

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 18.

TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT I, Peyton R. Parker, have filed my petition, in writing, in the Superior Court of Law for the County of Sampson, for the emancipation of my negro lad, Peter, and shall apply at the next term of said Court, to have the prayer of said petition allowed.

Published by order of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Sampson, at Spring Term, 1839, in the North Carolinian, at Fayetteville, for six weeks. Wm. McKAY, Clerk. 15-6t

Silk Worm Eggs. It is now a good time to commence a crop of COCOONS, and a supply of Eggs may be obtained on application at this Office. There are several varieties of Mammoth Yellow—the Two Crop White and the Italian Pea Nut. Price, one dollar per thousand. June 1.

1,000,000 Silk Worm Eggs FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber. The worms of about one-half of them reared upon the leaves of the White Mulberry. W. H. MAFFITT. 15w.

WANTED TO HIRE. FOR twelve months, a first rate WAGON DRIVER, of good character, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office, or to the Subscriber. DONALD McQUEEN. 15t.

WM. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR. BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and dispatch. P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash. May 4, 1839. 10-1t W. L. C.

PIANO FORTES. An Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They may be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or on Col. S. T. Hawley. PARLOR ORGAN. The Parlor Organ, or Scraphone, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost. June 8. 15t.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. THE proprietors of this long established and well known Foundry, have made, and are continuing to make such improvements and additions to the establishment as to enable them to furnish with promptitude, every variety of types and printing materials of the very best quality, such as cuts and newspaper ornaments in great variety: Flowers and Borders, Brass Rules, Leads and Quotations, Furniture, Quoins, Cases and Stands, Job Cases, Wrought and Cast Iron Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys of every description, Imposing Stones, Roller Stocks, Lead cutters, Parchments, Ball Skins, &c. &c. Printing Presses of every kind, Printer's Ink, Colored Ink, Varnish for making Colored Ink. All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed in such a manner as to insure satisfaction. CHARLES CARTER, Agent. June 8, 1839.

SPRING GOODS. WE have received and are now opening our Spring supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery. Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c. Also, Groceries, &c. 60 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee. 100 lbs. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars 125 cases Nails 200 pair Bright Traces 12 qr. cases Malaga and Madeira Wine 100 dozen Wedding Hoes 25 do Patent and Dutch Scythes 5 hds. Crockery 30 boxes Window Glass 10 do Collins and King's Axes, Which we offer at Wholesale, at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual customers. NOTT & STARR. Fayetteville, April 6, 1839. 6-1t

J. & J. KYLE. HAVE just received a large assortment of Anker Baiting Cloths. Which will be sold cheap. April 13, 1839.

12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, 5 Hhds. N. O. do. 50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 20 Hhds. Molasses, 5 Barrels N. O. do. 20 Boxes Bar Soap, 100 Sacks Blown Salt, 20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, 10 Boxes Smoked Herrings, For Sale by GEO. McNEILL. 16t.

E. J. & L. R. CLARK. Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE

Manufactory, 5 doors south of the Market House, on Gillespie street, where they will keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of plain and Fancy Japanese Tin Ware. JOB WORK done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country, would receive prompt attention. June 8. 15-6m

SIR PHILIP. THIS thorough-bred and beautiful Horse, five years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his stable in Town,) Averborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high. Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy. For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day. ISHAM DRAKE, mar 30-5; 2m Groom for the Owner.

LOTTERIES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1839.

For Tickets in the following Schemes, Apply to S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall st. N. Y.

VIRGINIA WHEELING LOTTERY, Class 4 for 1839; to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 6: 75 Nos. 12 drawn Ballots.

THE CAPITAL WILL NET Thirty Thousand Dollars.

GRAND CAPITALS. 1 PRIZE of 30,000 Dollars, 1 - 10,000 Dollars, 1 - 6,000 Dollars, 1 - 3,140 Dollars, 1 - 3,000 Dollars, 1 - 2,500 Dollars, 1 - 2,000 Dollars, 50 - 1,000 Dollars, 20 - 5,000 Dollars, 123 - 2,000 Dollars.

Tickets Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars—shares in proportion.

\$40,000! VIRGINIA NORFOLK LOTTERY, Class 3 for 1839—to be drawn at Alexandria, July 13—75 numbers: 14 ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS. 40,000 Dollars! 12,000 Dollars! 6,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars! 1,769 Dollars! 20 prizes of \$1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c. Tickets, only Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion.

30,000 Dollars! VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class No. 4, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on the 20th of July, 1839. 75 No. Lottery: 13 drawn ballots.

30,000 dollars. 10,000 dollars. 8,000 dollars. 4,000 dollars. 2,500 dollars. 1,747 dollars. 30 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars! 50 " 500 Dollars! 50 " 400 Dollars! 50 " 300 Dollars! One Hundred Prizes of 200 Dollars! &c. &c. &c. Tickets 10 dollars: Shares in proportion.

100 Prizes of a Thousand Dols. VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY, Class 4 for 1839; to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on the 27th July, 1839. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

Splendid Scheme: 1 PRIZE of 30,000 Dollars. 1 - 8,000 Dollars. 1 - 4,000 Dollars. 100 Prizes of One Thousand Dollars! Besides a great variety of smaller prizes. Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 132 Broadway and 23 Wall st. N. Y. June 15. 16-3t.

THE North Carolinian PUBLISHED IN FAYETTEVILLE,

BY H. L. HOLMES. Has nearly doubled its subscription list (amounting now to EIGHT HUNDRED) within the first three months. It will continue to support the Administration of the General Government, so long as Mr. Van Buren adheres to the Democratic Republican course, which he has so far, consistently pursued as President.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the year.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for cash, or on reasonable time for good paper, as cheap, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North. They have now just received and in store, 100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 150 do. Molasses, 200 bags Cuba Coffee. BARRY & BRYANT. Wilmington, N. C. June 22. 17-3t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Sampson County, on the 14th inst. two negro fellows, ADAM and ALLEN. Adam is a stout black fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighing about 175 pounds. Allen is a common bright mulatto, 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighing about 165 pounds, and when spoken to, has a down-cast look. It may be possible that Allen may obtain a free pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the said negroes to me, or in any jail, so that I get them again—or \$10 for either of them. LYTTLETON TURNER. N. B. The said negroes are out-lowed. June 22. 18-3t.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

The death of a printer is thus chronicled in an English paper: "George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the type of honesty, the ! of all; and although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every § of his life was without a ||."

A Great Petition.—The national petition of the Chartists was at the last dates nearly three miles long, and contained 1,250,000 signatures. It was carried to London in procession, with flags, banners, &c.

Advices from Jamaica to the 8th inst. received at Havana, say that the sugar cane fields are entirely abandoned, and more than one half the crops will be lost. On the coffee plantations, where the labor is less arduous, the planters, have succeeded in retaining the greater part of their negroes.

We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser, that the law of Louisiana, which prohibits the entrance of free blacks into that State, is about to be enforced, in consequence of the number of persons of that class who have emigrated thither.

Business is Life.—Nothing will make a man happier in this life, than some kind of employment, zealously pursued. Without employment, the mind and the body become "stale, flat, and unprofitable." A very striking instance of the baneful effects of inactivity, is furnished in the suicide of Mr. Leggett, in London, late solicitor to the commissioners of the king's taxes. He was sixty years of age, of temperate habits, and a man of wealth, having been pensioned in 1833, on an allowance of £3500 per annum. The only reason which he assigned for "shuffling off this mortal coil," was want of active employment.—Saturday News.

Ladies' Corsets.—Mr. John Hand, of Somersfield, Pa. gives notice that he has invented a very simple apparatus to be attached to ladies' corsets whereby the delicate little creatures may be compressed into the compass of a hoe-handle, by the gentle drawing of two strings which can be tied in front.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE COD FISHERIES.

We are sorry to learn, by the accounts from Nova Scotia, that fresh food for excitement and ill-feeling is being created in that quarter by the capture of American fishermen. A number of vessels have already been seized, and it is probable that others will be. In the mean time a revenue cutter has been sent out from Boston, by order of the Treasury Department, to see what is going on. It is to be presumed that the captures alluded to, have not been made without a plausible pretext. By the convention of 1818, it was agreed, that the inhabitants of the United States, in common with those of Great Britain, should have the liberty to take fish, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Ray to the Remeau Islands on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Queipen also, on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the South of Labrador, to and through the straits of Bellisle, and thence northerly indefinitely along the coast; but without prejudice to the rights of the Hudson Bay Company. And the American fishermen were, also, to have liberty to dry and cure fish, in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks, by the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland above described and of the coast of Labrador; but where such parts should be settled, were not to dry or cure fish, without the liberty of the proprietors of the ground. And by the same convention, the United States renounce any liberty before enjoyed or claimed by them or their inhabitants, to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles, of any of the British dominions of America, not included within the above limits. They were, however, permitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter or respiration.

ing damages, or purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose.

It is for alleged infractions of the terms of this convention, that most of the captured vessels have been seized. One was seized on a charge of smuggling tobacco into the British dominions. How far these charges can be sustained remains to be seen. We should not be surprised to know that they are in general well founded. Fishermen like to fish where they can get the best hauls; and the bait may have sometimes been too tempting to be resisted.

Admitting this to be so, the only question is, whether John is not pushing the matter too far, in capturing all the vessels he can lay his hands on. To say the least, it is unfortunate that the onset should have been made precisely at this juncture. There are already too many causes of alienation existing between the two countries; and if more must be added, they ought to be free from unnecessary aggravation.

POLITICAL.

FEDERAL ABOLITION.

The Federal Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, placed a majority of Democrats on the committee to which was referred the Abolition petitions. The New Haven Register says:

"By this manœuvre a double purpose was to be accomplished; the reputation of a Federal Legislature was to be raised at the South, by a strong report against Abolitionists—while, at home, it was to increase the hatred of these fanatics to the Democratic party—which would tend to bind Federalism and Abolitionism still closer together.—The same cunning course was pursued by Hawley, in the Senate, for the same honest purpose. Well, the committee have grappled with the subject manfully, and in their report to the Senate have handled these mischief makers so much more roughly than the Federal leaders supposed they would dare to do, that it has completely turned the tables upon them. We shall now see what course will be taken with the report: if they accept it, their allies will turn their knives upon them—if they reject it, their condemnation is sure. So Haman stands a chance of swinging on his own gallows."—Old Dominion.

Strange—Astonishing!—It is little short of a miracle to see how quickly the huge pile of abominations, so industriously heaped up by the Federal party before the election, has been scattered to the four winds. They are now as mute as paving-stones about corruption—silent as a church yard about extravagance—while the hobby of defalcations, which was to travel over the poor Democrats rough shod, is effectually done over. Will the honest portion of the Federal party forever allow themselves to be cheated by crafty and designing men.—lb.

There are eight or ten members of the Legislature, as strong friends of the Administration as can be named, who, because they differ with us upon the subject of the Independent Treasury—this one question only—are put down as Conservatives, when it is a well known fact that they will vote for our candidates for Governor and Senator.—lb.

Increase of Banking Capital.—It appears by official documents, laid before Congress near the close of its last session, that the amount of banking capital in the United States and Territories has increased from January 1811, to January 1838, from \$2,601,601, to \$17,636,778 dollars; and for the four years preceding the first of January 1838, it has increased \$11,630,734 dollars. Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

The Hard Money System.—This system exists in perfection in France. We extract the following from an exchange paper:

The Bank of France has in its vaults 236 millions of francs in specie; its notes in circulation amount to 12 millions; the deposits on account of individuals are 59 millions; its portfolio contains 165 millions, consisting of paper not yet due. How extensive the facilities afforded to commerce by this institution, and yet what prudence in her management, evinced by the last named item. Bowie Knife.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION.—The following was Gen. Washington's opinion of the evil effects produced by paper money banks:

"An evil equally great (occasioned by a paper emission) is the door it immediately opens for speculations, by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable part of the community, is preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators."

WHIG SUB-TREASURERS.—The Vicksburg Whig states that the notes of the Deceator Bank are quoted at one dollar per peck.—What an excellent depository for the public funds.

A fact to be remembered.—The democrats gained nearly three thousand votes this year in Connecticut, as compared with what they polled one year ago—and the federalists during the same, have not been able even to hold their own, but have fallen short nearly 700, as compared with their last year's vote. Washington Rep.

Before the election in New York, the federal papers said, "as goes the city so goes the State." Since the election, the papers say, "Let no Whig distrust New York."

EXTRACT FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED THE SECOND WAR OF REVOLUTION; Or the great principles involved in the present controversy between parties—By a Virginian—printed at the office of the Democratic Review.

[Continued from our last.]

For two years and a half nothing was done. From December 1833, to June 1836, the banks were under no legislative restraint whatsoever, and were left to run wild in their excesses. That portion of the monied oligarchy, who, for their own purposes desired an overthrow of the United States Bank, having gained their end, went to work in their respective States to multiply their local institutions, and increase their facilities for stockjobbing, borrowing, speculating in petty schemes of internal improvement, and plundering the people. The friends of the United States Bank differing from them in no one principle whatsoever, having lost their favorite institution, and feeling a common interest in preserving all power in the hands of the oligarchy, naturally co-operated with them in all their schemes, and gave them a decided majority in almost every legislature in the Union.

By their joint operation the number of banks was more than doubled in the space of time we are now speaking of, and nearly nine hundred manufactures of paper money were set in motion, pouring forth their rags, really as worthless as when first cast off by the beggars in the street; but endowed with the magic name of money, they came forth "thick as autumn leaves in Valombrosa," a perfect shower, not genial like the vernal rains; but blasting and ruinous, potent only for evil. It was impossible to have employed profitably in the legitimate business of the country, real gold and silver, equal in nominal value to those spurious issues of paper money. Trade and commerce are regulated by uniform and invariable laws. They require a circulating medium, bearing only a small ratio to the actual productions of the country; and if, by any unforeseen cause, those productions should increase beyond the currency necessary to exchange them, they would furnish a basis whereon to rear a credit sufficient to meet the increased demand for money. A healthy action of domestic trade, and a wise increase of foreign commerce, therefore, had no part in producing that flood of paper issues by which the had been deluged. The monied oligarchy would not have been laboring in their vocation had they consulted the common weal—the permanent solid good of all the people in the measures they adopted. Their object was to get the public lands in exchange for their paper—to stimulate speculation—drive commerce beyond its wants and its means—to intoxicate the people with the idea of boundless prosperity—to make them reckless and extravagant, so that their property, in the end, their improvements, and their liberties, also, might fall a prey into the hands of those who had wickedly drawn them into the snare. Almost the entire public domain, amounting to townships, dukedoms, and principalities, fell into their hands—foreign trade was involved in a debt of thirty millions beyond its resources, and as a legitimate consequence, an enormous surplus revenue was accumulated far beyond the most extravagant demands of Government. Hence there arose another difficulty. What shall be done with the surplus? We have not only to regulate by law the connection between Bank and State, but we have to dispose of the overflowing revenues naturally resulting from that alliance.

Both of these difficulties were solved, to the satisfaction of the monied oligarchy, by the act of the 23rd June, 1836. That law was the work of their own hands, and devised for their own benefit. By it, a perpetual union of Bank and State was solemnized; an indiscriminate reception of their paper issues was authorized; a more equal distribution of the benefits arising from the use of the public funds was made among the entire fraternity of paper coiners; and a precedent was established by which the annual surplus should be distributed among the States, there to be used a second time for their benefit. No schemes could, apparently, be more happily devised to promote the ends of the oligarchy—the embetterment of the fortunes and the subversion of the liberties of the people. But, by a kind Providence, who has ever watched over the destinies of our Republic, their chosen instrument was made the means of producing their own overthrow—of catching them in their own snare—of entrapping them in their own craftiness. The act of 1836, instead of advancing the welfare of which subsequent chief cause of the disasters which subsequently befell them. But before we proceed to a consideration of that branch of the subject, let us dwell for a moment on the extraordinary precedent of distributing the surplus revenue among the States, under pretence of a deposit for safe keeping.

That measure, more than any thing else, displays the true character and design of those who, from the beginning, have controlled the operations of our Government. A proposition for distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and also the surplus revenue among the States, had repeatedly failed. Few were prepared openly to avow a principle, whose tendency was to destroy the independence of the States and bind them as pensioned provinces to a central government of unlimited powers, and to blot out every feature of popular supremacy traced in the Constitution. But when the same principle was introduced in a covert and insidious way, it was immediately adopted by an overwhelming majority; and that which men would not directly attempt, was thus indirectly accomplished. The liberties of the people cannot be safe, when, by indirect le-

gislation, a distinctly recognized violation of the Constitution is perpetrated, and a precedent is established of such evil omen. The dangerous consequences of that measure are yet to be seen; they are to burst forth in full vigor at some future day. Be it remembered that the States, under the guidance of the monied oligarchy, are plunged into the wildest schemes of internal improvement. Jealous of each other's prosperity, rivaling one another in efforts to draw the trade and commerce of the country through their own channels, they have undertaken gigantic enterprises, and pledged the credit of the people for sums of money which would have started the Congress of the whole union a few years since. States, whose revenues are barely sufficient to carry on the operations of an economical government, are borrowing enormous sums, to be expended by speculators and improvement mongers, on trifling schemes which can never be of any advantage to the people. Already have eighteen, out of six-and-twenty, involved themselves in a debt of one hundred and seventy millions. That debt is annually and rapidly increasing; and all the works put together, on which the money has been expended have not, and never will have, a revenue sufficient to pay the accruing interest. The monied oligarchy, who have involved the country in these embarrassments, and placed themselves in a delicate position before the public, have but two alternatives whereby to extricate the community, and save themselves from the denunciations of the people. The one is, a resort to direct taxation; the other, to the surplus revenues of the U. States. The first alternative they will never adopt, so long as it can possibly be avoided. They know very well that while they do not resort directly to the pockets of the people, they can cheat them, delude them, or oppress them, to their heart's content, and they will never detect the cause. But an actual demand upon the purse-strings, an actual withdrawal of the taxes from the hands of the people, awakens their attention; it sets them to praying and examining into things. They will want to know for what purposes their money is abstracted from them. Such an inquisitive disposition would not at all suit the taste of the monied oligarchy, who know they could not give a just account of their stewardship. Direct taxation, therefore, is not to be thought of; the other alternative is the only one left, and, happy for the sake of the oligarchy, the very best that could be devised. A large surplus revenue, arising from the sales of public lands and the duties on foreign importations, can only be obtained by a connection of the Government with the banks, and an indiscriminate reception of their paper issues in payment of the public dues. Then, besides the entire force of the oligarchy, wielding all the monied resources of the country, as we have shown, and pressing the necessity of this Union, if we consider for a moment the tremendous auxiliary forces they have in those who are interested in the thousand petty schemes of internal improvement in all the six-and-twenty States.—Here is an honest, well-meaning man, from some remote section, sitting in the Legislature of his State. Catching the mania for improvement, he has a little scheme of his own, by which he hopes to benefit his constituents, increase his own popularity, and retain his seat in the public councils. His mind is wholly intent upon that; he thinks of nothing else; and is willing to resort to any honorable means to gain friends and votes for his favorite enterprise. But he is told that the resources and the credit of the State have been exhausted; that a resort to direct taxation would blow up their schemes and themselves at once; and that the only hope of success is to obtain a surplus revenue from the Federal Government. As the precedent of distribution has already been set, we have nothing to do but obtain the surplus, which might readily be had, could those radicals be once put down, and the Government permitted to go on in its usual course. Could the public dues be paid in such bank notes as the people receive, and again deposited in the banks, to be loaned out to speculators in public lands, and dealers in foreign commerce, we would soon have a revenue for distribution, sufficient to accomplish all our purposes; to pay the State debt, which has become a serious matter, and to complete all our schemes of improvement. Yielding to the plausibility of an argument which solves so many perplexing difficulties, and only suggests that things be permitted to go on in their usual course, a really honest man, and through him his constituents, who would not directly do any thing to jeopard the institutions of their country, are made indirectly to favor schemes whose inevitable results must be to bring down the States in vassalage to a central power, and finally to subvert the liberties of the people. This conflict, therefore, between the people and their rulers—the monied oligarchy—the revolution, so far from being at an end, so far from being accomplished, has only begun. We are now enjoying a short armistice—living in a kind of armed neutrality; but when the shout for the rally and the onset is again heard, we shall find a host of auxiliaries, we little dreamed of, arrayed against the people. Many from among themselves, whose feelings and principles are the same with their own, led astray by the petty interests of the moment; and duped by the plausible insinuations of the oligarchy, will, in the next contest, be found arrayed against them. With earnestness, therefore, and sincerity, we warn the people, and tell them not to be deceived. The final conflict has yet to come; the shock of the allied forces has still to be met; the Waterloo field has yet to be fought. It was only deferred by