#### CAROLINIAN .. NORTH

whether necessaries or luxuries: a common feature should pervade our system of taxation; we ought not to legislate against luxury today, and make war to-morrow, on the common necessaries of life, or the Government shall same footing. If I am not mistaken, the Northern capitalist is beginning to manufacture silk goods; the day is past when he can boldly ask for protection; but if a duty could be laid, under any pretence whatever, the infant factories would swell into great establishments, and the whole people would contribute to his wealth. This may be one of the secret springs of the hypocritical movement for the relief of the poor.

Mr Chairman, an attempt has been made to divide the friends of free trade, by appealing to the solfishness of the tobacco planter. We are told that a duty of 75 cents per pound is levied on tobacco in England, and that France prohibits the article, except a certain quantity for the King, who derives a large revenue from its sale. These facts are considered sound reasons for taxing wines, silks, and linens, in order to force England and France to admit tobacco on more liberal terms. If there was the slightest probability of opening the market, I should not hesitate to impose countervailing duties; but I ask the gentleman from Maryland to mention a single instance where they have succeeded. These nations themselves have been waging a commercial warfare for centuries; their statute books are full of the most absurd regulations, injurious to both parties; and now, when the error is seen, they cannot be touched, because great interests are dependent on the permanency of the laws. England and France are enormously indebted, and they must impose heavy taxes to pay the interest. Does the member from Maryland expect tobacco to be favored, when almost every thing that is eaten; drunken, or used in those countries, is grievously burdened? Perhaps England considers tobacco a "luxury," and thinks it right that her aristocracy should pay for the enjoyment; or she views it as a poi-son, whose use is destructive to health and cleanliness, and should be discouraged. The climate of Great Britain is good for tobacco, but its culture was forbidden more than one hundred years ago. This circumstance may throw light on her policy, and warn gentle-men of the danger of converting a consumer into a rival producer. Now, sir, is there much hope of driving France and England from their ancient policy? Negotiation may ultimately succeed, but the pride of those firm and gallant nations will be kindled at any measure which bears the aspect of constraint, and the trade may be still farther shackled. Suppose, however, that retaliatory duties should not be successful, and then the tax on wines, silks, and linens, will become a real injury to the planter; these are some of the articles which come in exchange for tobacco; and if their comsumption be diminished, the foreigner will be less able to purchase the domestic product; so that, in striving to get more, we may lose the advantages already possessed. But, in quarrelling about tobacco, we me bring down the value of another great staple France and England will take cotton in exchange for their productions; and is it wise or just to embarrass a trade that is mutually beneficial, because the rulers of Europe will not also receive tobacco? Sir, this would not be dissimilar to the opium war on China. The universal demand for the great export may be a blessing conferred, in recompense for the deadly climate where it grows; and 1 feel sure that the tobacco planter will not grumble at the preference, or wish to pursue a dangerous policy at the risk of injuring Virginia, and the fairest portion of my own State, will desert the principles for which they have long struggled; the gilded bait now presented is a deception of the enemy, to lure them from the safe ground heretofore occupied. The outside is fair, but within is concealed the instrument that will drag them to destruction. If our ranks be broken, and industry, the stronger interests will rule according to their passions and their appetite: the history of the past is an index to the future, and the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, show what may be expected from those who are hungry and thirsty after plunder. schemes is to prepare the way for dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the States. When Virginia ceded the northwestern territory, in 17S4, she declared that "the lands shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and whatsoever." At that time, before the existence of the present constitution, the Treasury of the United States was supplied by assessment on the States, in proportion to the land tax of each; and it is not surprising ern coast; or a fleet of her steam-ships might that the idea of a general fund should be connected with the manner in which it was usually raised. This explains the language in the latter part of the paragraph above quoted, selves of the great improvements in naval "according to their usual respective propor- science? No, sir; American statesmen are tions in the general charge and expenditure," too busy with the petty schemes of personal which has been seized on as an authority for giving to the States the proceeds of the land.

of 10 per cent. be laid on all importations, small in comparison to the immense domais | taxed to run money which we gave to the which was acquired from France; and yet honorable members who use the cession of Virginia as an argument do not distinguish, share of North Carolina might be \$100,000, and intend to apply the same principle of and the honest people of that ancient Com-distribution to the whole of that vast region. monwealth are made to believe that this comes recognise no distinction, and put all on the Whatever pretence, therefore, may be set from the abundant generosity of somebody forth, and however laborious gentlemen may unknown, whilst, in reality, their salt, iron, be to disguise the real character of this mea- sugar, molasses, cloth, &c., are highly taxed sure, it conceals a doctrine of great magni- at the custom-house, to enable this Govern tude and of momentous consequences. Sir, ment to transfer a portion of its revenue to is it constitutional, or is it propor, that Con- the rulers of the States. The deception thus practise is a great objection to this scheme. gress should collect money for the State Legislatures? These are the questions in- If the tax-payers knew whence the money volved in this discussion; and it is unworthy was derived, or directly felt the hand that was of a statesman to evade them, for the decision rummaging their pockets, they would be more must deeply affect the destiny of our institu- watchful of the politicians who control the

local powers, and would hold them to the tions. The Federal Government was established strictust accountability. But if federal policy for the purposes declared in the constitution; prevails, we shall behold a universal scene of t was authorized to "regulate commerce," fraud and imposition: the facility of getting "to declare war," "to raise armies," "to the people's money, without being caught, maintain a navy," "to provide for the com- will open the door to the wildest schemes of mon defence." &c.; all powers not delegated expenditure, and the poor creatures who hang are reserved to the States, and it was de- about the legislative hall, seeking pay for dirsigned that all the duties of Government, not ty services, will receive an ample share of the imposed on Congress, should be performed public property. Why do we hear the groans by the local legislatures. The excellence of that come up from every portion of the land, the system depends on keeping each of these on account of debt? Credit has been too agents in its prescribed orbit. If the central easy, and the people, not feeling any immebody draw to itself what specially belongs to diate burden, did not perceive the weight that the smaller creations, or if these grasp at the every day's misconduct was accumulating. means which give vigor and efficiency to the Such will be the issue of any contrivance to great head, the whole Government will be blind the country. The honest and manly thrown into confusion. The constitution | way is to tell the truth, and to scorn the politidoes not empower Congress to become a tax- cal legerdemain which has become a favorite gatherer for the State Legislatures, and it is substitute for virtue and intelligence. not necessary that we should assume this Mr Chairman, I did hope that this session

respectable position, for the same authority is would be devoted to business. For years, given to both, though the forms may be differ- the bitter conflict of party spirit has consum ent; and if money be needed for sectional ed the time of this House, and made us overobjects, it ought to be levied by the local look the serious duties of legislation. The Government. But a great arguer [Mr Web- country needs repose; and if the promises ster] has said that Congress has power to of the late canvass were remembered, there "dispose of the territory of the United States," would be a union of spirit and feeling to prowithout any limitation, and therefore we can mote the welfare of the whole nation. But, act on this subject according to our own dis- sir, economy is never mentioned; extravacretion. If this be sound reasoning, it is gauce has ceased to be frightful; reform is constitutional to borrow money, and give the subject of ridicule; and the majority of it to the kingdom of France, for the power to this House are taunted with parsimony, beborrow is also unlimited. The true method cause we are sincerely anxious to curtail exof construing the sacred compact of our fath- penses, and avoid the necessity of new taxaers is to take an enlarged view of the whole tion. The meraber from Maine (Mr Evans) instrument: the subordinate grants are auxil- boldly contends that the expenditure has not iary to the great object; the power of taxa- been too large; the gentleman from New tion was conferred to effect the main purpo- York sketches a magnificent picture of imses of the Federal Government, and in "disprovements to be made; whilst their friend posing" of national property, we are bound from Tennessee (Mr Bell) gently chides to think of national duties, and to refrain them for being so openmouthed, but does not from interfering with local affairs, however commit himself in favor of economy, and expedient it may seem to be. In their zeal complains of all things which his opponents to appropriate the public domain, and achieve are endeavoring to do. These are omi

"better timeists," whose promises so far have



The Carolinian.

With this number we commence our third year. The cares, vexations and vicissitudes of two years have passed and gone, and the third finds us still struggling on in the cause of democracy, and of the Union ; and if the approving aid of its friends con-

tinue, many years shall roll away, and each succreding one shall find it still struggling against the encroachments of aristocracy and federalism. Wo think it may be safely said that the Caroli-

nian is now established on a solid foundation, and that it has every appearance of living to a good old age, despite of the predictions and p avers of its enemies, for its downfall.

To our friends and patrons, generally, we return most hearty thanks, and beg them to be assured that nothing which our humble talents, and limited mcans will afford, shall be wanting to make the Carolinian, useful, valuable, and interesting.

#### 4th of March.

The fourth was, indeed, (contrary to the impression left by the ramy, gloomy evening of the third) a most delightful day. A single peal from a solita ry cannon, announced that a new king was about to reign in Israel. The helm of the ship of State, that has for twelve years been guided by skilful and trusty pilots, has passed into green and untutored hands, and the ship is manned by a foreign crew; nevertheless, we do sincerely hope that they will keep her " close to the wind," and give us a sale and prosperous voyage, but in truth we fear the result will

prove the reverse. At 1 o'clock, and at sunset, guns were fired. The whig portion of the citizens, after night, formed a procession, and, preceded by a drum and fife, marchd about the streets, bearing several transparencies, and hurraing around every burning tar barrel they came to, (saveral of which had been set on fire at

THE MAIL. We are informed that an order has been received at the Post Office in this town, that hereafter no mail shall arrive or depart, on Sunday,

MR SHEPARD'S SPEECH; which we publish to-day, is really one which our farmers and planter should peruse. It abounds in facts and good practical sense. It throws light upour some of the im portant topics of the day, and therefore it is inter esting, as is every thing which comes from that pattern of a statesman and gentleman, the honorable Charles Shepard.

SOMETHING NEW .- A man out in Arkansas murdered a young man, for no other cause than to know how he would feel after shooting a man."-That was much stronger than woman's curiosity.

NEVER BE IN A HURRY .- A young man in Marietta, Pa., whose property was destroyed by

fire, went and drowned himself in a fit of despondency. His friends had determined to reinstate him in business, but he hurried off into another world in ignorance of their good intentions.

IPThe correspondent of the New York New Era says, that Mr Jas. Gordon Bennett, the renowned editor of the famous New York Herald, is now in Washington, for the purpose, as he expresses it, of " preventing Old Tip from making improper appointments in New York."

The correspondent says Mr Bennet takes a bole stand against the Wall street clique.

The New Haven (Conn.) Herald claims M Badger as a native of that State. Still stronger proof of his federalism. We believe the point scems to be settled by consent of all parties, that he is a federa'ist.

A dispute has arison between the collector of the port of New York, (Mr Hovt,) and the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to certain allowances which the coll ctor insists upon receiving, but which the Secretary maintains the law does not allow. Mr Hoyt refuses to deposite certain funds which he holds, until his claim is admitted (although the Secretary has ordered him to do so) thinking perhaps that "possession is nine points of the law."

THE REPEAL .- Meetings are still being held at the North, by Lishmen, and friends to Ireland, for the purpose of giving countenance and support to Ireland in her demand for a repeal of the Union between her and England. It is certainly too bad that, as we see it stated, four-fifths of the lrish people are Catholics, and yet it often happens that their last core and the last pig are torn away from them certain squares.) They amused themselves in this to support the established Church of England, in manner until about half-past 11. bince which we whose doctrines they do not believe. We say it is misery not to be borne.

## Twenty-Sixth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

SENATE. MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1841. A memorial from citizens of Illinois, asking the

pinion of Congress of the true meaning of the constitution touching the right of property in slaves -the right of the States to issue bills of credit, and the power of Congress to create a National Bank, was presented. Mr Crittenden again tried to introduce his " gag bill," but it was negatived.

The Vice President then handed a letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, resigning his scat in the Senate.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1841. The bill to continue the corporate existence of the Banks of the District of Columbia, was taken up, and debated the whole day, without any definite action having been taken.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1841. The bill to continue in force the Charter of the Banks in the District of Columbia, was taken up, discussed and passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1841. The bill to cause monuments to be erected in nonor of Brig. Genl. Nash, and Brig. Genl. David. son was taken up, and advocated by Mr Graham, at some length. Mr King opposed the bill from a sense ofduty; he said that numerous resolutions. &c., were on the Journals of the Senate to erect monuments to revolutionary officers, and he hoped that when the subject was taken up, that justice would be done to all ; and as there was not time this session, he moved the subject be laid upon the table, which was carried.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1841. The death of Hon. Philip P. Barbour, Judge of the Supreme Court, from Va., was announced in the Senate, this morning, in an appropriate manner, by Mr Roane. The Senate agreed to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock.

The bankrupt bill was taken up and debated till o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1841. The House bill making appropriations for the aval service of the United States, for 1841, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A joint resolution authorizing the Post Master General to make contracts for carrying the mail coastwise between Mobile and New Orleans, was ordered to a econd reading.

A motion was advocated by Messrs Wright and Jubbard to have evening sessions, and was agreed

MONDAY, March 1, 1841. Mr Buchanan in a short speech, said he was instructed by the Committee, to move that they be discharged from the further conside ation of the resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, any correspondence between this Government and Great Britain, in relation to the north-astern boundary, which had not been heretoore published. Mr B. said that he had carefully examined the correspondence, and did not think it should be jublished in the present state of affairs. He said, candidly, that "although he would not pretend to say that there were no omens of war in the conduct of the British Government on our Northern frontier, yet this he should assert, with much confidence ; that in the negotiation itself relative to our Northcastern boundary, nothing had occurred in consistent with the sincere and anxious desire which had always been professed by that Government to preserve the peace which now so happily subsisted between the two countries, and to bring the question to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

that the proceedings of to-day will be an example for to-morrow; a false construction of of large minorities of the people.

That portion of the opposite party which boldly avows its principles, and is not ashamed of its true name, I sincerely respect; from the remainder, that is federal in doctrine and republican in profession, that is endeavoring who brought it into existence. Sir, is the with the following very log-cabin-like furniture: to cheat the country by tricks and devices, country nothing, are the people nothing, that we have not much to hope. The former politicians have the audacity to make these seeks to strengthen this Government by mak- selfish arrangements, without reference to the ing the States dependent on its bounty; for- glory and well-being of the republic? Such merly the plan was to encroach on the juris- daring innovations, and reckless tampering diction of the States, but now they are invited with great interests, are worse than the mumto assault the central Government, and seize mery, the imbecility, and pompous parade. its property. When the Legislatures taste of that now disgrace the land. But, if these the public land, do gentlemen suppose that forebodings prove unfounded, and the new the appetite for spoil will be satiated? May President shall think and act for the whole not other demagogues outstrip their teachers, nation, and not for a clique or particular secand require a still greater share of the nation- tion, no member of this House will give him another citizen. It cannot be that Maryland, Treasury? The danaides were condemn- a more cheerful support than myself. to the endless task of pouring water into a loky vessel; and a similar fate will attend us, if thirsty patriots increase in number with the usnal rapidity. Is it wise, then, for the honest friends of a safe and efficient Government to throw away its means, and impair its blow from Gen. Jackson ; the very first act that depletion will render indispensable their the Government once more begin to regulate favorite measure-a protective tariff. And is this the way to make the Government strong, to fix it deep in the hearts of the people, to create in us love and reverence for the work of our fathers? No, sir; Congress only becomes a tool of the dominant majori-

The principal object of these taxing one section may receive the shower of gold, another is burdened and oppressed. But is this an auspicious period for the policy of distribution? In order to cast odium on Mr Van Buren, gentlemen have drawn a strangely forgetful.-.N. C. Standard. sombre picture of our condition. According to them, the Treasury is in perfect chaos, the

Britain, dictating to Europe, plundering Asia, suffered severely. and arrogantly searching our own ships onthe high seas. At a moment England could pounce on Cuba, and annoy the whole South-

anchor in the harbor of New York before the blow was even suspected. Are we prepared to repel aggression? Have we availed our-

aggrandizement; they hunt after popularity as if it were the philosopher's stone, and they A mind anxious for truth, and not in search of an excuse for bad policy, will be satisfied that money which should be devoted to its that the expression " common fund " evinces protection. Shame, shame on such agrarian

communities. From the time of the cession down to a very late period, this opinion was Legislatures, the whole result is, that one coming Secretary of the Navy ? We hear it whispered that the In after all there is not enough of it to make a log c Wonder if the General did think that we were in President " comfortable." Address of General Harrison will contain a universally entertained; and its contrary is agent is exchanged for another, and the peogreat ship-builders here in this State ? strong paragraph, setting forth his opinion of the propriety of placing our seaboard and fronnot heard of, till politicians began to think it ple themselves do not receive the benefit. MORE YET !! A destructive fire occurred in Pensacola, Florida, dener, horse and cart. a good instrument for delusion and bribery. Pennsylvania might get \$300,000; and some Two \$275 Carpets. tiers in a position for defence, securing to The grant of Virginia extended only to the would call this a gratuity, for which honor and glory should be awarded to the man who in the 20th ult. A whole street was laid in ashes! We have not time to notice the articles to ourselves the entrance to our ports, and presovereignty of the country; the land itself bebe provided for Gen. Harrison, as soon as he longed to the aborigines, it was purchased has discovered a new process of acquiring money. But if this fund be taken from the senting ourselves to those across the water. The Charleston Courier states that the steam goes to the White. House, of which we have from them by this Government, paid for by packet Wilmington, about 15 miles north of Georgewith whom we have to treat, in a position to a full list.—But among them we observe two new carpets, at \$550! Hazza for "whig" Treasury, its place must be supplied by new taxes, or old burdens will remain, from which taxes levied at the custom-house, and in town, on Sunday morning last, had her engine rentreat.-U. S. Gaz. dered useless, and was towed into Charleston. every view must be considered a national The paragraph will doubtless be a very journment. the country ought to be relieved. Pennsylva-nia will pay back to the United States as ly written; but something more will be reeconomy and reform!-N. C. Standard. property. But that portion of the northwes-COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK .- John J. tern territory which remains unsold is very much as she receives; her people will be PBenjamin Julian has been appointed Post Morgan has been appointed collector for the Dis-Master at Salisbury, N. C. quired than a sounding profession. The trict of New York, in place of Jesse Hoyt, resigned.

a party triumph, gentlemen should remember | signs; they exhibit a sordid hankering after patronage, and shadow forth the career which honorable gentlemen intend to pursue. The our great charter may be the basis of future tumult of one election has scarcely subsided, schemes, repugnant to the spirit of the con- when preparations are made for another coutract, and hostile to the interests and feelings flict of a yet more vindictive character. The coming administration is considered but the

herald. of one that is mightier and prouder than his representative; its influence will be used, its offices will be distributed, and its measures will be directed to elevate the man

### Delicate Reminiscence.

Mr Seaton, the Mayor of Washington, in welcoming Gen. Harrison to that city, said, "you, sir, were the first man to receive a necessary strength? Perhaps they suppose of his administration was your recall as a preached to you about the President's towels ; and minister to a foreign court." But there was one very delicate incident connected with this recall, that was omitted by the Mayorviz. Mr Clay roted for the recall aforesaid. Mr Seaton also adverted to Gen. Harrison's services during the war; but omitted to remind him that he resigned in the midst of it. ty; it is used for vicious designs; and though and that Gen. Jackson took his place and covered himself with glory. This was another "blow" which the Mayor failed to recite. Such delicate matters should not be omitted in a congratulatory address. Mr Seaton was

**WF**Sylvester's Reporter publishes the list army disorganized, the navy rotting, the Gov- of 152 banks that have failed and swindled ernment heavily indebted; and yet they wish the community out of thirty-eight millions of to dissipate the public revenue. Look abroad, dollars. We do not say that this loss has sir, at the events which are transpiring in oth- fallen altogether upon those least able to bear er quarters of the globe. France, armed to it; but a very large proportion of it undoubtshall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other purpose of the reams of gigantic ambition; Great bread and that of their families, must have

> Co-The Planet says the following toast was recently given at Ogdensburg, N. York:

" Woman .- A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she consults and counsels us ; a sweetheart, she coquets and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of

The Buffalo Republican gives the follow ing emendation, by an old bachelor: A mother, she scolds and spanks us; a sis

ter she tells of and pinches us; a sweetheart, she coquets and jilts us; a wife, she frowns, pouts, frets, cries, and torments us; without

have not heard from them. It was glorious sport

for the boys and negroes, the latter of which, we are told, formed the more bulky portion of the crowd.

# UNPRECEDENTED EXTRAVAGANCE !!! Whig Economy "all in my eye."

Look here, ye good whig farmers of North Carolina! With your Treasury so low that your Legis lature had to authorize the Treasurer to borrow the sum of \$70,000, your Capitol has been decorated 2,280 yards, 6 inch angle cornice \$773 56 18,776 do. 2 do. other cornice 4,510 96 9,932 cast enrichments 5047 81 **529** Pannels 186 50 160 Wreathes 386 52 97 Drops and centre Flowers 435 60

11,340 95 Nearly TWELVE THOUSAND dollars !!! Do you wonder that your Treasury is empty ? Can you be surprised if your taxes are doubled on you in twelve months? What do you think now, of these people, who preach one thing on the stump, and practice another after you have elected them ? Why there is but one way for you to think, and that is like the fellow who found himself cheated; the first

time it was their fault, but the second it will be your own. Recollect Governor Morehead, who recollect that among the first things that were bought for his mansion at Raleigh, were towels. Recollect ! recollect ! ! recollect ! ! !

MORE YET!

## Who would have belleved it ! Our good whig brethren no doubt recollect how much was said about the Furniture of the President's House, during the late Presidential election ;

how extravagant it was-how much like a palace it looked-what enormous sums of money it cost, &c. And especially do we appeal to those not to forget it who read the famous Ogle speech, which the Fayetteville Observer published about a dozen wecks in succession, and those who listened to the stump declamations of his Excellency, our whig Governor ; to these especially do we appeal, not to forget what was then said, because we wish to inform them, that notwithstanding all the extravagance-all the

"gold spoons, knives and forks, French bedsteads, gill edged peggies," &c., SIX THOUSAND dollars more has been apropriated this year, to buy yet more furniture for this princely and magnificently furnished house, before, in the opinon of the whigs, it will be COMFORTABLE [ ! ! ! ! ! !

\$6.000 ! How many log cabins would that fur-

Now what do sensible people think of this ? It is enough to make one's bosom burn with honest indignation ! To tell us in the Fall that Mr Van Buren had squandered the public money in furnishing in princely style, the Executive mansion, and in the following Spring, with an empty Treasury! to appropriate \$6,000 more to make it "comfortable" enough for a man who (according to whig account) has never aspired to any thing higher than a log cabin to live in.

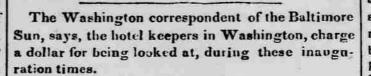
Poor Mr Van Buren ! how much and how bitterthe intention of Virginia to grant this territory projects! that those ships were sent up for Mr Badger's es to the States as a nation, not as seperate The annual income from the public lands her, what would there be to trouble us? ly has he been abused about this furniture! We can imagine we see him smile when he hears that pecial inspection, and instruction, previous to bc-

A story was set afloat in New York, by the Buffulo advertiser, that the Fails of Niagara had disappeared, as well as Goat Island, and the large hotel; all had sunk to rest, never to be seen again, without losing any lives. The joke was not carried far, however. Folks remembered the celebrated moon story, which hoaxed the inhabitants of England and the United States, for months, and the Yankees could not be made to believe it. The New Era was ap prised of the fact, while many of the other paper were actually hoaxed. The editors of the New Era tcc ived the following note, which apprised them of the hoax : BUFFALORUM, Feb. 12, 1841.

Doctrinissunam Editorum,

Roarum, Cataractum, absquatulando precipatum unceremonium--id est---tumblidum downibusmash-dab. Affectionati

PAULIBUS VERITAMAS. P. S. Hotelibus etcetera absquatulando, id est floatinibus down the streamibus. Moribus futuri-



PHILADELPHIA .--- It appears that in the year 1840, there were 379 new houses built in Philadelphia; and nearly the same number in 1839. Among them were, 1 circus, 1 panorama, 1 exhibition room. &c.; but this was in the City proper of Philadel hia; in the five districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Southwark and Moyamensing, there have been as many more built, which which would make in all, seven hundred and fiftyeight!

Notwithstanding this unprecedented prosperity the whig press during all that time, were eternal'y ringing the chime of dull times.

ICP The correspondent of the New York Her ald gives a list of 7 Federal editors, who are already in Washington, ready to press their claims for a portion of the spoils.

We understand from a fair friend that our neigh bor of the Observer would have went on to see the nauguration, but that he feared it would be said that he went to seek office. We like modesty, especially where it is seldom seen.

The total number of members belonging to th Methodist Episcopal Church, throughout the Union, is estimated at 884,816; number of local preachers 6.662.

The Democrats of Washington, are mak ing preparations to testify their regard for Mr Van Buren, on his departure from the seat of government.

Hon. Philip P. Barbour, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, from Virginia, was found dead in his bed, on Thursday morning 25th ult. Some of the whigs oppose it, for no other motive We have seen no one mentioned to fill the vacancy. than because brought up and advocated by the dem-

Very true, Mr Standard, we entirely overlooked the specimens of " naval architecture," (sent from Wilmington to the great Convention,) in speaking of Mr Badger. Who would ever thought of that now,

TUESDAY, March 21, 1841.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up to-day. Just before, however, Mr Pieston, in a short speech, spoke of the defenceless condit on of the country, &c., and charged the going out administration with culpable neglect. Mr Benton said he " assured the honorable gentleman he was not going to lay the foundation for an extra s ssion by talking out this day, and defeating the appro-

priation bills-by making speeches to the galleries, or to any body clse--but as to the statements of the Senator on the other side [Mr Preston] he gave them as peremptory a contradiction as the rules of parliamentary order would allow; and when the proper time came, he would furnish his proofs.

Mr Preston, much excited, rose while Mr Benton was speaking, and called for the proofs of the Senator from Missouri ; and said speeches addressed to the galleries came not exclusively from his side of he Senate Chamber.

Mr Benton reiterated his intention not to consume the day by addresses to the galleries, but he assured the Senator from South Carolina the proofs should

be forthcoming at the proper time." The Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Missouri, continued the reiteration of similar observations, and much excitement existed in the Senate Chamber, from every part of which were heard cries of " order, order." Ultimately the Senators resumed their seats.

The bill was discussed some time and passed, nd the Indian appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill, and an act making appropriations for ertain fortifications, were severally passed.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1841.

Mr Waddy Thompson reported an amendment making appropriations for fortifications, and armament of fortifications, and for raising a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and appropriating \$500,000 for the building of steam ships of war, which was read first and second time, and ref rred to Committee of the Whole.

The appropriation bill was taken up and discussd without amendment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1941. Much discussion took place on the amendment to the appropriation bill, which reduces the salaries of all attorneys, marshalls, clerks, &c., to \$6,000 .ocrats. Now that they are in power they seem to forget all their promises of reform, and oppose this reform measure at the very beginning of their career. After divers amendments, the appropriation bill was reported to the House.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1841. The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was ed this day. It appropriates \$6,000 for furni ture for the President's House ; \$8,000 for Custom House in New York ; salary for President's gar-THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1841. The Naval appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered, appropriating 2,000,000 for the increase, repairs, and equipment of the Navy, was debated till ad-FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1841. The death of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, Judge of the Supreme Court, was announced, and the