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, JULY 20, 1839.

direction of Mr. John Bailey, a gentleman of

great talents, who has ascertained the practica-

bility of the canal, and demonstrated it be-

yond a doubt; and I am very happy to be able

vey, which I ascertained shortly before my de-

which unites the lake of Nicaragua with the

portant work ever made by human power, but

millions, thus clearing itself in two years. I

conclude, Mr. Editor, with expressing my

sincere wish that a few of those intelligent

and enterprising men who have always been

an ornament to this country, may undertake

this important and useful work, thereby ad-

ding new honor to themselves and their coun-

FROM A LATE BRITISH JOURNAL.

APPLICATION OF ATMOSPHERIC

PRESSURE TO RAILROADS, &c.

Yours truly,

H. WONIGER.

VOL. 1.-NO: 21.

1 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 the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. FLetters on business connected with this estabshment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Edir of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

SPRING GOODS. IVE 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.

10 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars 125 casks Nails

200 pair Bright Traces
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine
100 dozen Weeding Hocs
25 do Patent and Dutch Scythes
5 hhds. 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 custome

NOTT & STARR. Fayetteville, April 6, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

E are now receiving a handsome and well Goods, HATS, SHOES and BONNETS, which we offer low for cash, or on time to punctual cus

N. B. We expect to remove (about the middle of August,) to the store formerly occupied by Mr H. P. Peck, adjoining the store of Messrs. Nott & H. & E. J. LILLY.

July 6, 1839.

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 Administra-tion of the General Government, so long as Mr. Van Ruren adheres to the Democratic Republican course, which he has so far, consistently pursued as Presi-

TERMS .- Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per ann. if paid in advance; Three Dollars at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents at the ex-piration of the year.





12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, 5 Hhds. N. O.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 30 Hhds. Molasses, 5 Barrels N. O. do.

20 Boxes Bar Soap, 100 Sacks Blown Salt, 2) Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, - 10 Boxes Smoked Herrings, For Sale by GEO, McNEILL. For Sale by

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE undersigned take this method of expres-sing the pleasure they derived, in witnessing the performances of the scholars of this Institution, at the public examination, on the 13th ult. Although they were subjected to a thorough and most rigid examination upon the various branches of their respective studies, which was well calculated to test the system pursued in this Institute; yet the prompt-ness and precission with which they answered and explained all questions propounded, clearly evinced that that system, but too common of late, of impart-ing a superficial and parrot-like knowledge of the different branches of study, and hurrying the pupils along, to use a familiar phrase, without leading them into the "why and the wherefore," has no place it

Mrs. Green's school. The specimens of wax and ornamental works sub mitted to the committee, were exquisitely fine, and the performances in music, upon the Guitar and Piano Forte, plainly indicate that the true principles of music, and the art of imparting instruction, are well understood by the worthy teacher of this school.

Upon the whole, the committee say, that they never witnessed an examination with so much pleasure, and which reflected more credit upon the head of the Institution C. ROBINSON.

J. W. COVINGTON, C. C. COVINGTON, JAMES. P. LEAK. WALTER F. LEAK, JOHN W. LEAK.

WM. B. COLE.

Mr. Robinson, one of the con July 6, 1839. 19-2t







Committe.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE HE plantation on the Cape Fear River, re Lently owned and cultivated by John M. Dobbin, Dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry plantation". Embracing in all about 2260 acresmuch of it in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, the balance well timberod with Oak, Hickory and Pinc, It has on it two comfortable dwelg Houses and other convenient out buildings, fine water, streams on which are now standing a mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Çapital sites for Cotton Factories. The plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then on further notice be disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For further particulars apply to,

further particulars apply to, JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ext. July 6, 1839.

Fayetteville Female SEMINARY.

R. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in R. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in More order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. Gustavus Serncera, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. Spencer will take the special charge of the Elementary Department, in a room entirely spearate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherte occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. Beach will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Semi-Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers. Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considera-

ble expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School. The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and begin with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect two weeks.

TERMS-In Advance:

	Elementary Department or 2d Cl	ass, 88 pc	r Sessio
	First Class,	16	do
	French Language.	10	do
ı	Drawing and Painting,	10	do
ı	Music on Piano Forte,	25	do
211	Music on Guitar,	25	do
É	Use of Piane,	3	do
1	Incidentals and Stationary,	1	do
Ī	July 13, 1839.		29-tf

REMOVED.



DR. Thomas J. Jordan has removed to Liberty Point, on the north side of Person street, a few doors above Mr. John M. Stedmar 9-2tf



PIANO FORTES.



most approved New York

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 Scraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 100,000 best SPANISH CIGARS, 50 boxes bunch RAISINS, 20 barrels BUTTER CRACKERS,

Also, a variety of SWEETMEATS.
A. M. CAMPBELL.

TABLES TO RENT on Hillsborough Street, a few yards below my Store. ar 2-tf T. S. LUTTERLOH.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FROM THE N. Y. EVE. STAR. ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL. Yonk, Pa., July 1, 1839.

Should this obvious and natural mode of To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Star. fect, (and at present we see no reason why I have no doubt that you and your readers, with the public in general, feel great interest in the process of that extraordinary and imsystem of the railroads. portant undertaking, of which so much has been written and more said, and which at Atmospheric Railway," and is, both in its different times has been declared both imoriginal motive power, and also in its applipracticable and practicable. I mean the intended canal through the Republic of Guatemala to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. One glance at the map will show the vast importance, and, for this purpose, favorable situation of that country. At the Isthmus of Panature of the country—two engines being fixnama, where several attempts have been made to lay the plan of the said Canal, the whole planes, where only one is required. breadth of the country, from one sea to the The power of those engines varies accord other, is not more than 21 miles; but there ing to the gradients and traffic, for, supposing one range of the loftiest mountains follows the traffic to be 2,500 tons per day, or 1,250 the other, and declares that human power is tons each way, and the velocity required to be too frail to overcome such obstacles. But thirty-five miles each hour, the average power nature herself seems to favor man in this undertaking. A little higher north, at about 11 degrees north latitude, in the Republic of Guatemala and the State of Nicaragua, we find a natural valley, extending over the whole municated to the train by means of a main breadth of the country, where the chain of pipe laid between the rails, which is exhausted mountains, generally called the Andes, which by air pumps, worked by the engines. This run, with this exception, in one continued line through the whole extent of the continent

of America, have, for a while, almost entirely disappeared. We find in this valley, at the

height of 120 feet above the Atlantic Ocean,

between each section, with proper sidings for situated the grand lake of Nicaragua, 120 stopping the train when necessary. The pipe suited to the above-mentioned traffic would miles long by 40 to 60 broad, with a depth of water which varies from 40 to 60 fathoms, nabe len inches, and no more, in diameter. vigable for the greatest vessels existing, thus A piston is fixed to the pipe in such a man assuring us of a natural reservoir of water, from whence to draw for the purpose of filling the canal on both sides, making the lake serve is exhausted to the degree required for the as a part of the canal for the length of 90 miles, steepest ascent) will produce a vacuum equal where nature has furnished every thing and to a column of mercury twenty inches highnothing is left to be done by art. The dis-An available tractive force of 714 pounds is charge of the waters from the take of Nicaraing 13 tons up an inclined plane of one foot in fifty; and with engines of the above power an ugly one. You can have no idea what an excitement this has caused among "persons The people are every where awaking to the gua on the southeastern extremity forms the river St. Johns, which falls into the Caribbean sea, and at whose mouth we find the secure,

pacious and excellent harbor of St. Johns. - | the train can be impelled at the rate of 35 | of quality." Pleasant to recollect that this is This river is a very broad and beautiful stream, and although in some places shallow, yet is even at present navigable for boats a train being despatched each way every ten.

This river is a very broad and beautiful miles per hour, and the sections of the pipe exhausted with sufficient rapidity to admit of mely gallant.

English cottage bonnets are all the fashion. which hold from two to five tons, thus form- minutes, or allowing for all possible delay, four ing a connection between the lake and the trains each way may be despatched per hour, Atlantic Ocean. It is intended to make use giving a total of 2,496 tons per day. of this river to form the eastern part of the ca-

To the first or driving carriage of the train nal, and it will only be necessary to erect a few dams with floodgates to deepen the water, passes through an opening about an inch and and in some places to augment the banks a half wide, extending the whole length of where the same are too low; for it is easy and the pipe on its upper surface, and this openpracticable to make this canal deep enough for ing is covered by a valve, the nature of which the largest East India traders. Plenty of constitutes the peculiarity of Mr. Clegg's syslarge and fine timber on both sides of the tem; this opening is, by a simple and efficariver, and sufficient rock at a very short dis- cious contrivance, rendered completely airtance facilitate the undertaking. The gov-ernment of Central America has of late em-valve cannot be clearly explained without a ployed a committee of engineers, under the reference to diagrams or models.

The main pipe is put together with deep socket-joints; in each of these an annular space is left about the middle of the packing, which let. is filled with a fluid, and thus any leakage of

to state some of the general results of his sur- air into this pipe prevented. The first experiment was made yesterday, parture from that country, for the purpose of laying them before the public—in respect to that part of the country through which the western part of the canal would have to run, Lansdowne, Lord Howick, Marquis of Sligo, Lord Stewart de Rothesay, Lord Burghersh, Pacific Ocean. The distance, in a direct Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, Hon. W. Temline, between the lake and the Pacific, is about 9 miles; but following the winding of the valleys around several hills, the distance which P.; Messrs. J. Lyon, Goldsmid, Ricardo, the canal would have to be dug to connect Dick, Halifax, Clayton, Johnson, Esqs.; the lake and the Pacific is 28,365 yards. The James Bonfit, Esq. of Paris, Captain Martyn,

height of the lake above the Pacific Ocean is and several other noblemen and gentlemen. 128 feet 2 inches, and the greatest height of The trial was made on an ascent of one in a single pinnacle of the ridge through which thirty feet; with a pipe of 3 5-8 inches in diamthis canal would have to be laid, is 615 feet; eter, and a hundred and ten feet in length. this ridge being very narrow, and all the rest This was exhausted by the air pump, which almost level, so that there would offer itself no was attached to the ordinary steam-engine obstacle of any consideration. To speak belonging to the works. A cock was placed about the importance of this canal is unne- close to the pipes to separate them from the cessary; even the slightest observer perceives pump when required, for the purpose of clearit at a glance; when he recollects the danger-ous and circuitous route which is at present a vacuum gauge was attached to each end of taken by the vessels which carry and convey the pipe, to ascertain the time that would be the valuable and precious goods and products required to obtain an equal vacuum throughof China, the East Indies, and the western out its whole length. On this trial the carcoast of America, both to this country and to riages were loaded not only with 1,500 weight Europe; not to speak of the advantage which of iron, but also with still more weighty articles, the United States would receive by this canal, to wit, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Howick, offering so short a route to their western fron-tier. Lord Burghersh, Mr. Poulett Thomson, &c. who trusted their valuable lives to "the presvould give a change to the commerce of the her Majesty's Ministers about 150 world, and a lustre in the annals of history to accords of time, to their no small amusement this century, greater than the very discovery of America could give to the fifteenth century. instance, they really did attend to all that was

t would also be to the undertakers a source of the present steam trains; and, besides the great riches, making the reward equal with the comfort and convenience in their new mode of the whole canal may amount to about ten under one-half of what it now costs. And, or twelve millions of dollars, while the yearly besides, this invention can be applied either revenue, at a low estimate, will be about five to turnpike roads, with their existing gradients, or to rail-roads now constructed.

We were given to understand that a succession of experiments would be made next

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. E. Star. Paris, June 12th, 1839.

What will your ladies think of the revival of Grecian fashions? They are trying it here. Fancy a corsage a la Greque, looped down in the middle of the front, and on the shoulders with cameos. Some have corsage and skirt propelling carriages, &c. be carried into ef- all of one piece, and the material blonde, crape, or gauze, (as any havier stuff would quite this may not be so,) a complete revolution destroy the contour of the waist,) This Gremust inevitably take place in the locomotive cian style would suit Ellen Tree-but how few besides. But the worst of fashion in This invention is styled "Clegg's Patent Paris is, that whether it is becoming or unbecoming, a thing must be worn simply because it is the fashion. Thus, some well made wocation to machinery, altogether different from men of quality have introduced or revived the present railroad system; for this is worked spencers. They are made to fit the bust as by stationary steam engines, apart from each close as possible, plainly fitting, without a other from two to five miles, according to the wrinkle. They are low at the back and bosom. A lace chemisette is exposed in front. ed at each station, one for the up, another for A large camco brooch fastens these in front the down train, excepting on long inclined and thence runs a row of gold buttons down to the waist. There is neither cincture nor band; sleeves plain, and close at the shoulder, and three puffings on the arm, thence full to the wrist. Green velvet is the favorite color. Now, though such a spencer may become a youthful figure and face, it is absurd on a fat employed on the line would be equal to six dowager; yet the fat dowagers will wear them, horse per mile. The size of the engines will and do, because it is the ton. Thus it is in vary fom six to twenty-five horse power according to the gradients. This power is comtide. They have dresses and opinions because others have them, and they follow the

mode in both. Rather an old thing has turned up here in pipe is divided into lengths or sections, varying according to the respective distance of the engines, by valves which are opened by the train as it goes along, and a space is left plan, but not near so expensive or handsome "T as the English work by the Fendens, called Protraits of the Female Aristocracy of the Court of Victoria. The publication excited curiosity, and contrains many portraits of beautiful wives, widows, and maids in Paris. ner that it will slide therein are-tight; the pres-sure on the back of this piston (when the pipe Portraits of the Ugliest Women in Paris, and capital portraits they are! The best of it is that some of the other man's beauties, are mis uglinesses! By lengthening or shortening a feature-by turning a cast into a sqint, and so on, he has kept the likeness, but made it

What are called Pailles de ris are coming in. They are trimmed with gauze and flowers. The Duchess of Orleans had one with a she tied it under her chin. Next day the demivoiles were general! They are wide enough to turn up in front, are drawn to the sides, and (aping the Dutchess) sufficiently long to tie under the chin also!

Lace-lace, wherever it can be stuck on. The gowns have lace trimmings and falls-spencers, shawls, caps, bonnets, handkerchiefs: all have lace.

No color can be too showy for the present Parisian mode. They run very much, too, upon contrasts. The linings of hats, shawls, &c. are rose, cherry, bright green and scar-

The Southern Literary Messenger .- This is a rich number. The article called "Catalepsy," reminds us of the papers in the "Diary of a Physician," and its facts are vouched for, as true, by the author and editor. 'The story of "Bensaddi" is intensely interesting, and a pleasanter paper than Mrs. Seba Smith's we have not seen for many a day. Messrs. Benjamin and Otis, of our own city, still adhere to the support of this constantly improving Mag-azine, having each one or more articles in every number. We are glad to hear that the Messenger has a very good Northern as well as Southern circulation. This is as it should be, in the great Republic of Letters.

N. Y. E. Star.

Emigration.—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year to the first of July disposed to stand by them manfully. was 3006-2417 more than arrived in the same time last year .- 1b.

More American Securities .- The Hon. Louis McLane is charged on a mission to Europe to disposed of the sterling Maryland State Bonds, issued for subscriptions to stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co.

What other city can say it?-It appears by the official reports that all the boys in the city of Boston are members of the public and private schools-save thirty-three alone.-It is certain that if this canal were made, it sure from without," which, rushing in, carried The whole number is 16,890 There is no arrance to this in any quarter of the world.

The Lady Flora Hastings, who has afprices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They may be packed for safe more than about 180 miles. This arena of representative chambers, and through the open controversies of an unsparing press."

The length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the whole canal would may be returned. They may be packed for safe into the more than about 180 miles. This is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the motion of the carriage, though equal to 180 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the motion of the carriage, though equal to 180 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the river St. Johns is about 80 miles, and the length of the riv would be, not only the greatest and most im- noiseless; besides this, there is neither smoke, daughter of the celebrated Lord Rawdon, steam, nor dust to annoy the passengers, as in who distinguished himself by his cruelty to the Americans, during the revolutionary war; particularly in the South. It was by his orundertaking; for it is calculated that the cost of travelling, the expese would be considerably ders that Col. Hayne was most unjustly executed at Charleston-he was afterwards Earl of Moira, and died Marquis of Hastings .- Louisianian.

> A man by the name of Currency was brought before the police court of New York the other day, on the charge of attempting to break into a bank. The rascal may be considered as bad currency, and his attempt to get into a bank, is another evidence of the truth of the adage, "birds of a feather flock together."

POLITICAL.

The truth and force of the following observations, are only equalled by the beauty of the language in which they are conveyed.

They are from a paper edited by a distinguished divine of the Baptist Church, and will be read with interest by all who are advocates of popular rights.

However squeamish, some would-be saints are, about the interference of ministers of the gospel, in political affairs; this article shows that there are others, who deem it no crime to take the side of those principles on the maintenance of which, our best interests de-

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

"To be convinced of the fact that the Democratic principle is making steady progress in the world, we need only to cast our eyes over Christendom. We know of nothing which is receiving fuller confirmation by the events which are brought to light every year One can hardly open a newspaper without gathering fresh evidence that the people are 'rising up as a great lion.' They are beginning to understand, as never before, the important doctrino that every man can best take care of his own interest and his own affairs. And, nuderstanding it, they show a growing boldness and disposition to enforce its prac-

"There is plainly a new and a widening and a deepening current of free thought, flowing through the popular mind, before which, oppression and all sorts of abuses of power fall, as if smitten by a supernatural arm.— There is a wide spread conviction fastened upon the people, that all men are essentially equal; that the rights of one are just as important as those of another; that the happiness of one is as dear as that of another; the liberty of one as precious, and the conscience of one as sacred and inviolate, as that of another .-Disciples to this creed are rapidly multiplying

undeniable truth, that, absolutely, all political power and authority rightfully emanates from them. Themselves they consider as the only source whence these can flow, in opposition to the principle of their flowing from one, as in absolute monarchy; or their flowing from the few, as in an aristocracy. And in almost demi-vole of gauze: to avoid cold one evening every country in which these latter principles are in togue, or constitute the basis of Government, there the Democratic principle is arraying itself in stern conflict with them. Led on, as it seems to us, by a Divine hand. the people are contending for, and establishing one after another, doctrines favorable to universal liberty; and designed to place in every man's haud—be he ever so poor and hum-ble—that which is his birthright, the civil right of doing just as he pleases, provided that he invades not the similar rights of his neighbor. With this only proviso, he is to form his own opinions upon politics, mature his own belief in religion, pursue his own business, make choice of his own pleasures; in one word, be the sole independent arbiter of his own conduct. The people are steadily asserting their claim to govern themselves. And thus, if any tax is needed, they insist upon the right of saying how much shall be levied. If any law is to be passed, they declare that their influence shall be felt, directly or indirectly, in passing it. If any groundless change be made in the leading principles of those who administer the affairs of State, they assert their privilege to speak in loud terms through the ballot box, and thus designate others to succeed the offenders against the popular will. Success, indeed, has not invariably crowned those efforts. Oppression still exists; abuses are yet numerous. Much remains to be done. But, generally, the people are becoming fully aware of their prerogatives, and feel

> What we have now stated, as generally descriptive of the progress which the Democratic principle is making in the Christianized world, must agree, we think, with every reader's observation. Were it necessary, it would be easy to establish all that has been said. Were we to consult the leading journals of the times, we should be continually reminded of the great fact, that whereas a few centuries since, Governments were carried on mainly by court intrigues, and the cabals of prime ministers and royal favorites, whose machiavelian tortuosity the people could not trace, and whose dark meaning they could not fashion, now, it is necessary, that "prince encounter prince, State encounter State, and arena of representative chambers, and through impotent in their result, as compared with the dark, and complicated, and perilous machinations of former times, when the dearest interests of the people were managed by a few favorities of the king, whose chief aim, like Mirabeau's, consisted in making words the disguise of their thoughts, and thus, effectually, hiding their measures from the public eye. But the age for conducting the affairs of State in knavish darkness is gone. The time for governing a nation by secret cabal is past. There is a spirit abroad, that demands every thing relative to Government to be done in open day. And the main cause of this change is of course, attributable to the ascendancy of popular control, the vigilance of the press, the publicity of all State documents, and above all the necessity there is, of fighting every political battle before the eyes of the people, either on the floor of a House of Representatives, or, as before observed, thro' the columns of a perfectly free and unshack-

> > FROM THE GLOBE. MONSTROUS DOCTRINE.

The principles of Federal Whigery are beautifully il'ustrated in the following extract from a recent article in the Republican Banner, Mr. Bell's organ at Nashville, treating of the public expenditures, viz: "Here are a few items. We shall touch

upon others in a future number. As for the Whigs voting for all those expenditures, it has nothing to do with the matter. It is true, they voted for some of them. They generally voted for expenditures to put the country in a state of defence when called upon so to

"But the Whigs were in the minority.-None of the appropriatious could have been carried, had the majority who were alone responsible for all useless and profligate expen-ditures, gone against them. Therefore it is the Administration, and not the Whigs, who are responsible, and who are to be censured for their extravagant expenditures."

Here it is admitted that the Whigs voted for some of the expenditures of which Mr. Bell's organ complains. They in fact proposed the excess beyond the estimates, and voted for almost every thing. But they are not responsible therefor, because they "were in the minority." It is "the majority"—"the Administration"—"who were alone responsible for all useless and profligate expendi-

A more monstrous principle was never broached by the corrupt leaders of a desperate party. So, if every Federal Whig in Congress vote for a "uscless and profligate expen-diture," and pass it with the aid of a few seceders, contrary to the will of the Administration, and in opposition to the votes of ninetenths of its friends in Congress, "it is the Administration, and not the Whigs, who are responsible and who are to be censured."— What consequences are involved in this doc-