

From the National Intelligencer.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday laid before Congress, states the receipts and expenditures for 1840, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:	
The available balance on the 1st of January 1840, is computed to have been	\$2,246,749 00
During the three first quarters of the present year, the net receipts from customs were	10,689,854 78
During the same period from Public Lands	2,630,217 25
Miscellaneous	77,660 98
Estimated receipts fourth quarter from all other sources	3,500,000 00
These make the aggregate ordinary receipts for the year	17,197,763 01
Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposit banks	850,000 00
Add also the estimated receipts from fourth bond of the U. S. Bank	2,500,000 00
Add for the issue of Treasury notes, instead of others redeemed	5,440,000 00
Aggregate from these additional sources	8,790,000 00
Which makes the total means in 1840 as ascertained and estimated	\$28,234,512 01

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

For first three quarters, Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous	4,118,248 64
Same, Military	8,750,784 52
Same, Naval	4,620,316 32
Estimates by the Treasury (though higher by Departments) for all expenses for fourth quarter	5,000,000 00
Aggregate of current expense whole year	22,489,349 51
Add for funded debt and interest for cities of District of Columbia, ascertained & estimated	100,000 00
Redemption of Treasury notes including principal and interest, for three first quarters	3,629,306 61
Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in fourth quarter	425,000 00
Making the aggregate of expenditures or payments	26,643,656 12
Leaving an available balance in the Treasury on Dec. 31 1840, computed at	1,590,855 89
	\$28,234,512 01

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1841.

RECEIPTS.

In hastily running our eye over the Report, we gather that the receipts under existing laws are estimated to be probably as follows:

From Customs	\$19,000,000
From Lands	3,500,000
Miscellaneous	80,000
Expected balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1840	1,580,855
	\$24,160,855
Due from banks expected to be made available, about	220,000
A power will exist under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue Treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars; this will furnish additional means equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, about	342,618
	\$24,723,473

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary purposes, if Congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different Departments, estimated at

This would leave at the close of the year, a balance estimated at

But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless Congress authorize contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment; thus there will be required on account of the funded debt

Redemption of Treasury notes if all the others be issued, which can be under the present law, as then the amount returned in 1841 will probably not exceed

Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1841, after all payments what ever

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By the census just completed, it appears that Washington City has a population of 22,777; Washington County, 3069; Georgetown, 7,312; Alexandria City, 8,459; Alexandria County, 1508—making a total of 43,712, as the population of the ten miles square.

From the N. C. Standard.

The Elections and the Spoils.

It has been correctly said that no man act with greater harmony and concert than brigands, so long as they are in pursuit of their prey. But when they have succeeded in their robbery, and begin to divide the "spoils," then comes the "fog of war." Then it is that they squabble, quarrel and divide; each claiming his reward for services rendered.—Such, it would seem, is likely to be the result of the political contest which has just terminated.—However honest and patriotic the "whig" party may have professed to be; however warily they may have declined against office-holders; one thing seems to be certain—the office-spoils are not likely to satisfy the office-seekers. Gen. Harrison is said to receive applications for office by the *bushel*; and the public prints already give strong indications of no little feeling and commotion in the "whig" camp. The New York Sun, a "whig" paper, declares Mr. Preston much more deserving of the "penitentiary than a high executive office," because of the expression, ascribed to that gentleman, in one of his speeches, that if his party "did not succeed at the polls, their remedy against the present administration was the sword." "A Carolina Whig," in a late number of the Charleston Courier, is highly indignant at this proscription of their great leader, and says the consent of Mr. Preston is all that is necessary to ensure his election to the War office.

But however great may be the dissensions and scramble with the "big bugs," it is certain that there is no little to do with the little ones. Our legislature displays a scramble for office, unprecedented in the annals of our State Legislature.

We have already given an account of the doings and actings of the "whigs" in the selection of the U. S. Senators; that matter being disposed of to the satisfaction of the electors, and the notification of the defeated next came on the election of Solicitors. These being offices connected with the criminal administration of the law, were to be filled by lawyers, with a view to qualification. Not so, Mr. Dudge, the incumbent in the sixth Circuit was opposed by Mr. Jones and Mr. Ship—all "whigs;" it was, according to the vulgar adage, "dog eat dog." Mr. Dudge was to be turned out—though any reasons operating against him, were equally cogent against the successful competitor, Mr. Jones. Between the two, it was with the Democrats, Hobson's choice; both bad enough.

Such is a sample of the promised reform, which the "whigs" are to practice in their appointments to office. They go for change and reform; and if they cannot reform a democrat out, and one of themselves in, then they must turn out one of their own fraternity.

In the seventh circuit we have still a stronger case of their practice against their profession. Mr. Quinn, the incumbent, was a meritorious officer; had discharged the duties of his office faithfully, but being a Democrat, he is turned out. This was a matter easily settled; but as there were two "whig" candidates, who desired to be reformed, it was not so easy a matter to settle. The "whig" labor to settle the contest between the "whig" office-holders. It is a fact worthy of note, that Mr. Quinn did not receive, on any ballot, more than one or two "whig" votes. This is another sample of whig action following the outcry about proscription.

Next came the election of Attorney General; Mr. Daniel, the incumbent being candidate for re-election. General Iredell and Mr. McQueen, both whigs, the opposing candidates. After a balloting of more than a week, the latter gentleman has been elected. In no proceeding have the "whigs" manifested so shameless a disregard of their professions, as in this election. Mr. Daniel has attended strictly to the duties of his office, interfering in no way with politics. Yet he has been turned out, and a man put in his place with no other recommendation than that of being a bitter partizan. Those who voted for him will admit that he is not qualified; but he must have his reward, and there is nothing else to give him. If he be a lawyer, it is unknown to this community—practice he certainly has not and never had, as far as we have heard. The whigs say: "partizan strife and selfish scramble for office can meet with no encouragement at their hands." Honesty and capacity are the only requisites with them. Such are their professions. But to their professions they give the lie in almost every case on which they are called to act. We should as soon expect to see a respectable Justice of the Peace made Chief Justice of the State, as the individual in his situation who has been elected to the office of Attorney General; though, to be sure, there may be some undeveloped talent, that may take us all by surprise.

We appeal to the honest farmers of the country to say what were the professions of these whig stump orators during the last summer's canvass. Did not they declaim, in the bitterest terms against the "office-holders"—the "spoils to the victors," and agents; proscription for opinion's sake? Yet here is a case in which they have turned out a competent officer, without any objection, save only his politics, and placed in his stead a man to reward him for his partizan services. Such we doubt not, is to be the course of these patriots, and we say to an honest community—thus have you been deceived by these false professions, and such are to be the fruits of the great "whig" victory, about which so much has been said.

But let not gentlemen deceive themselves—their triumph is of short duration—the people are not thus to be deceived and imposed on with impunity.

It is a remarkable fact, that out of the 30 members of the Assembly representing the Attorney General's District, Mr. McQueen received but four. The District sends 19 Democrats and 11 Federalists.

Slave Mechanics.

We observe that a bill has been presented to the Senate, by Mr. McWillie, "to prevent slaves from being bound as apprentices, or put to learn mechanical trades, unless on the plantations of their owners." The passage of such a bill would be a monstrous invasion of

the right of private property; and utterly inconsistent with the institution of domestic slavery. If we mean to adhere to the system, we must take it *cum oneris*, and with all its legitimate incidents and results. To impair its value and usefulness, by such an interference with the rights of owners, is against principle, and justice, and a practical condemnation of the institution.—*Courier.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.—Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue," which passed its first reading.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions were read the third time; passed and ordered to be enrolled: a bill to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill; resolutions in favor of Phillip Hodnet, and in favor of T. Elmore; bill concerning the Jurors in Yancey; resolutions in favor of Mr. Young; bill to amend an act concerning the Seat of Government and Public Buildings.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.—Mr. Dockery presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey of Lumber river from South Carolina line to McFarland's Bridge and a canal from said river near Lambertton, the most eligible route to Cape Fear river; which was adopted.

Mr. Moye presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 4th January; which was adopted.

The Commons having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the engrossed bill to expedite legal process, said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to amend an act to authorize A. R. S. Hunter of Cherokee to remove his bridge, passed 1838-'37, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Spiers, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up. Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution and inserting the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route for a turnpike road from Fayetteville to Asheville; also a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wilkesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paying said route throughout the entire length of the road, sufficiently abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paying said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury.

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to muster companies four times a year, was rejected.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor; which passed its first reading.

Wednesday, Dec 23.—Mr. Clingman presented a bill to incorporate the Nantahalak Turnpike Company; which passed its first reading.

The proposition of the Commons to refer the communication of the Governor on the subject of French spoliations, to a joint select Committee, was concurred in.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools, was taken up, and after discussion, laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend an act, passed at the session of 1838, to divide the counties into school districts and for other purposes; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Provides that the several County Courts in each county in the State, shall elect not more than ten persons as superintendents of common schools subject to a fine of \$50 for refusing to serve; that said superintendents shall meet in twenty days thereafter, and lay off the county into school districts, to possess corporate powers, containing not less than 18 square miles each, and make return thereof to next Court; the people of each district shall meet annually, and appoint from 3 to 5 Committee men, and designate a site for the school house, &c.; and the committee men shall contract for site and for building house, employ teachers, visit school, and make regulations, &c.; that the County Court of each county shall annually lay a tax not exceeding \$20 for each district, for the support of schools in said county; and that the nett annual income of the literary fund shall be distributed among the counties in the ratio of the white children therein; that the chairman of the Board of Superintendents shall give bond in the penal sum of 2,000 dollars, for the faithful performance of his duty; and that counties, in which schools are established under the law of last session, may maintain their districts as already laid off.]

Thursday, Dec. 24.—The speaker having obtained leave of absence for one week, A. Dockery, Esq., the senator from Richmond, was chosen speaker pro tem.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, to authorize the making a turnpike in Haywood county. Mr. McDiarmid, a bill supplementary to an act passed 1839, chapter 30, to amend the inspection laws. Mr. Waddell, a bill to incor-

porate Fairfield Academy. Mr. Shepard, a bill to grant certain privileges to the Princess Anne and Kemperville Canal Companies.—Which bills were severally read the first time and passed.

Friday, Dec. 25.—Mr. Waddell from the select committee on the subject, reported an abstract of the census. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Morehead presented a bill to make trespass upon land and other property indictable in certain cases. Mr. Clingman presented a bill concerning jurors in Cherokee. The bills were each read the first time and passed.

The resolution in favor of Mr. Whitfield's retaining his seat, was taken up and adopted.

A number of bills passed their second reading.

Saturday, Dec. 26.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of Robeson, praying a charter to open Lumber river. Referred.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to proceed to the speedy collection of all the notes or bonds now on file in the Treasury, other than Cherokee bonds; which passed its first reading.

The Senate took up the engrossed bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; when Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, binding the private property of the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of their stock. On this proposition a long and interesting debate arose; in which Messrs. Wilson, Faison and Cooper advocated, and Messrs. Waddell, Shepard, Gaither and Clingman opposed it. The amendment was lost, the vote being 20 yeas, 23 nays. The bill then passed its second reading, as it came from the Commons, 24 to 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 21.—Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber and Sawmill Lumber, with amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Sullivan presented a Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Town of Kenansville, in the County of Duplin; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, authorizing the draining of the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Doak presented a Bill to amend the 75th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Militia; which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the Petition of sundry citizens of the Town of Wilmington, praying an alteration in the mode of appointing inspectors, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Spruill presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Slaves and Free Persons of color; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of Fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, prohibiting the Company from declaring any Dividend or Bonds, until the Debts contracted by virtue of this Act shall have been discharged; and authorizing the Company to pay into the Treasury of the State, the whole or any part of the amount of Debt so contracted; and on making such payment into the Treasury, to be forthwith absolved from all further liability for such amount of said Debt so paid.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 24.

Here Mr. Guthrie made a question of order, whether a Stockholder in said Company had a right, under the 19th Rule of Order, to vote on any question presented by this Bill. The Speaker, after stating the Rule as follows, to-wit: "No person shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested," decided that no member who is a Stockholder has such right to vote. From this decision, Mr. Thompson appealed to the House; and the House sustained the Chair in its decision.

Mr. Biggs then offered an amendment, making the Stockholders liable as securities to the State in their individual capacity, in proportion to the amount of Stock held and owned by said Stockholders.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 63 to 44.

The Bill was further amended on motion of Mr. Brogden, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, as Inspector of the Deed of Mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 66 to 52.

CENSUS OF INDIANA.—The population of Indiana, according to the late census, is 633,314. In 1830 it was 341,582—so that the population has a little more than doubled in ten years.—There are in the State 18 persons over 100 years of age; 9 of each sex; 286 deaf and dumb; 130 blind; 110 idiots, supported at the public expense, and 391 at private expense, and 38,062 whites over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write. The number of revolutionary pensioners is 327—common and primary schools 1,485; scholars 44,010;

LARGEST VOLCANO.—Etna has been considered the largest volcano in the world, but from communications recently made to the Geographical Society of Great Britain, it appears that Kiruca, a burning mountain in Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater of more than nine miles in circumference.—*Sun.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Fayetteville on the 1st of January, 1841.

A	L
Auty, John	Laybow, Harry
Armstrong, W J	Lindsey, S C
Averitt, John C	Lastey, John
Anderson, Wm	
Auty, Mathew	
B	
Branch, John	Murchison, Daniel
Beard, Neal	Maclemore, John R
Branch, Moses	Melvin, John
Byrd, Bryan	Miles, Cynthia
Brown, Wm	Mumford, Dina
Bezell, Henry	Moore, Wm
Barclay, Wm D	McFadyen, A B
Burr, M. D. Geo D	McKaskill, Angus
Byrd, Fanny	McNeill, Rachel
Butler, D	McMillan, Duncan L.
	McDiarmid, W L
	McKinnon, Murdoch
	McQueen, Neil
	McFaul, Daniel
	McKay, Alexander
	McKay, James F
	McFadyen, Dr
	McMillan, Angus
	Newberry, Elizabeth
	P
	Perser, Daniel
	Penny, Philip
	Purify, Elder J
	R
	Revis, Smyth
	Ryburn, John
	Royal, Elmor
	Ray, Neil
	S
	Stewart, Robert A
	Staples, Lot
	Stuart, Loretta
	Stuart, D. Hia
	Stirling, James
	Slocumb, Stephen H
	Smith, James
	Sell, John
	Sheppard, T
	T
	Tray, Rob E
	Terry, Newsum
	Turner, Daniel M R
	W
	Wells-Williams, Hannah
	Whitehead, William
	Walker, Jack
	Woodard, Andrew Jack-
	son
	JOHN McRAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Dec. Term, 1840.

Peter McKaskill, vs. the Heirs at Law of Roderick McKaskill, dec'd.

Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.

[SCORE FACIAS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Kenneth McKaskill, one of the Heirs at Law of Roderick McKaskill, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Gazette, of successive weeks, for said Kenneth McKaskill to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the said Roderick McKaskill, dec'd, which descended to him, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's Judgment.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence. JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., Clerk. Jan. 2, 1841. 57-61

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, January 2, 1841.

Mr. S. H. Bell, is our authorized agent at Long Creek, New Hanover County.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, January 1, 1841.

Genl.—Gov. Morehead has this day entered upon the duties of his office.

The Legislature will hardly adjourn at the time fixed, though the Senate refused to rescind the resolution agreeing to adjourn on the 4th.

The bill to provide for holding the state election on the same day throughout the State, has passed both houses. The House has passed resolutions requesting our Senators in Congress to solicit the aid of the government in opening Nag's Head Inlet. The motion to instruct was rejected, thus affording another proof that the whigs spurn THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

I must close as the mail now starts, and I have nothing else important. In haste, yours, &c.

The Mail from Washington this morning brings nothing important.

RARE CHANCE!

Great Speculation!!

The proprietors of the North Carolinian, with a view to the wider circulation of their paper, offer the following inducement to those who are disposed to make a fortune:

Any of our subscribers, or any person else, who will forward to us \$2 for a year's subscription, will be entitled to the 50 cents for their trouble, (the terms being \$2 50 in advance.)

Under no circumstance will a paper be forwarded to an address, under the above condition, unless the order be accompanied by the money.

Hon. Samuel Roberts, Dem., has been elected United States Senator, from Illinois.

Pursers in the Navy.

The bill to regulate the pay of pursers in the Navy, was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday, and opposed, we are truly sorry to say, by Messrs. Hubbard and Buchanan. This bill we consider of as much importance as any before Congress. There are few of us who are aware of the impositions practiced upon the poor sailors under the present law, and we are really almost vexed enough at the opposition the bill meets with, to wish that its opposers could feel some of the oppression which American seamen are laboring under, for the want

of it. Had the whigs opposed this bill, we should not have been surprised.

The bill is intended to give Pursers a regular salary of about \$3,500 a year, (about the pay of a Post Captain,) instead of his \$40 per month, and per centage on the articles he furnishes the sailors; 25 per cent. on necessaries, and 50 per cent. on luxuries, and tea, coffee and sugar are deemed luxuries by the law. We have been told by captains in the Navy, that often the Pursers on a Southern cruise would buy his sugar for 5 cents the pound, and charge the sailor 12 cents. We mention this as only a specimen of the many severe taxes of the kind that the sailor has now to bear, in order to give a princely support to the Pursers. It is too bad. If the Pursers must be well paid, (and he ought to be, considering the responsibility he is under,) we are clear for the Government paying it, and not the sailor, out of his \$12 and \$18 per month. Our Navy has been neglected—positively neglected, by Congress, and it is high time the laws for its regulation should be revised throughout. The Navy is actually suffering for a new code of Laws, and yet that accursed demon, party spirit, absorbs the whole attention of Congress to the utter neglect of every thing else.

We are not perfectly familiar with the provisions of the bill now before Congress, but it is no doubt, far preferable to the present law.

It is but justice, however, to say, that Messrs. Buchanan and Hubbard opposed the bill on the ground that it would make a heavy draft upon the Treasury, which, it is at present, but poorly able to bear, and, fearing perhaps, too, that it would afford a pretext to the coming administration to "borrow money," as they are evidently itching for an excuse, being bent upon the measure.

This does not look like the present Congress or administration were desirous of increasing the responsibilities of the next, as we see it charged in all whig journals.

The following letter from our correspondent was intended for our last week's paper, but was not received in time:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1840.

Messrs Editors—As the stars in the political horizon shine to you with the brightest lustre, I am sorry that at present I am unable to give you any observations thereon. As yet, Congress is not properly under way—several of the members not having arrived, and many of those that have, not being permanently located.

You have no doubt seen in the columns of the Intelligencer a letter from "Robt Jaffray," to the Hon. James Almon, here, setting to right the alleged fiction of his position in relation to his remarks at the merchants' meeting in New York, in reference to the revenue laws. This letter has given to the *caste* of the public mind here, an entire change, as the *transiency* of that gentleman's remarks in Bennett's Herald, was received here as fact truth.

As soon as any thing of importance transpires in the political world, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to apprise you thereof. Our city is at present "a thing of life." A prep into Pennsylvania Avenue, will disclose to you the majestic strut of the dignified legislator, the busy, bustling gait of the honest industrious citizen, the flimsy sneer of the misanthropic egotist, and the "wonder-working" visage of the rough-tongued foreigner—all parading all commingling—all enjoying the felicity of the dusty McAdamsize in one indiscriminate, heterogeneous procession. Our broad, most stic and (were it not for the unbearable volleys of dust that salute our faces) I might say delightful avenue, has acquired another embellishment in the shape of the cabriolet, so much in use in the city of London, commonly called the chariot, and which has run to like, their open carriage, unless it be that of a common hack, mounted so as to place the position of the driver directly on top. They are drawn by only one horse, and comfortably accommodate two persons. There is another kind, however, in use, which as far as I can learn, bears a nearer resemblance to the chariot's ancient and modern appearance—the driver being elevated and far behind the vehicle, and the reins passing over the heads of the persons within.

The "Union Literary and Debating Society" certainly deserves a much more elaborate notice than I am able to give. I shall in future notice the proceedings and let you know of the progress of an association which is certainly one of the greatest ornaments which the Metropolis possesses. The subject under debate, is, whether theatres are beneficial to the community. From the purity and firmness of purpose of those in the negative, aside from the ingenuity and close and artful allusions, I am inclined to think they will predominate over the affirmative, at least advocated by such men as Alex. Dimetry and Jas. Hoban, &c.

Yours, &c.

"Responsibility."

The Federalists having got into power seem much frightened at their new position, and several of their organs are whining about the "responsibility." Hear what a correspondent of one of them says: "It is even doubted whether the present Congress will provide for the current expenses of another year, and thereby attempt to evade the responsibility of providing pecuniary means to carry out their own financial policy, and leave the new administration to bear the odium of borrowing money and having a called Session."

"The odium of borrowing money." Why, we thought the present administration had brought the Government in debt an enormous sum, and "the new administration" was to liquidate that debt, and free the nation from the "odium" of a "national debt" but instead of that they talk about creating another. Well, that's a fair beginning; that is no more than can be expected, but at the same time they announce the fact, they shake for the consequences. The "responsibility" seems to frighten them out of their wits; and they actually some-times talk like crazy men. Why who would ever have thought of hearing a Harrison man talking about "borrowing money?"

But hear