Morth 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, JANUARY 11, 1840.

VOL. 1.-NO. 46.

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.

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

TO SILK GROWERS.

THE subscribers, on behalf of an association of GIVE NOTICE.

That they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeding and making sewing silk from the corner, and will set the same in operation or these lace early in the ensuing summer. The tion, but we get n I buying such cocoons as may be brought to us, or also to line than upon shares. E. L. VINSLOW, JAMES BAKER,

I. WETMORE. Favet ev. le, D. c 21, 1839.

MULBERRY TREES.

Ala describer off rs for sale 5000 Morus Marticual's Trees, warranted to be of the g nune stock. They were grown in this vicinity the

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offire I to the public, at fif yearts per tree, wasianted genual, and in a good state of preservation. They are findly branched, from 2 to 6 feet legs, and were ty. Add ess at Payetteville, N. C. JONA PHAN EVANS, Jr.

COCOONS WANTED.

FIGHE Subscriber has ab ut two thousand very five MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet s willing these I payable in Chemas, to be do ivered directifully shattered.

ext summer: the other had cash Persons wishing to make contracts will please ake their applications soon, as the season for plan-

I. WETMORE. Fayetteví le, Dec. 21, 1839.

J. & J. KYLE, AVE just received by the late arrivals from the North a large and splendid assortment of

DBI GOODS, -.Imong which are-Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford

mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cassimeres, well assorted. Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans and Erminets.

Super-fine Vesting. 278 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 merinoes. 545 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lanc.

12.38 pieces Calico, well assorted. Campricks. Jaconets and Plain Muslins.

Ulmehed and Brown. 65 places Superior Silks, well assorted, Merian, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls, Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs,

Sec. Sec. Sec. Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goodsever offired in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the morth, will be offered for sale at

REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

September 3 , 1833.

Fayetteville Female Seminary. ILL open on Monday the '4th of Cetober, under the personal direction and instruction Massis BAI EY& PENCER, assisted in every department by able Fernale Teachers. Mrs. ean will have personal charge of the Chement class s - and the lady in charge of the Masie Deartment will pay special attention to the cultivatioof the voice to accompany the Piano. October 2, 1839.

FOR SALE. 1000 Str KS HVERTO L. 20 Hhds. Porto Rico and St.

Croix SUGAR. 75 Bags Rio COFFEE. 75 Ke_s NAILS. 20 Pieces heavy Cotton Bagging. 50 Coils BALE ROPE.

23 Bushels Heads' Grass SEED. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.





AVE now on hand, and for Sale at Reduced Prices,

- 2 Carriages, 3 Barouches, 2 Gigs,
 - 3 Sulkeys,
- 4 Eliptic Spring Wagons,
- 4 Chain Spring Wagons. Work warranted as usual, 12 months. Fayetteville, December 14, 1839.

Come Sharpen your Razors.

THE Subscriber will remain in Fayetteville a few weeks, during which time, he offers his ervices to the citizens of the town, in the business of GRINDING, SETTING, and giving the finest edge and polish to all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Razors, Knives and other edged tools. His apparatus for this kind of work, is of the most approved kind, and in the best order.

He will work on the most moderate terms, and is confident of giving entire satisfaction to such as will be kind enough to employ him. R. COLLIN.

Fayetteville, Drc. 14, 1839.

THE Subscriber baving received an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement as general Agent in connection with a proposed Western Rail-Road, to take effect from the first of January, hereby gives notice that he is ready to en-ter upon the duties of his appointment. Books for subscription, and r the direction of Commissioners gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, Any information, or communication, connected with the subscription to the stock, or the general concern, may be made to the subscriber at this place. SIMEON COLTON.

Favetleville, January 1, 1810.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

Love, Marder and Suicide.

The Louisville Advertiser of Dec. 6th, says:--"Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, a Mrs. Madison was shot dead by a man named Doyle, who immediately after committed suicide. The circumstances which led to this tragical affair, originated in an amour between the parties. In the beginning of September last, Doyle made a proposal of hat summer, are well routed, and vary in height marriage to Mrs. Madison, and was refused. from two to see a feet. They will be sold in 1 to He then took a large dose of laudanum, to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at which nearly put an end to his life, but Docfor Talbot succeeded in effecting his recovery. After this he left the city, and did not return till lately. Meantime, Mrs. Madison had resigned her heart to another man, and the marriage ceremony was performed a day or two since. Her husband went down the river yesterday. Doyle called on her shortby after, and reprotehed her for her faithlessgrown on a poor, sindy sol, consequently well manness, but did not seem much agitated. He found. Sould your orders soon, as the proper sea-son for planting commences about the 1st. Feb.ua-visit her. She tenhed that she wanted novisit her. She replied that she wanted nothing to do with him, and was moving out of the room, when he drew a pistol and shot her in the back of the head. He then rushed out and crossed the street, where he killed himself by a shot through the breast .-for sa'e, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he more than an hour or two. Her head was

Doyle was a tailor by trade. He was a young man, aged 28 or 30, small, and, of ti 2, we rding to his experience, begins early in delicate constitution. He formerly main-February. Si k Worm Eggs from a very healthy tained an excellent character, but since the disappointment in marriage had given himself up to dissipation.

Gilbert Y. Francis, who lately died at New Orleans of yellow fever, led a most remarkable and romantic life. He left a memoir for the press. In early life he was attached to the Navy-then to the stage-travelled over the four quarters of the globe-was for two years a prisoner in the great Desert of Arabia -afterwards a slave to the Bashaw of Tunis -then Lieut. of a Guerilla party in Spain, and master of a Dutch lugger, trading to the Molaccas. He was subsequently overseer of a sugar estate in Jamaica—then engaged in cutting logwood in the forest of Campeachy -was for three months among the Camanches, was ransomed by some fur traders from 30 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheeting, the Oregon-was employed by the governor of the Russian settlements to command a brig in the wheat trade with Chili-finally revisited his native State and married, and was extensively engaged in Texian operations when death arrested him, still in the prime of life. His education was defective, but he was a man of great energy of character. Ere. Tattler.

> Look out for War .- Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, states that he has received instructions to notify the American Government, that if American citizens (brigands) attempted a repetition of their interference in Canadian matters this winter, that the British Government would view such attempts in the light of a declaration of war, and would act accordingly. Our militia will, of course, hold themselves in readiness.

> The Columbiad .- The big gun, recently cast at Mr. Alger's Foundry, at South Boston, was tried yesterday at South Boston point, near Blake's Lumber wharf. It threw a ball, or rather a shell, weighing 150 pounds, nearly across the water to the Dorchester shore. Some of the balls ricochetted on the water very beautifully, throwing up columns of spray, presenting quite a picturesque appearance. Some of the shots were fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated, and made a tremendous whizzing while passing through the air. These experiments with the big gun, cost something, however, for

> > "Every time they fired it off, It took a hom of powde."

weighing 16 pounds-and the whole expense of each charge was \$15 .- Boston Mercury Journal.

Columbus and Luther.

Twenty years only intervened between the discovery of America and the first preaching of Luther. The christian scholar may be pardoned if he lingers for a moment upon the analogy which subsists between these remarkable events. Columbus, pursuing his perilous Whig meeting was to be held in Baltimore" course across the Atlantic, and led forward by on the previous evening, "to respond to the the single star of lofty and inspiring hope, Harrisburg nomination." It was rather a the principles of the Whig-party; and every may be regarded as no inapt emblem of that cold business, and there was no meeting. adventurous Reformer who embarked upon a

stormier sea than ever rocked the pillow of the intrepid sailor. How magnificent the result! A land of beauty opened its flowery valleys to the navigator; but a richer land of promise blossomed before the eyes of the Reformer.

From the New Brunswick Herald, of 24th inst. Distressing Shipwreck .- Loss of twelve or thirteen tires .- One of the most melancholy shipwrecks which has occurred on this coast since the loss, several years ago, of the brig Persia, of Salem, on Eastern Point, Cape Ann, took place on Plum Island, Monday morning, 23d inst. Soon after daylight, Capt. Brown, at the hotel, discovered the wreck of a vessel, dismasted, on a reef which lies about one hundred and fifty yards from the beach, and nearly half a mile east of the hotel. From the papers, trunks, and fragments of the vessel strewed on the beach, she was known to be the brig Pocahontes, Captain James G. Cook, which sailed from Cadiz the latter part of October, for this port. When were seen, one lashed to the taffrail, nearly or quite naked, and appearantly dead, and two one of the counties bordering Virginia, I beclinging to the bowsprit. In a short time, came weary, and called for the night. After and before the intelligence had reached town, the weather being so thick that no signals ment to see the prospect before me-in came from the island could be seen, only one man, two gentlemen, no doubt far above those and he clinging to the bowsprit, remained .-The tremendous sea running, rendered it full of politics, and I soon found to all appearimpossible to get any assistance to the only ances well agreed; both discoursing largely survivor of this illiated crew, who maintained on the piety, virtue and intelligence of the his position for some hours, (having lost it modern Federal Whiggery. We all were ouce, and regained it,) in sight of many peo- shown into one apartment, containing three ple on the beach, who had no power to relieve neat beds. Being weary, I soon found sleep him, until he was swept into the surf a second insensibly creep over me, and all was silent.

time, and was seen no more. dangerous spot on the island, as between it versation of the other two gentlemen, who, and the shore is a wide space of water deep no doubt, had been conversing for some enough to float the largest vessels. Had she time, and from what I heard of the concludbeen a quarter of a mile on either side, she ing remarks may be supposed to have gone would have run on a dry and smooth beach. It appears that she must have anchored some time in the course of the night, and being too near the shore for good holding ground, dragto the reef, where she thumped until her stern was stove in, and the fearful breach which the sea made continued to tear her in pieces until we don't know how he is, it would be impronothing but the skeleton of what was once a per to speak as I think. noble vessel remained.

When she came into the ba off together, or one by one, being overpower- we have been striving for, you know. ed by the intensity of the cold and the viotell the sad tale. It is heart-rending, that the accede to your request. toil-worn mariner, after beating about on a stormy ceast for many days, should be wrecked and perish within sight of the smoke ascending from his own hearth.

The Pocahontas sailed from Cadiz in Sept. States? was run into by a Spanish ship, and compelled to put back, discharge, and repair; she sailed again in the latter part of October. As shore, the names only of the captain, (James G. Cook,) and chief mate, (Albert Cook, son She had at least nine hands before the mast. be called. She was 271 tons burthen, built in 1830, was owned by Capt. N. Cushing, and the vessel was insured in Boston-cargo not insured.

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the U. States Army, dated

FORT TOWSEN, (Ark.) Nov. 7, 1839. "We this day buried with the honors of war, Gen. George Cluvert, the head chief of the Choctaw nation, a man of superior intelligence, the greatest of warriors, and the white man's friend. He was a Revolutionary veteran; he served under General Washington in our struggle for independence, from whom he received a commission of Major of Militia in United States service, and a sword. He served under General Wayne, and also under General Jackson in the Florida war of 1814 against the Seminoles; for his bravery, General Jackson presented him with a colonel's commission, and afterwards a sword, gained the entire confidence of the officers he and by fair promises are endeavoring to gain served under for his integrity and valor; he as a man of 25.

"The commanding officer, on having received and read the commissions, ordered an declare our sentiments, as the Democrats do, escort from the fort of three officers, a captain we should soon dwindle below insignificance, and two subalterns, also all the men doing as a party; all our boasted feelings for the milita.y duty to escort his corpse to its last people is duplicity; we must have their sufresting place with reversed arms, and buried frages to gain our object; we must pretend his remains with the customary salute due his to be what in fact we are not, if we expect rank, he was interred with his saddle and bri- to succeed. Every political feeling and sendle, the swords presented to him by Generals timent we have is in opposition to the great Washington and Jackson, and a U. States mass of the people as well as in opposition to flag. He was of great importance to the cause of civilization among his people by examples of industry; he was a planter, his fields of cotton whitened the hills and dales near the fort. He educated his sons and located the case? them on plantations among his people, which worked a moral influence among them; he was looked up to as a father, and exercised a farther's influence over his people."

A Small Mistake,-The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday last, stated that "a great community, who values his right, and wishes Baltimore Republican.

POLITICAL.

From the N. C. Standard. Federal Aristocratic Whig Truth.

You, of all the decency, all the piety, all the respectability, all the wisdom, all the talents, all the wealth, all the modest, unassuming deportment: Ye arrogant of modern Whig Aristocracy-read the convictions of those of your own party, when they dare breathe above their breath, one true sentence, at midnight, when all nature seemed hushed in forgetfulness, horror strikes the guilty consciences of those who have spent months in such deception, endeavoring to lead the people astray in relation to their own Government. No; they cannot sleep before they give utterance, in an unexpected moment, to suppressed truth; here, when they thought none could hear, they unbosom themselves and confess that which they dare not own before an enlightened commufirst discovered, we learn than three men only nity. Yes, confess that which they have and

do deny before the people. Travelling in entering the house and surveying the apartwho gain a livelihood by labor. They were A few moments before the clock told the The place where the brig struck, is the most hour of twelve I was awakened by the conthrough the following

DIALOGUE:

K .- Mc. will you answer me a few questions, honestly, from the sober conviction of ged from her anchors, and went on stern on your reflections on the present political situation of the country?

.Mc .- Probably that man is awake, and as

K .- No danger of that; he's a loco foco, hard working fellow, and could not underthose on board knew her position during the stand if awake; all the use we have for such prostrate the Democracy of this or any oth- for thirty years, being under sixteen millions gale; whether the majority of them were swept chaps is to get their votes; at least this is all

Me .- Well, then, if you think there is no lence of the sea, will never be known, as not danger of being heard, and will speak your one of the 12 or 13 souls on board is left to mind honestly, on the same subject, I will

K .- Is the name "Whig," which we use, really the proper name of our party, agreeably to the names given or adopted at the formation of the Constitution of the United

.Mc .- No-far from it. We are the Federalists of the U. States, because we hold the doctrine of exclusive privileges, and folmost, if not all of her original crew left her low in the path of old Alexander Hamilton. during this time, and no list of the c rew is The name has been adopted to deceive the found among the papers which have come on people. There are many belonging to our party who boast that they are Federalists; but in principle and every essential feature of Mr. Elias Cook of this place, are known. we are the aristocracy, and by that we should

K .-- Why is it that our party, (the Whigs, as we call ourselves,) at the present day, have not come out and laid down the course they would adopt, and wherein they would alter the Administration of the General Government, if they were in power? And as they must depend on the people, for the present at least, let them see what they wish to accomplish?

.Mc .- This has always been a stumbling block to me in all my efforts to serve my party, because I am often interrogated on this very point, and find myself unable to give an answer, simply because we have no course at all that we dare place before the people; our object is to deceive by appealing wholly to their pockets; to arouse the avaricious feeling as far as possible, and suppress each nobler sentiment.

K .- This, I know very well, is the object we are aiming at, and spending our time and treasure to accomplish. We are, it is true. when President of the United States. He straining every nerve to blind the community, their confidence and support; but are we, in was physically and mentally a great man; aldoing so, acting for the larger number of though 95 years of age, he walked as upright the community, and in conformity with the principles of our free institutions?

Mc .- No. Were we to act openly, and our free institutions.

K .- Did the patriots of the Revolution intend this?-and did the sages who framed the Constitution, expect that such would be

Mc .- Your questions are a little too pointed; but as we both have committed the same sin, I will answer you candidly: they did not -they were too pure to have expected any such thing; and I will go further and say that every patriot, every individual in the whole to do what is calculated to advance the permanent prosperity of his country, deprecates it, unless it be a few who despise the pre- hope of success is founded on the power of ment, and almost without interest. So well

ducing class, and wish to make them slaves, the credit system, and, in proportion as that

eration, entertained the same opinion, and es, complete base aristocracy, and cannot, people, we fall! and should not, be tolerated in this country; and every American feeling is opposed to it. Can our party, depending thus solely on deception and misrepresentation, even hope to gain the confidence of the people?

our own State, and in almost every State in liberty; a disregard of moral obligation; a the Union, our cause would seem to be hopeless. We have, however, produced some effect on the public mind by the course we have taken, and at one time our success seemed certain; but, unfortunately for our to error. party, and fortunately for the community our designs were exposed—our plans were laid open, shown, naked, to the public-by the ties that force the better judgment against independent Democracy of the country, who conviction. Are we not both chained to the could not be seduced, by fear or favor, to car of Federal exclusive privileges? Have descrt the cause of equality of rights-the Democratic Republican doctrine of the Re- can we now step back? No! no!-never; we volution.

pointedly, but rather an evasion. I wish to know the sober conviction of the honest of my own party; for myself, I feel we are going against the best interests of the country, to Federalism we can be neutral. I do not the confidence of the people, by duplicity?

gain a lasting confidence, neither do we ex- have been so long waiting to feast on the pect it; but if we can gain it far enough to public, that should we be so unwise as to put get into power for a few years, we will surround ourselves with influences and legis- shall not make the thing any better but inlative enactments that will control, forever, finitely worse; for the hungry set of our own the suffrages of the country. Yet, I must party, who have lived so long in expectancy, agree with you that the great principle of if they should be elected, will swallow up Republicanism will not be advanced, nor justice, nor equality of right, be preserved. K .- That is my idea. What are those

influences, which are to operate thus potently on the great mass of the people, and force obedience to the mandates of power? Mc .- A man who has so strenuously vin-

dicated Whigism as you have -contending by the last packet: for years for these very influences-cannot "The currency, as administered by the Exclusive privilege is the power that will do we not now see and feel the power and fortified, can let out for general relief." influence of Banking privilege? We have above the individuals. K .- This, I believe; and the people begin the success of his own exertions.

to believe it; and it will be well if they be- In the decay of the Roman Republic, it become enlightened before it is too late .-Viewing these exclusive privileges in this ter" the corn of the country. Monopolics light, how can any lover of his country op- and granaries were established, and almost a pose the Independent Treasury? It will whole people made dependent upon the public operate as a salutary check on the swindling crib. Nothing can be more destructive of You have truly remarked that our banking ment, by corporations or monopolies, or privinstitutions operate as influences on the com- ileged classes, upon the business of the community, and unless this community bring munity. But to give the administration of them under the law, and subject them to the the currency of a country, by charter, to a same authority, their liberty is gone.

But, then, if it should become established, the power of exclusive privileges we have, yet it is essentially a corrupt despotism. for years, expected to gain the ascendancy. By them we can affect every portion of the community; the highest and lowest feel their influence. These exclusive privileges-par-

by depriving them of their inalienable right. is circumscribed, so will be the Federal K:-I have long since, from every consid- Whig party. We have grown to our present position on the credit system; we have now am perfectly satisfied that modern nursed and supported it with all its enormi-Whiggery, when reduced to practice, and ties, and it has supported us faithfully; and fully developed, is, to all intents and purpos- now, if it be brought under the laws and

K .- I am satisfied; I feel the force of what you say. It is true; the Whig party are acting wrong; they are violating every principle of moral rectitude; are endeavoring to leap the bounds of responsibility. Their Mc.—Indeed, from recent occurrences in doctrine is a profauction of the temple of subversion of the equality of rights; its aim aristocracy; and its end, when carried out, monarchy. Caution must hereafter direct

my steps; avarice, thus blindly followed, leads

Mc -I know something about these matters; I have felt the influence of those faciliwe not shown the beast and became marked? must do as said one of our own party in the K .- That is not answering my question Legislature, "go for it, right or wrong."

K .-- Truly, we have done all we could; we have done too much for Whigism; we ought to abandon it. But if we are chained in following the blind course of Federalism; think it good policy to be in too great a hurand, as I said before, can we expect to gain ry to put Van Buren out of the Presidential chair, because there are too many hungry Mc .- We cannot; -that is, we cannot and perishing Whigs seeking for office, and in Clay or Harrison, or any other Whig, we every thing, and it will be worse than ever; so we better let Van Buren be elected.

From the Globe.

The Administration of the Carrency. The National Intelligencer's New York co-operator gives this item of news, as received

be ignorant of what they are composed .- Bank of England, is said by the London Globe to be more contracted than it has been er country, it is the canker worm, insidiously of pounds, with net over five millions of degnawing at the root of our institutions; it is posites, which readily accounts for the great the poison that will wither the tree of Ameri- pressure for money in England, and leads to can liberty. Have we not seen and felt, and a hope that the bank, being now so strongly

Here we have the broad fact admitted, that seen the corporate power of the U. S. the currency is "administered" by the Bank Bank almost too strong for the Government in England; and it shows the scheme of the and people; indeed, had it not been for the British party in the United States in regard integrity, patriotism, and popularity of An- to the currency. It is to establish a Bank drew Jackson, that institution would have, administration, which could, at any time, in fact, been the Government. Thousands, make a "great pressure for money," and sir declated for the Bank, in preference to could, as occasion and its interests suited, duty, justice, patriotism, equality of rights, "let out for general relief." In a word, to and against the Government. It is by such make a money king, with despotic power, actinfluences that we will control the suffrages ing invisibly upon the interests of every inof the country-influences that regulate the dividual in the land. This is the Federal whole property of the country-influences substitute for the standard of value establishthat can and will control the food and rai- ed by the Constitution; and for the freedom ment of the community; to this point do all of that charter, which leaves it to the unfetcorporations tend, which hold a privilege tered industry of each man to make the currency plenty or scarce with him, according to

came a custom for the great ones to "adminisproceedings of usurped corporate privileges. freedom than the encroachment of the Governbody of stockholders, would not be less fatal Mc .- There can be no doubt but that the to its liberty than the surrender of all its foun-Independent Treasury is the plan intended tains and streams to the control of such a by the Constitution, and the very thing in- company, to be "edministered" for its own tended by its framers; and I have several advantage. The power of public opinion times been on the point of publicly declaring would operate on such a despotism-as it in its favor, for no lover of American liberty does on every Government not sustained by will oppose so plain and just a measure. the physical force of an army-and make it, in some sort, comply with the general neceswe may, as a party, say farewell to every sities. And this is the case with the great hope of getting into power. It is through banking power in England and this country;

> From the Richmond Enquirer. The Harrisburg Nomination.

The following letter is one proof among ticularly the banking system-operate insi- the many, which have reached us, that the diously; few can understand them, yet they nomination of Gen. Harrison is fatal to the are perpetually stealing from the productive cause of Whiggery. The people scout it in class of society, not only the products of Virginia. The whole South will abjure it. their labor, but they influence the selection We have seen several of the members of the of the Representative; and their power does General Assembly, who have just returned not stop here: by them the acts of the Rep- from their Constituents. We understand, that resentative may be influenced-of this, many many of the Whigs have protested against the instances could be cited. The great Henry nomination, and that several of them have al-Clay could not withstand them; \$40,000 was ready abandoned the Whig Banner. There the value of his patriotism and integrity .- | will be no serious contest in Virginia. In The god-like Daniel was captivated and sold Georgia, the Whigs themselves utterly repudifor credit; I believe about \$52,000 was the ate the nominee. The Athens Banner "speaks purchase paid, or promised, for him. These for Georgia, and announces that her citizens hanks have other ways to operate-by facil- of both parties will repudiate the Whig candiities and favors, or by panic and pressure, as date and his principles. But what (says that circumstances may indicate. The Indepen- paper) will the Whigs of Georgia and other dent Treasury will go very far, to cripple Southern States do? Either they must bring their power, as it will rather keep them un- out a third candidate with no hope of success, der the necessity of maintaining their pro- or let the election go in favor of the present mises, to pay good money; equal to specie. distinguished incumbent, without opposition. Finally, it will give the community that by In either event, we can, like the Editor of the which they can measure the value of a pro- Richmond Enquirer, congratulate ourself at mise to pay-a thing, I must admit, quite the prospect of rest from our political strugone will leave it as soon as he sees through necessary; and, as I said before, our only gles. The campaign will be without excite-