are against the veto and in favor of the law, all the veto does is to suspend er postpone the measure for a few years, till those in favor of it come into power. It therefore may, and does often, protect us against wicked and oppressive laws, but protect us against wicked and oppressive laws, but attention of the people to reforms that have been try; and yet it may well compare with any that has out the long boat, and left the old craft to her forit can never finally defeat a good one. Why, there- made, and others that ought to be. It is vain for us gone before it. To have settled honorably and fore, should this great constitutional power be abol- to complain of abuses in other departments of the successfully our numerous difficulties with Great ished? It is no more the one-man power than is Government, while we practise them ourselves. Britain, some of which have existed for half a centhe Senate or Supreme Court, where one man may, "First cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, tury, is honor enough for any one Administration. Under wise and prudent counsels, this apple of dis- 3d inst. she grounded at the head of ship naviga-

> before us the pleasing prospect of a long uninterruptequal fidelity, if not with equal success; and I do not believe there has been a period, since I have been in public life, when the periods executive depart-

Such are the reasons for my opposition these measures and principles of the Whig party. I submit will be the result of public opinion in the more re- ance of thirty or forty thousand dollars more than principles I have always professed, and which I away our rank and file. A new era has now dawnthey agreed to do it for, and nearly that much more have seen no good cause to change. I have express. ed upon the people of this country. Gen. Harrison But, whatever may be my present differences than was received by Blair & Rives for doing simi-with my whig friends, I trust I have shown that I have shown that I have not been inconsistent with my former principand this, too, by a strict party vote, have not been inconsistent with my former principand the four of a resolution which them them. have not been inconsistent with my former princi-and in the face of a resolution which they them-to any one. It only remains for me to thank you The leader sleeps in his grave and new leaders like

repeal it. At all evenis, is could not make the con- form-no Gold Spoons-no Blood Hounds-Roast-Woodbury, on the starboard, and the "flag Ship," from stem to stern. The Sucker and the Pake, board shot from a small flete convoy of thunder, Palmetto, Capt. Calhoun, the voyage of the Coon

The Captain of the Coon was then set at liberty. "Mr. Tyler moved to insert the following resolu- and made to appropriate the plunder at his dictation, or under his immediate supervision. Thus mortifi-"Resolved nevertheless, That by the foregoing ed and outraged, the old Captain died in one short month, after his return to port, and the command tion, called a Caucus, was immediately instituted, to watch and direct the proceedings; but the " Capsequence of which many of the officers of the Coon threw up their commissions, and went to privateer-I have referred to these opinions of the President, ing on their own hook. As the old craft had become somewhat unseaworthy, the Captain consented that they might manage her, but insisted that they neers fitted her--run up the black flag, and put her to sea under the command of Capt. Clay and Lieut. Botts; while Tyler hoisted his broad pennant on

With a "Vigin Heifer" for a figure head, the Coon put to sea under his new officers. This time it was destined to meet with a continual succession of reverses. A portion of the crew soon became very disaffected and several ward room officers got tunes. And hard ones they were : successive engagements only gave evidence of her increasing weakness. Vigilant and active loss pressed her hard, on every side, and, at 12 o'clock, P. M. the cord has been happily removed, and we have now tion on Salt River, and immediately went to pieces.

That Coon is gone-that same old Coon-We ne'er shall see him more :--Ye Federal Whigs, with tearful eyes, "That same old Coon deplore."

#### Let other Coons a warning take, (Nor dare her fate to doubi,) And stay at home-unless indeed, There mothers know they're out.

### From the Washington City Clarion. CONCILIATION.

We love to persuade men to act for their own and their country's good. The last Presidential election shows that over a million of voters cast their ballots for Mr. Van Buren, while a larger number voted for W. H. Harrison. Now it is conceded on all sides that many Democrats voted for Gen. Harrison, through error, anger, mortification and revenge. The battle ended in the triumph of the ment to reduce its expenses to the lowest amount, toed have been abandoned. In my opinion, such fixed in 1819; thereby giving them an extra allow- my duty to you, or acted at all inconsistent with the great Whig party, who stole our motioes and enticed consistently with a faithful discharge of its constitu-

## A UNITED STATES BANK.

The following extracts have doubtless been read by most of our readers ; but as it is so often asserted that the late United States Bank gave us a sound currency, and good times, we publish them again with the request that every unprejudiced man in the community will give them a reading :

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment-his wages on an average, do not purchase him half they did, and he s continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied, the most common school books. Hatters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths, whose works seem to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former businessfrom a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain in looking to a fearful future."

Niles Register, April 15, 1821. "A late Pittsburg [Pa] Mercury, says:-Flour a

barrel \$1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a 100 feet; sheep and calves \$1 a head.-Foreign goods at the old prices. devolved upon Lieutenant Tyler. A court of Dicta- One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; twelve and a half obis. will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth."

Niles' Register, May 18, 1821. "Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3. states that wheat was sold at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at fifteen cents a gallon.

U. S. Gaz. [Phil.] May 23, and June 23, '21. "A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now.—Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of \$5 which was remitted."

Niles' Register, Sept. 15, 1821. The Tuscumbia (Alabama) Democrat, commentng on these extracts, says: "It is evident that to 1821, five years after its charter, the bank had done nothing to relieve the country. In fact until 1823, seven years after its charter, the bank had not been able to keep out more than dollar for dollar, and for the four years preceding 1823, afforded but little accommodation to the community. It is well known that fluctuation followed fluctuation, revulsion tollowod revulsion for the first 8 years of the existence of the bank; and that until the State Banks had supplied themselves with specie there was no steadiness in the currency or in the busines of the country. Many of our readers recollect the premium at which land office money ranged-that in many instances it commanded from 20 to 30 per cent premium, and all this while a United States Bank was exerting its influence over the country. The people should recall these facts to their memories and ask themselves, if in 7 years the old bank could not relieve the distress of 1816, could a similar institution do so now, when the distress is said to be ten. times greater than it was then."

GEN. CASS .- A letter was recently addressed to-Gen. Cass in Michigan, asking his sentiments on. certain public questions. His answer was to the following effect.

1. I do not think, that a national bank should be incorporated in any form or under any pretence by the general government.

2. I think it is the duty of the General Governtional duties. In the preparation of a judicious tariff to raise this amount, it is also its duty to afford. incidental protection to those branches of American industry which require it.

3. The public land should in my opinion, be appropriated to the support of the Government of the the successors of Alexander appear to divide the U. States, and not distributed among the individual Rane line Under er those or car cian Who have 4. T think it is the duty of every member of the been led away by error, and who now desire to re- Democratic party, whom the partiality of his friends turn by the pathway plainly, shewn by the light of may designate as a proper person to fill the office of President of the U. States, to be bound by the decision of the General Convention of the party.

"s or my promises to you. I wish now still fur- selves had passed! Who that complained of the for your past kindness: to assure you of my best with those of General Franciscon, who was the what noncerman careful and a guar, and sware and nost kindness to not you. head of the party in 1840. I hope I shall be ex- low a camel? cused for these frequent references to his opinions, because on his great influence and known Republican principles, and those of the present Chief Magistrate, I mainly relied for the success of Republican measures under his Administration.

In his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Government to its original simplicity and purity, l deem the following to be of prominent importance: . That, in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills-1st, to such as, in his opinion, are unconstitutional; 2d, such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or individuals ; 3d, such as, involving deep interest, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation, or reference party towards Mr. Madison, who vetoed a bank bill to the will of the people; to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

In his address to the people of Ohio, he says : "I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jefferson school, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others sertion. The opinions of General Harrison, as well belonging to it-particularly the celebrated resolu- as of John Tyler, were known to be against a bank tions of the Virginia Legislature during the presiden- of the United States; and so proclaimed repeatedly, cy of John Adams. "I believe in the tendency of a large public debt

to sap the foundation of the Constitution, by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and feelings must be in direct hostility to the mass of the people. I deem it the duty, therefore, of the Representatives of the people to extinguish it as soon as possible, by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government that a proper performance of the public business will allow.

"I believe in the right of the people to instruct their Representatives; and, if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions come from a majority of his constituents, he is bound to obey them, or resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another Representative whose optimus would accord with

Such was the Republican faith of the lamented Harrison. It is in harmony with that of the present Chief Magistrate. Under such leaders, and with such avowed principles, the Whigs conquered in 1840. Whether they will succeed in 1844, under another leader, and with opposite principles, remains to be seen.

a year in advance, and are expended by the Executive in pursuance of such appropriations. Expenfall short of, the appropriations. I give the appropriations, because Congress alone are responsible for them. E exclude the Post Office fund. I do so, because it is so stated in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and may, therefore, be considered most favorable to the Whigs I give them for the four years of the late Administration, and for the two years since; during which time, the Whige have controlled the appropriations.

1837				\$34.128,807
1833				33,138,371
1839		1		23.862.560
1840	•	1.	. 5	21,733,116
1841				25,888,272
1842		-	4	23,177,921
				· ·

THE ADMINISTRATION.

I have not thought proper to follow the course of the Whig party in separating themselves from the Administration, or to unite with their leaders in violent, and often vulgar, abuse of the President .-Why should I have done so? I believe him honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution; and through life he has professed and maintained the the rock of "apathy," at be head of brig naviga-principles of republicanism "as taught by Jefferson tion, on Salt River, and im nediately went to pieces. and other Republicans belonging to the party." Though, therefore, I may have differed from him, as I have often done, I have seen no sufficient cause as I have often done, I have seen no sufficient cause to separate from his Administration, or unite in his abuse Such most betook themselves to be mudscow of despair, abuse. Such was not the course of the Republican passed by an overwhelming majority of his Republican friends; and that, not upon constitutional grounds, but upon a mere question of expediency. weather beaten canvass and ood for the head of the But they say he has been guilty of treachery to the There is no proof of this; but on the conparty. trary, there is abundant evidence to disprove the asduring the campaign of 1840. Every speech and

every vote of their lives had borne testimony to it. In the address from which I have before quoted. General Harrison says, " I believe the charter given to the Bank of the United States was uncon-STITUTIONAL; it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted nowers into effect." The same opinion was expressed by John Tyler in 1819, and again in 1832. upon the bill to recharter the bank. But still more recently, in the fall of 1840, in the very midst of the fight, he said he concurred with General Harrison THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO CHARTER A NA-

crase, therefore, the Whigs might have had to regret that the President did not see, in the condition of the country, usfficient reason to change his opinions, they had certainly no cause to charge him with treachery for adhering to them. But Mr. Tyler, from as he chose. Thus equipped, she weighed anchor his great anxiety to do something for the relief of the and pro to sea, with nothing to sustain her numercountry, that could be done in accordance with his ous crew but "hard cider" and prospective "roast APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES. views of constitutional power, did propose the creation beef." Appropriations are made by Congress commonly of a bank in this Dist., with power to establish branpeople. When, therefore, you hear these violent politicians bewailing the condition of the country for the want of a bank, you should remember that no one is more responsible for it than themselves, because they preferred No bank, to one whose branbut the sub-treasury, and the other nothing but an ty for the expenditure of 1841, were much less than ruin, is the spirit of party; but is not my spirit. ed to surrender.

for 1840; but they were added to by the Whig par- When the interest of my country is involved, I am

AM RENCHER, 5, 1843. ABRA WASHINGTON, March

> From the Federick burg Recorder. WRECK OF THE COON.

It is with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain that we announce to day, the wreck and total loss of the piractial brig, Coon She run ashore-on Many of her crew deserted previous to this melancholy event, and thus escaned the bitter fate of their desperate few, however, re tied an old barge which is hung out to the misguided pilgrims of the party. has performed quaddrenn! I trips up the river, for and our altar has a vacant place for them to occu-the last twenty years—hold a little tatterred and py in the hour of return. stream. But one banner was displayed; on that, the following lines were daily traced in charcoal:

> " Leave vain regrets for errors past, Nor cast the barge away, But nail your colors to the mast, And strike for Harry Clay."

The cruise of the Cool was a short, but very eventful one; and in the present dullness of the political world, we conceive that a succinct narrative, detailing the chief incider's of her voyage, would not be altogether out of place, even in a political Journal, like the Recorde.

It is known to most of jur readers that she was built expressly for privatiering, and launched at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in the Fall of 1839. Captain Harrison was her sommander-Lieut. Ty. ler, subordinate. The crew was composed of suin his Dayton speech-" MY OPINION (says he) or perannuated Commodor & brokendown captains, " any quantities" of Magaipmen and Lands-men of various aptitude a omise. Before sailing, some contention arose the flag it would be most expedient to assume. . his was finally settled, by adopting the suggestion of Midshipman Leigh, that every man should take whatever, and just as many

We need not stop to detail the minor incidents of ches in any State, by and with the assent of such the voyage. By means of false flags, decoys and State. But this was rejected by the Whig party. expert hedging, several of the smaller craft were ditures, therefore, can never exceed, but do often They were not willing to trust this power to the captured. Emboldened by success, on the 30th of October, she made a simultaneous attack upon the Keystone and the Buckeye. The captain of the Coon ordered her to bring to, and bear down with all her colors flying. By his subalterns refused, to execute his orders. M'shipmen Gwynn, Spenches should depend on the will of the people, espe- cer and Wright, seized, Lizzled and carried him cially if proposed by this Administratiun. And so below, where he was confred during the remaindof the exchequer. I have heard no man, either in er of the voyage. Lieut. Corwin then run up at Congress or out of it, who did not admit, whatever other objectiors he might have to it, hat the exche-quer would afford some relief to the country, in inrate of exchange; and yet it received a very small with the cabbage monop, of Kinderhook" Capsupport. One party determined to have nothing tains Shannon and Porter made a gallant resistance, but, as a portion of their ow was somewhat dis-The appropriations made by the Van Buren par- old fashioned bank of the United States. Rule or affected and anxious for a "hange" they were oblig-

On the second of Noveh Ler, she discovered, and ty as soon as they came into power, at the extra ses. willing to conciliate. If I cannot obtain that which, bore down upon several strange sails, with all her sion, by an additional appropriation of \$5,043.705; | in my opinion, is best, I am always willing to take banners flying "Bank, Projection, Abolition," were making the sum above stated for the year 1841. the next best that is practicable. I therefore voted more or less distinctly delayed on the staboard, It will be seen, therefore, that the appropriations for for the exchequer. I did not doubt it would bring while on the larboard was seen in glaring capitals ions." the years 1841 and 1842 are far less than for the some rehel to the country; and, if fraught with the State Rights-no Bank- so protective Tariff." 1wo first years of the Van Buren Administration: Idanger its enemies predicted, you could and would A bove, in letters of Gold-" Retrenchment and Re the torpid state of the White party?

When General Jackson was elected for the first time, did he or his organs inquire into the former standing of those who desired to be admitted into his political church? Or did they not welcome the returning prodigals with joy-put their best robes upon them: and then slay the fatted calf for their feast.

their flag and support the principles which they always intended to support, but which they unfortunately left when they believed the Demagogues and

> " Come as the waves come. When navies are stranded ; Come as the winds come When forests are rended; Faster come, faster come, Faster and faster: Come every tenant, groom, Servant and master."

From the Hartford Daily Times.

"R. M. T. H." a correspondent of the N. Y. American, in giving a history of the late Congress, after stating that it has been in session longer, and lost more of its members by death, than any previous Congress since the beginning of the Government, says, of its members, that during that time "Thirteen have died.

- "Seven have lost their wives by death. "Twelve or more have lost their children by death.
- "Nine have married, since their election.
- "Seven Senators have resigned.
- "Twelve Representatives have resigned.
- "Several have been very ill, and near unto death. "One has had his leg broken.
- "One has had his ear bit off in a fight;"
- And, he ought to have added,
- " One, from Connecticut, after being soundly cand, was thoroughly rolled in the gutter, by another Vhig member.
- "One President of the U.S. dead.
- "One acting Vice President of the United States, dead.
- "One attempt to impeach the President, dead. "Numerous removals or resignations of heads of Departments.
- "Innumerable whig promises to reform the abuses of Government, dead.
- "A host of Whig projects to establish a sound currency, dead.
- "Honest John Davis' promise of two dollars a day and roast beef, dead.
- " Their favorite Distribution law, strangled by its own parent.
- "Their darling Bankrupt law, murdered by its own father.
- "And to close the list, the political death of a large majority of the Whig members of that memorable body."
- In his closing paragraph this writer says, "They came forth to this mission amid shoutings and popular exultations and triumphs. . They return, to obscurity and oblivion, to sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence.
- Well may the editor of the New York Tribune, another leading Whig paper, in remarking upon this communication, exclaim, as he does-" It is thehour of darkness to the Wing party and its champ

Under all these circumstances, who can wonder at

Great loss of property, Cattle &c.-From every part of the country we receive intelligence of a very heavy and unusual loss of stock, particularly of cattle, and various are the conjectures as to the cause, some suppose one thing and some another. In our own opinion, and we have not been inatten-We call upon our erring brethren to return to tive to the matter, it is mainly owing to a want of neir flag and support the principles which they alexpect to suffer loss among their stock cattle while ever they are suffered to remain unhoused and to be and struck for the gulf c political nonentity. A Swindlers of the last campaign. Our latch string carelessly fed. The common method in this country of feeding cattle is to throw their food promiscuosly on the ground, where a few of the stronger cattle run over it, eating some and trampling some into the mud, while the weaker portion must be put off with what is left. The manure which a farmer would save by sheltering his cattle and feeding from racks and mangers, would in two years pay the entire cost of constructing such sheds, while he would find that his cattle required less food, and would be much healthier. We make but little doubt but that there are farmers in this part of the State who have during the past winter and present spring lost cattle enough from exposure to have paid the expense of crecting stables for his entire stock - Ashville Messenger.

### SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

It seems that all the fighting by Members of Congress was not confined to the capitol nor to the tongue. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives an account of a fracas, in which Mr. Sprigg, a Federal Member of Congress from Kentucky, figured conspicuously, and seems to have come off second best. The correspondent of the Advertiser, under date of the 24th ult., says :

" Toward the close of the last session Mr. Sprigg signalized himself in a fracas at the eating house under the House of Representatives, and received a severe wound in his hand from collison with broken glass; and last night, at an eating-house in Pennsylvania avenue, he got into a fight with a person named Drudge, a miller's cart-driver, which terminated in his opponent's biting the largest portion of his ear off! Dr. Sewell did his best to repair the mischief, but the fragment of Mr. Sprig's ear, (which is now in the Doctor's possession,) was too much lacerated to be restored, and the Hon. member will of course carry the mark of the scuffle to his grave.

Were this tale to be related in any subsequent Note for General Circulation," would it not be set down as a signal instance of the mendacity of travellers? And yet

"\_\_\_\_Such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud. Without our special wonder!"

### "PRICES OF PRODUCE WILL RISE."

Wool Hats are said to have been sold at two cents a piece, and fur hats twenty-five cents apiece, at a public auction, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania.----Also a waggon and six horses, for three dollars! 'High prices and better times ! these !!

Mr. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has de-faulted and run away. He was arrested in custody, but ask-ed leave to take a map, and retired to his sleeping apartment, with his wife. When the guard called him, only the wife was found, the treasurer had made his escape. The Governor has offered a reward of 31,000 for his appr hersion, if caught out of the State, and 8500 if within the State. His defalcation is about 3140,000

