H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1839.

VOL. 1.-NO. 36.

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.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be

charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FLetters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-



HE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending

Boarding House,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be oleased to call.



All the STAGES arrive at, and depart from my House, where seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to passengers. My residence is on the corner of Gillespie street the lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the market, and near the State Bank

Mrs. E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1839.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their ac-

PIANO FORTES.

Variety of Piano Fortes are opened at the Fe-A male Seminary, for sale on commission. They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from \$150 to \$350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839, 33—tf.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,



Draper and Tailor,

ist receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS in his line, viz:—
Super super Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS, Extra superfine Invisible Green, Blue, Black and Olive Cloths, Waterloo Steel-mixed Cloth, suitable for Surtouts

and Oaver-coats, Cadet mixed Cloth. Black Silk Velvet, the best quality. Double milled Cassimere, a superior article, Buff Cassimere, for Vests,

Single milled Black, Cassimere, ditto, ditto, Goats' hair Camlet, (black,) Black Satin Silk, [English and French,] Figured Satin Silk, Silk Serge, Buttons, a good assortment.

Straps for Pantaloons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Lining, Canvass and Padding, all of good quality, and will be sold or he lowest terms to those who may favour him with October 19, 1839.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c. &c.



ment of GOLD and SILVER
PATENT LEVER, Lepine
and plain Watches of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewellry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of SILVER and PLATED ware, such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar-Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives

HE subscriber has jus

rays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, ace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.
—ALSO avariety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Bri annia Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Androns, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantle Lamps with

ops, Glasses and chimneys, Large and Small wai Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scis-Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, th, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Vio-lins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Percils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instrunents, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Ther-nometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket looks, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitrs, &c.

Clock and Watch

epairing and other work in the line, thankfully re-eved and strictly attended to. W. PRIOR. Fayetteville, October 19th, 1839. 34-tf

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

HE subscriber being anxious to rewove to the West, offers for sale 46 acres of land, with two good dwelling houses, and other improvements; the land better than common sand-hill land, good water, and a situation very desirable for a summer resi-dence. It is situated one mile west of Fayetteville, will be sold in one tract, or divided into lots to it purchasers. October 12, 1839, DAVID GEE.

TRUST SALE.

N conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LAT-TA to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville: 3 Negroes.

10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules.

30 head of Cattle. 60 head of Hogs.

1 Sulkey, Buggy & Harness. 2 Waggons & Gear.

-Also-

ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Latta, now in his possession. TERMS liberal, and made known on the day of H. BRANSON. Trustee.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auctioneer.

August 28th, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bladen County. IN EQUITY.

Fall Term, 1839. William N. Sullivan & others, vs. Clarky Willis and others, Heirs at Law of Moab Willis dec'd. (Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.)

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Clarky Willis, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Caroli-nian for six weeks, requiring said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at Elizabethtown, on the 1st Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or de-mur, to the complainants' bill; otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to

Witness, Alexander McDowell, Clerk and Master of said Court at E izabethtown the 19th day of September, 1839. ALEX. McDOWELL, Clerk & Master. October 19, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

James G. Cook, and wife, vs. William A. Murchison, Adm'r. of John Murchison. (Petition to Account.)

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William A. Murchison, the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for five weeks successively, giv-ing notice of this Petition to the Defendant, and requiring him to appear at the Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in December next, and plead answer or demur to this itself in more disgusting attitudes. At length, truth which runs through the whole. Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr. Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

JOHN McLAURIN, Jr. Clerk.

October 10, 1839.

October 19, 1839.

AT IT AGAIN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people generally, that he has made arrangements for conducting his business on a more EXTENDED SCALE, having procured the services of a number of EXPERIENCED WORK-MEN, and being determined to give his whole at-tention to the business, he only asks a liberal share of patronage to sustain him. He is very thankful for previous favors, and hopes his work will add to, and justify a continuance of the same. His shop is at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. Geo.
Mc \cide eill's store. THOS. J. JOHNSON.
October 26, 1839. 35-3t

[[] N. B. Boots and shoes neatly repaired, at the shortest notice and of his eye-lids. The poor survivors were T. J. J. in the best style.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assistment of

DRY-GOODS.

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. The Stock is very heavy, Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought. G. B. ATKINS,

Oct. 26 1839. 35tf. Foot Hay-Mount

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received a general as

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell low for cash. He takes this op portunity to thank his friends, and the public gen-erally, for the liberal share of patronage they have already rendered him, and begs a continuance of the same. He has also received a fresh supply of first-rate materials, and is now ready to execute all orders for work, promptly, as heretofore. NATHAN SIKES.

Fayetteville, October 26th, 1839. **江** N. B. Boots and shoes neatly repaired at the shortest notice.

Miss Bingham's School. THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th

October. Sept. 28, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WIDOW'S SON. A thrilling and instructive tale of the Revo lution.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It was the day before Christmas, in the year 1778, that during our war of revolution, an armed vessel sailed out of the port of Boston. She was strongly built, and carried 20 guns, with a well appointed crew of more than a hundred, and provisions for a cruise of six months. As she spreads her broad white sails, and steered from the harbor with a fair, fresh breeze, she made a noble appearance.-Many throbbing hearts breathed a blessing

on her voyage, for she bore a company of as | not sufficient. A comrade, who was still able bold and skillful men as ever dared the perils to move a little, assisted me. At length it of the deep. But soon the north wind blew, came within our reach—we hoped that it and brought a heavy sea into the bay. The might contain bread, and took courage. Uninight proved dark, and they came to anchor ting our strength, we burst it open.-It conwith great difficulty near the harbor of Ply- tained enly a few bottles of olive oil; yet we mouth. The strong gale that buffetted them gave God thanks, for we found that by occabecame a storm, and the storm a hurricane. sionally moistening our lips with it, and swal-Snow fell, and the cold was terribly severe. lowing a little, it allayed the gnawing, burn-The vessel was driven from her moorings, ing pain in the stomach. Then my comrade and struck on a reef of rocks. She began to died-and I laid beside him as one dead, surfill with water, and they were obliged to cut rounded by corpses. Presently, the violence away her masts. The sea rose above the of the tempest very nearly subsided-and I main deck, sweeping over it at every surge. heard quick footsteps, and strange voices They made every exertion that courage could amid the wreck where we lay. They were the prompt or hardihood endure. But so fearful blessed people of Plymouth, who had dared were the wind and cold, that the strongest man every danger to save us. They lifted in their was not able to strike more than two blows arms and wrapped in blankets all that could in cutting away the masts, without being re- speak. They then earnestly sought all who lieved by another. The wretched people could move. But every drunkard was among thronged together upon the quarter deck, the dead; and I was so exhausted with toil, which was crowded almost to suffocation .- suffering, and cold, that I could not stretch a They were exhausted with toil and suffering, hand to my deliverers. They passed me but could obtain neither provisions nor fresh again and again—they carried the living to water. They were all covered by the deep the boat-I feared that I was left behind.sea, when the vessel became a wreck. But Then I prayed earnestly in heart 'O Lord, for unfortunately the crew got access to ardent the sake of my widowed mother, for the sake of spirits, and many of them drank to intoxica- my dear sister save me.' Methought the last tion. Insubordination, mutiny, and mad- man had gone, and I besought the Redeemness ensued. The officers remained clear- er to receive my spirit. But I felt a warm minded, but lost all authority over the crew, breath upon my face; I strained every nervewho raved around them. A more frightful my whole soul strove and shuddered within scene can scarcely be imagined. The dark me. Still my body was immovable as marsky, the raging storm, the waves breaking ble. Then a loud voice said, 'Come back wildly over the rocks, and threatening every and help me out with this poor lad; one of his moment to swallow up the broken vessel, and eye-lids trembles-he lives.' Oh, the music the half frozen beings who maintained their of that sweet voice to me! The trembling icy hold on life, lost to reason and to duty, or eye-lid, the prayer to God, and your lessons of fighting fiercely with each other. Some lay temperance, my mother saved me." in disgusting stupidity, others, with fiery fa-

servants, who, they supposed, refused to do

their bidding. Others there were, who, amid

the beating of that pitiless tempest, believed

themselves in the home that they were never

more to see, and, with hollow, reproachful

voices, besought bread, and wondered why

water was withheld from them by the hands

that were most dear. A few, whose worst

passions were quickened by alcohol to a fiend-

like fury, assaulted or wounded those who

came in their way, making their shrieks of

defiance and their curses heard above the roar

of the storm. Intemperance never displayed

death began to do his work. The miserable

making many ineffectual attempts, reached

the wreck, not without danger. What a mel-

ancholy spectacle! Lifeless bodies stiffened

in every form that suffering could devise .-

Many lay in a vast pile. Others sat with

grasping the ice-covered ropes-some in a

posture of defence like the dying gladiator;

if deprecating their fate. Orders were given

ife. One boy was distinguished amid the

mass of dead, only by the trembling of one

kindly received into the houses of the people

of Plymouth, and every effort used for their

restoration. The captain and lieutenant, and

a few others, who had abstained from the use

of ardent spirits, survived. The remainder

were buried, some in separate graves, and

others in a large pit, whose hollow is still to

be seen on the southwest side of the burial

ground of Plymouth. The funeral obsequies

some fixed upon him their stony eyes, and

others with faces stiffened into the horrible

expressions of their last mortal agony, he was

"Mother," said he, in a feeble tone, "God

those around me grew intoxicated, I had

enough to do to protect myself from them.-

Some attacked and dared me to fight; others

pressed the poisonous draught to my lips, and

bade me drink. My lips and throat were parched with thirst. But I knew that if I

drank with them, I must lose my reason as

they did, and perhaps blaspheme my Maker.

ted wretches. Their shricks still seem to

ring in myears. It was in vain that the cap-

tain, and other officers, and a few good men

warned them of what would ensue, if they thus

continued to drink, and tried every method in

their power to restore them to order—they

still fed upon the intoxicating liquor-they

"Dear mother, our sufferings from hunger

with a rope to drag it up, but my strength was

grew delirious-they died in heaps.

"One by one they died, these poor, infuria-

the frost, as to become cripples for life.

so affected as to faint.

as he lay among the dead.

Then the loving sister embraced him with ces, blasphemed God. Some, in temporary tears - and the mother said, "Praise be to Him delirium, fancied themselves in palaces, sur- who hath spared my son to be the comfort of rounded by luxury, and brutally abused the my age."

POETICAL.



VIVE LA BAGATELLE. We commend the following, not so much on ac count of the poetry it contains, but for the humor and LOCO-FOCO

TUNE-BILLY BARLOW. All Sing.

became breathless, was thrown upon the heap We have met here together as a brotherly band, of bodies, that more space might be left for United in heart, and united in hand, the others. Those who drank most freely Althouga we're surrounded by fees there is no fear, were the first to perish. On the third day of We shall yet win the battle so be of good cheer. these horrors, the people of Plymouth, after Up, up with your banner and let it unfold, To the fee winds of heaven its motto is not sold; We will rally around and sing as we go, Success to the party called Loco-Foco.

The Farmers Sing. their heads reclining on their knees; others We are the tough hardy yeomanry reared in old

Our gold is our coffers, our soil is our grain, others with their hands held up to heaven, as Which kind Providence sends us, tho' we are the hugh-paws,

to search earnestly for every mark or sign of We are true to our God, our country, our cause. We will flock 'round this banner and proudly invoke, All freemen to draw at the end of our yoke, And blightly we sing as we hoe our own row, Success to the party called Loco-Foco.

> Mechanics Sing. We are hard working men by our labor we live, With prudence and industry we ever can thrive, We have laid up a little, not rags but good gold, That we may live happy and easy when old. And we have flocked 'round this banner and wish to

were most solemn. When the clergyman With our friends of the sledge, brush, awl, needle who was to perform the last services, first enand plane, tered, and saw more than seventy dead bodies, Well can we afford for to punch, stitch and blow, If paid off in the coin of a Loco-Foco.

Sailors Sing.

We have ploughed the rough ocean in many a storm, Some were brought on shore alive, and re-And as we've neared home, our hearts have grown ceived every attention, but survived only a short time. Others were restored after long Fill'd with the ecstacy that a patriot feels,

sickness, but with their limbs so injured by For the land of their birth we now look for its wealth. We will flock 'round this banner although we are In a village at a short distance from Plymouth, a widowed mother, with her daughter,

Captain Fairfield can always depend on his crew. were seen constantly attending a couch on For we are all hands on deck and we will sing yeo which lay a sufferer. It was the boy whose heave yeo, trembling eye-lid attracted the notice of pity,

Success to the party called Loco-Foco.

Laborers Sing.

bless you for having taught me to avoid ardent | We have heard the Whigs call us an ignorant class, spirits. It was this that saved me. After But no matter as long as the muster we pass, We know one thing, though we wear not fine coats, They have not enough money left to purchase our We will flock 'round this banner the people's own

> As long as the wind blows so long may it wag, O'er the laborers head, we are ragged we know, But belong to the party called Loco-Foco.

Then huzza for the people, huzza for old Maine, She will never be caught in the timboes again, We've a Fairfield before us, they will surely get

All Sing.

Although they blow their bent bugle for a sec We will flock 'round this banner prepared for an at-

and cold you cannot imagine. After my feet Although there are some that have wounds in were frozen, but before I had lost the use of There is enough that will stand by, through weat my hands, I discovered a box among frag-ments of the wreck, far under water. I toiled

And vote the whole ticket for a Loco-Foco.

and through woe,

in all the States and in all the commercial enfold augmented. Its direction would have remained in the same cunning and treacherous hands, for Mr. Biddle's skill in finance was too highly prized by the stockholders to be dispensed with. Its power would have enabled it either to defy the scrutiny of Congress or to bribe its indulgence, as it has done n regard to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Although that Legislature represents a population hostile to the Bank; The Bank would its irregular proceedings by Congress than it

POLITICAL.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Bank, with a new charter from the Federal infinitely larger facilities-had followed the larger field, and more ample means, it own devices.

and compare it with recent events:

"I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared; but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so needed, some difficulty, in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to deter me. None such exists now. All the political dissensions connected with the Bank for the last ton years have ceased-all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily en-ded-and the Bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconable directors and officers."

Since the letter was written, the stock of this prosperous Bank has gone on gradually share.

The principal regret which we feel at the had not occurred earlier, before it had borrowed such enormous sums of our capitalists by means of the issue of its post notes. Now that the principal borrower is driven out of the market, individuals have a better chance of obtaining their usual accommodations; although they find the resources to which, in the natural course of business, they would have been entitled, greatly diminished.

HOW IS THIS.

The Whigs in the Staunton Convention have "proclaimed war to the knife," in a certain Preamble, which they unanimously adopted. In that paper, they have raised various counts of indictment against the late and pending administrations. They blended "the present Chief Magistrate" with "his immediate predecessor"—and the very heaviest unconditional repeal.

charges, indeed, which are alleged in their But when we talk of Proclamation, bear most decidedly upon Gen. Jackson. For instance, the Executive vetoes, which is said to have been "exercised on so many occasions, and in so many forms, as would have shaken a British Monarch from his throne," were all his acts. The alleged doctrine of the Executive unite-the alleged control of the public treasure—the alleged attempt to defeat investigations of a Committee of Congress; the holding up of nominations to office until the subsequent sessions of the Senate, and many other allegations; and indeed the strongest charges which they have sions and remainders. A power so dangeattempted to get up, are levelled against the last Administration, not the present .-- And yet, will it be believed, that after all these denunciations, this same Convention has taken up as their candidate for the second office in the Government, and in certain contingencies mon law, the work of the king-made judges of up as their candidate for the second office in he may succeed to the first, a man who has supported all these obnoxious measures of the last administration. Here is consistency for you, with a vengeance? They have nominated Mr. Tallmadge as their Vice President, who approved of these measures, the veto and all.—Why, what kind of politicians are these Whigs? They bring up these charges as so many invincible objections to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren; and yet they do not operate as any objections to the nomination of Mr. Tallmadge—who has supported the very same measures, and has never recanted. What species of consistency is this? Con-

sistency! There is none in them. They have nominated Mr. Tallmadge, not from any regard to principle, but from the sheerest cal-culations of policy. They want the aid of the Conservatives of New York and Virginia— idea is monstrous. The natural right of the and therefore they have wooed the support of people to protect their welfare is infinitely Mr. Tallmadge. It was the same chicanery; the same sort of "poleecy," which actuated the R. Whig in January last, in recommending in the same breath talk of the vested rights of

the Whigs to vote for Mr. Rives, viz: to obtain the support of the Conservatives at the next Spring election, and ultimately, in order to put out Mr. Van Buren. It is the same The danger which we should have incurred had Congress granted a new charter to the Bank of the United States, may now be esti-Bank of the United States, may now be estiof Mr. T. to catch Mr. Rives and his friends mated. With its vast apparatus of branches is the crowning act of absurdity and political cities, its powers of mischief would have been profligacy. It must, if any thing can, bring the better and sounder part of the Conservatives to their senses."

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Old Dominion.

CORPORATIONS-VESTED RIGHTS.

The corporations of ancient times, called guilds or fraternities, were eminently calculated to defend and protect the people against the violence and oppressions of the feudal nohave been no more likely to be restrained in bility. The "freemen of the corporation" possessed powers and privileges net belonghas been by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. ing to the great mass of the serfs and vassals Suppose that, under the same direction, the of feudal tyranny. But in our country, where "all men are created equal," corporations in-Government-with the same temptations, and evitably tend to create the very evil they were originally intended to destroy-privileged orsame rash course (as there is every probabili- ders and artificial distinctions. They proty it would) that it now has done, is it not duce now the very opposite of that for which lear that the mischief would at this moment they were originally designed. Were it not be immense, almost beyond what we can ima- for our blind bigotted veneration for Old Enggine, the crash frightful, & the ruin universal? land, whose government our noble spirited The course of the Bank, for years, has been a fathers would not live under, we should never series of indirections, artful shifts, and mys- at this day hear of corporate privileges being terious expedients. Had the short-sighted granted to a few favored individuals, to be cunning which prompted them been allowed exercised in the complete destruction of all equality of rights. They are the same deadwould only have entangled itself and the com-munity more deplorably in the network of its as in England, and hold their exclusive fa-As a specimen of the wretched insincerity vours for life, or whether, as in this country, with which the affairs of the Bank have been they are obtained by fraudulent legislation; managed, take the following passage of Mr. the results are the same; equally inimical to Biddle's letter, dated March 29th, in which the happiness and prosperity of the people, he resigned the direction of the institution, whether it be called king, lord, or corpora-

It may be safely assumed as an incontrovertible truth, that in a land like ours, where equal rights to all are guaranteed by the Constitution, exclusive privileges and chartered monopolies, could never be obtained but by fraud and injustice. The practice of bargaining away the rights of the people to a few stockjobbers, idlers and speculators, now becoming so common in our different Legislatures, is as pernicious in its effects, as it is fraudulent and wicked in principle. It corrupts the very fountain of justice. No man who understood the baneful tendencies of venience, and I do it the more readily because I leave the affairs of the institution in a such a charter under the influence of just, state of great prosperity and in the hands of bonorable or patriotic feelings. Our legislative halls are continually assailed by crafty and designing men, who by an infamous system of log-rolling and lobby management, oband rapidly declining in value. It has fallen tain by chicanery those natural and constituat the rate of more than fifty dollars on a tional rights guaranteed to the whole people. No single individual possesses this right of bartering away the property of his neighbour; failure of the United States Bank is, that it if he does not possess this right in his private capacity he cannot possess it in any other character; and it follows as a matter of course that he cannot delegate a right to another which he himself does not possess. We maintain, therefore, that legislative bodies in granting charters and exclusive privileges to a few rich individuals, have exceeded their powershave granted that which they had no authority to bestow-and consequently such charters are not binding; they are a nullity; not only extra judicial, but a violation of justice; they are robbing the people; granted in opposition to natural and constitutional law, and should be repealed or abrogated. Every contract. in order to be held binding, must be founded upon just and equitable principles; if it violates these, the people, at whose expense it has been granted, are bound to insist upon its

But when we talk of repealing charters for gambling in paper money, the cry is instantly raised "Vested Rights—Vested Rights." Old England's musty parchments are called into requisition, and we have a grave discussion upon the principles of "Common Law," This is perfectly consistent on the part of the aristocratic monopolists, as our corporations do not materially differ in their nature and effects from the masses of concentrated property in England, upon which rests the whole superstructure of a privileged nobility, with all the endless ramifications of entails, reverrous to republican liberty as that of establishing the means of accumulating wealth in huge masses without labour, and of perpetuating those means almost without limit or end, can Westminster Hall.

We profess to know of no "vested rights" in this republican country, but what are vested in the great body of the people. The people have the power of changing the entire form of our government at their sovereign will and pleasure; much more that of repealing a petty charter of incorporation.

It has been well remarked, and is, to be sure a strange doctrine, that a corporation must be permitted at will to violate not only the very law by which it was created, but all other laws-to conduct its operations to the injury of public morals and the national happiness-and yet the supreme authority, the sovereign people, must be prevented by the clamour of vested rights, from all interference