

and destroy principles originated by him—Globe.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

RAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, March 20, 1841.

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

Post Masters Will oblige us, and save us and ourselves trouble, occasionally, by observing the following regulations.

1. When they design to frank a letter, the name (and official letters P. M.) should be written in full, after the word Free, on the outside. Some write Free only, and others the initials of their name; in all such cases, the postage is charged, according to law; nor will it be refunded, on showing that the letter really comes from a P. M. as the privilege of franking, is given on certain conditions, as above described, which must be fully complied with, to make it effective. They are authorized by law, to remit and frank money to Editors.

2. When Post Masters request us to transfer the name of a Subscriber from another office to theirs, they will please give the name of the office from which it is to be transferred, as we have often two or more subscribers of the same name. 3. When they inform us that a paper is not taken out of the Office, they will please state why—whether it is refused, or the Subscriber is dead, or removed—if dead, who are his Executors or Administrators—and if removed, where to—what Post Office, County and State.

4. Any information they may think proper to give us respecting the pecuniary circumstances or punctuality of those indebted to us, or proposing to become so, will always be gratefully received, and considered strictly confidential.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

The Globe of the 17th says: "We understand that an Extra Session of Congress is called for the 31st of May. A Cabinet notification may be expected in the official journal."

The Senate adjourned on Monday last, sine die.

Profession is one thing—Practice is another.

During the late canvass in this State, the federal presses and the candid candidates, from Governor Morehead down to the least of them, were busy circulating that base and notoriously lying speech of Ogles, on the subject of the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's furniture. The country was literally flooded with copies of that speech. The federal member from this district kept his partisans well supplied. Every bar-room politician, and every Tippencanoe orator, had Ogles's speech as a sort of political text book, from which to draw materials for deception. Mr. Van Buren was denounced for the extravagance and regal splendor in which he lived; the country was to be ruined; fears were instilled that republican simplicity was to be lost sight of, and the dear people were entreated to put a stop to all this, by a change; yes, change; to reject Mr. Van Buren and elect Harrison, the log cabin candidate—the poor man's candidate. Well, the people have ordered a change, and there has been one—of rules at least. Harrison has been elected and inaugurated; he is now the President.—But with this change of men, there has been no change in the disposition of those in power, to spend money. The splendid furniture—the regal trappings, with which the President's House was so lately furnished, (according to federal assertions,) turn out not to be fit for this very plain, log cabin, hard cider, old man. Hence these whig economists, (heaven save the mark,) have appropriated \$5,000 more of the people's money, to add to what they already said was a useless, unnecessary waste of the public funds.

We have no objection to the appropriation, if it was really necessary; for we are of those who think that the President's House ought to be appropriately furnished; but we hate the hypocrisy, deceit and falsehood, with the view of deceiving an unsuspecting people, which was resorted to by the federal party, to prejudice the people against Mr. Van Buren. Read an article on our first page from the Standard.

Federalism ever the same.

A writer in the Madisonian, a federal paper, printed at Washington, D. C., speaking of the courses to be adopted in settling the Maine boundary question, says: "Let the American Government propose to the British Government, the acceptance of the award of the King of Holland; and in case the award is adopted, let Maine be amply remunerated—and this is all she wants—for the loss of a cold corner in her territory."

But this, though bad enough, is not all. Hear him again: "Let the Government ask the consent of Maine to enter upon a new discussion for settlement, and in case of Maine's refusal, let the settlement be made in disregard of the claims of Maine; or let Congress inform Maine that she must manage the matter in her own way, and if she chooses, fight Great Britain on her own hook."

Is this good whig doctrine on this subjct? We should infer it was, from the remarks of the Madisonian; and if it is, how like the old federal doctrines of 1812!

Yes, this is federalism. It is the federalism of 1812. It may be called whiggery, or by what name you please, still it is federalism. Whiggery is federalism; they are one and the same thing, and he that won't see it, is blind to his own interest. The public will recollect the manner in which the Inaugural treated our foreign affairs; and when they recollect that, let them remember Daniel Webster, a notorious and confirmed federalist, is Secretary of State. Yes, the man who said in the Senate, that he would see the enemy's cannon battering down the walls of the Capitol, before he would vote for the appropriation placing at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren means for defending the country in case of an emergency, during the recess of Congress.

We ask, will our national honor be maintained in the present controversy with England, with this man at the head of affairs? No! No!! No!!! It is impossible.

The Book of Moses.

It is well known that this inspired writing has been often attacked and its authenticity doubted, on account of the mention made therein, of the existence of wine in Egypt, when Herodotus affirms that there were no vineyards in Egypt, and Plutarch states that the natives of that country abhorred wine "as being the blood of those who rebelled against the gods." But in Taylor's Natural History of Sicily, it is stated that in certain subterranean vaults at Elithia, "every part of the processes connected with the dressing and tending of the vine, is

high rank among the very useful statistical papers which recently emanated from that department of the Government. The convenience of paper money is the great argument of its advocates, and it is admitted by all; but whether those who urge this argument, or those who concede it, are aware of the great cost of this more convenient medium, we much doubt. The conclusion to which the report comes on this point, after a close investigation of the best data, is, that the amount paid by the country to the banks during the last ten years for the use of their agency and their notes after deducting six per cent interest for the use of bank capital and the reasonable expenses of managing the banks, is computed at \$94,000,000; being an annual sum of \$9,400,000. Of the aggregate losses sustained by the community since 1789, Mr Woodbury computes that there must have happened within the last ten years, an amount of \$200,000,000; which is at the annual rates of \$20,000,000. Without including the losses sustained by depreciation on bank paper or fluctuations in the currency of the country, we leave it to the reader to answer whether the convenience of paper promises does not cost more than it is worth, when the same convenience, or at least, all the conveniences of paper, could be secured and enjoyed without such losses, by a strictly and truly convertible currency. Such an one, however, can never long exist in any country where the representative and the material upon which it is based are both used at the same time.—Phil. Ledger.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—We call the attention of every man to the following, with the hope that some one may be able to find out what it means. It is from the Inaugural of the second six-and-eight-pence, as his colored advocates call him, meaning thereby, we suppose, "Cincinnatus."

"The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history; and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray."

How the outline of anything can be exchanged for immutable history, is more than we can comprehend; but if Old Tip intends to make the outlines of his principles into a book and exchange it for a volume of history, we would advise him, by all means, to get in return for it the history of the Schilderburghers.

"It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated republic," that rich cheese was generally full of maggots! —Boston Post.

As Cæsar became the master of the Roman people," so (it was the remark of a beautiful English writer,) do those who eat Welsh rarebits slay their thousands and their tens of thousands, and yet prate of humanity and "gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii!" Send them to the "wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia."—New Era.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—In the course of the debate in the U. S. Senate, on the subject of the appointment of certain of its officers Mr Clay said there certainly would be an extra session of Congress between the 1st of May and the 1st of June.—N. Y. New Era.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the following article. It shows who are Abolitionists, and in what light Mr Granger, Harrison's Postmaster General, is held by a portion of the Senate of the United States. It seems that Mr Mangum was loth to swallow the black dose presented to him by Harrison, but was ultimately lashed into it, (as naughty children sometimes are) by party drill.

Who is an Abolitionist?

Mr F. M. Elmore of Charleston has just addressed a Card to the Mercury, in which he lays down a distinction which deserves attention: "The term Abolitionist" (says he) "has two meanings. Every man who was opposed to slavery in the abstract, was in that sense an Abolitionist, but that term as generally used now was understood to apply to such as belonged to a party who were organized to act upon the politics of the country, and were seeking by petitions to Congress, publications of libellous attacks on the South and slavery, to destroy our property and subvert the institution. Of those opposed to slavery in the abstract, there were probably more than half of the North and West who declared that they had no right to interfere in our affairs, and were opposed to the mixing up of this question with the politics of the country, who recognized our rights, and were prepared to go to the utmost to secure us in their enjoyment, and were in deadly opposition to the Abolition party—that, understood in the former sense, Gov. Morton and Dr. Duncan were undoubtedly Abolitionists—that they in common with at least 19 out of every 20 North of Maryland, believed slavery wrong and would be glad to see it at an end; but if he meant to say they were Abolitionists in the latter sense, members of that mischievous and wicked party which was hourly engaged in plotting for our ruin and as incessantly assailing us, he was unfortunate in his selection."—It may be maintained indeed, that every man who admits the right of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States to disturb this subject through the agency of the Federal Government—to continue to receive petitions, to discuss, and agitate the country—to throw the firebrand into our public councils, which have nothing at all to do with our domestic institutions; and thus to array one section of our country against another, to excite local feelings and to weaken those kindly feelings, which almost as much, and sometimes more than abstract principles, bind together Parties as well as States—such a man is a quasi Abolitionist. By whatever motive he may be actuated, in such a sensitive question, the effect is nearly the same. It is in vain that he would tell us, "I do not petition—but others do.—I do not wish to liberate your slaves, but I do have the abstract right of petition—and therefore their petitions on this subject must be received—and if received, they must be referred, reported on and discussed." The moment Congress reaches

that point, where is the stopping place? If they have a right to demand that their petitions be referred upon slavery in the District, they have the same right to throw open the door to petitions concerning the States. The firebrand is thrown into the Halls of Congress, let it come from what motive it may—slavery must be produced, and the conflagration must spread from year to year. But the mischief does not stop here.—This mischief, of discussion, of any species of interference with this domestic institution; of the citizen of other States having the right (as the Inaugural claims for him) to give "his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered (being) left to his own discretion and sense of propriety," may manifest itself, not only on the floor of Congress; but only through incendiary publications, circulated through the mails, from the non-slaveholding among the slaveholding States; but it affects even the non-slaveholding States themselves. It agitates their own citizens. It becomes mixed up with their political discussions. It becomes the test of qualification for office.—Test questions will be addressed to their candidates for Congress as they were put to Truman Smith and others—and answers are sometimes obtained, which bind the representative to receive petitions.—Nay; the mischief sometimes works further and deeper. Some Fanatics there are who would make it the test for all sorts of offices—as, for example, in the handbill we have now before us, "addressed to the Abolitionists of Nunda," which makes it a test even for town-officers—and specifies Abolition candidates by name for supervisor, assessor, commissioner of high ways, overseers of the poor, &c., &c. And what consequence do they of Nunda expect to reap from this impertinent interference, and from this extended action? They tell us in their "Appeal":

"1st. We expect to organize a party, who will never cease their efforts till they see slavery abolished in this Union.

"2d. We expect after this party is organized, to elect to our State Legislature, men who will extend to all our citizens, equal privileges—men who will instruct our Representatives in Congress to use all the power the Constitution gives them to suppress slavery in the U. States.

"3d. We intend to elect to Congress, men who will receive and act upon any, and all the petitions we may send them against slavery—men who will not be afraid to stand up before the slaveocracy of the South, and vote to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—and to put a stop to the International Slave Trade."

Such is Abolitionism in its wildest excess! But there are shades and degrees of it running through the whole category of Fanaticism. The truth is, the citizens of the non-slaveholding States have nothing to do with our domestic institutions—not even by way of "advice;" for, the thing has been tried. Such fanaticism knows no bounds or moderation. "Touch not" at all, is the true advice. Laissez nous faire.—Let us altogether alone.

It is said, that Mr Granger's nomination was opposed on the floor of the Senate—and discussed for three hours. If ever the seal of secrecy is taken off from their proceedings, we shall learn upon what grounds, what facts, what charges he was opposed by Southern Senators. If we are to believe the "Hartford Times" of the 9th, Mr Granger's "Abolition and Anti-Masonic movements did not suit the Southern Whigs, some of whom would not vote for him, without further enquiry. Mr Clay became very angry and excited, but Messrs Mangum, Berrien, &c., declared they would not then vote for him, and an adjournment took place, amidst much bad feeling. A Whig caucus of the Senators took place immediately after the adjournment, and finally the recreant members were coaxed and driven into the traces, so that there should not be quarrelling at the outset."

We are aware, that the President delivered a message to an Editor of this City from Mr Granger himself, declaring in the strongest terms, that he was no Abolitionist—although we are informed by a member of Congress, that Mr Granger considered himself as having been too strongly and unqualifiedly reported upon that occasion. But however this may be, it is certain that Mr Granger does not go with the South "the whole hog" upon the whole subject.—This fact appears upon the record:

"In the House of Representatives, on the 15th of Jan., 1840, Mr Thompson's resolution, that the question of reception of abolition petitions shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action thereon, the reception of such petitions being considered as objected to, being before the House, Mr Monroe moved the following, which was read for the information of the House:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, and addresses of every description, touching the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the States or Territories, or in any manner relating to the existence of slavery or the slave trade in the U. States, be referred, without debate, to a select Committee, with instructions to consider and report thereon."

"Mr Granger then followed, and, in a speech of some length, contended for the right of petition, which he said would be outraged by the adoption of the resolution. We have arrived at a point at which it is proposed to engraft on the rules of the Representative Assembly of the freest Government on earth, a standing order by which no paper shall be received which presumes to speak on a question of personal liberty. Here was an opinion practically consistent with Jeffersonian principles, practically consistent with modern Democracy! He asked if, in a Government like ours, we had arrived at a point at which the only question that could not be discussed in that House was a question involving liberty or slavery. Mr G. after denying that he was an Abolitionist, said, if gentlemen would continue to press this question in this form, they would find enlisted under the banner of Abolitionism a number of gallant spirits at the North who would never quail; and that it would then be discovered that the South was not the only part of this nation possessing moral force, and which, knowing its rights, dares maintain them. Mr G. expressed the hope, that a resolution would be offered referring these petitions to a committee to consider and report on them, though he could not approve of making any standing order of the House on the subject.

"Here it will be seen (says the Savannah Georgian) Mr G. was not only in favor of a reference and consideration of these resolutions, but attempted to frighten the Representatives of the South from their position by mere verbiage."

Office! Office!

Some of the spoils-hating whigs have shown rather an indecent haste, in appropriating to themselves those offices, which, before the election, they affected to despise. Daniel Webster's nomination to the Senate, as General Harrison's Premier, was scarcely confirmed by that body, when his son, Daniel Fletcher Webster, posted with haste to the office of the Secretary of State, and informed Dr Martin, the accomplished Chief Clerk of that Department, that his papa had given him that post. Dr Martin was the first victim of proscription at Washington, under this office-hating party.

We copy from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th inst., the following, head the "Black List." It will be seen that two taunted, upright and efficient officers have been dismissed from office for no other offence than their preference and support of Republican principles. How many other victims of Federal proscription are to follow, time will develop. One thing we suspect, that but few changes will be made until the Spring elections in Virginia are over. When that contest is over, the republicans in office may look out for their "walking papers." There are too many hungry federal whigs, waiting to get their reward.

The Black List.

No 1.—The die is cast, and the Postmaster of this City, Col. C. W. Gooch, is superseded. Nothing could save him. He was honest, capable, faithful in the discharge of his duties; but he must be sacrificed as a victim to the political proscription of the troubled spirits of the Whig party. The Administration was willing to lend itself to their purposes; and spite of the pledges of General Harrison, and the positive assurance of his friends, whilst they were seeking to elect him, all their professions are violated, and the Postmaster-General, the Quasi Abolitionist of New York, is the first to introduce the first stroke of the Guillotine into the territory of the Old Dominion. Very different indeed is this party in seeking office and in administering its functions.—Suppose whilst the professing Orators were addressing the Whig Convention in October last from the Portico of the Capitol, some one had risen, and pointing to the Museum, which was almost at their feet, and proclaimed "In yonder building is a Federal officer, against whom no just complaint can be made, as Postmaster of your city.—Yet your Whig President will scarcely be warm in his seat, before Francis Granger shall violate all your pledges, and sacrifice this man as a victim to the passions of your leaders"—what would the Whigs then have said to the outrage? How vehement would have been their denial.—Yet such is the fact. All their professions are shamefully contemned—and that Postmaster is the first victim to proscription in Virginia. People of this good Old Commonwealth, what say ye to their faith, their liberality, or their justice! Shame, shame upon them!

No. 2.—Dr. L. Martin has been removed from the Department of State. Proscription for opinion's sake! The alleged reason is, that he is the author of Vindex, and other publications. As a man of talents and of honor remarked on Thursday, "I would rather be the author of Vindex without office, than retain the office without the honors of the author."

The Hartford Times says, "We understand that Daniel Webster, Jr., with a companion, crowded into the State Department, within an hour after his father's confirmation, and told Dr. Martin, the amiable and excellent chief clerk, that his father had given him that post. Mr Webster himself shortly after entered, and requested Dr. Martin to remain till next day. Such is a specimen of Federal decency and hatred of spoil."—But is it really true, that Mr Webster's son has succeeded? We have Whig authority also for it. "The Spy in Washington" (for Webb's Courier) writes on the 6th:

"Daniel Fletcher Webster was this day appointed under Secretary of State. This gentleman, during the Presidential contest, delivered several addresses in New York, which were highly complimented."

Yet, can it be true? Can it be true that the Premier is thus early feathering his nest? Martin's is the first removal perhaps of the new Administration; and his own son's the first subordinate appointment! This would indeed be "posting with an indecent haste," as Hamlet's mother to the bridal sheets.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Boston Courier applauds the inaugural for saying nothing about "certain topics that agitate and divide the country." It continues:

"We commend him for letting these things alone, and we should have commended him more if he had said less about the currency, and especially if he had made fewer references to Mr Jefferson. If General Harrison honestly intends, as we have no doubt he does, to reform many of the abuses introduced into the Administration by his two immediate predecessors—which abuses are the practical effects of Mr Jefferson's doctrines—we advise him (for even we have a right to offer him advice) to forget Mr Jefferson as quick as possible. We do not know of a single exceptional act of General Jackson or Mr Van Buren, which was not a mere carrying out in practice what Mr Jefferson justified in theory, and would have performed, if he had been bold enough to meet the public indignation, which he foresaw such an attempt would provoke."

This honest old Federal organ of Mr Webster is willing to keep up "the delusion," which is the grand secret of Harrison's success, by covering up all the mooted points of national policy, and as long as possible, for it is too sincere to see the name of Mr Jefferson invoked to mask the deceit through which it is proposed to overthrow measures

faithfully delineated; the care with which they were watered; the collection of the fruit; the treading of the wine press, &c. &c.; which go to prove conclusively, that the Book of Moses is correct, and not only so, but establishes its great antiquity, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The work further states, that "the remains of wine vessels have been found in the ruins of old Egyptian cities, which are still encrusted with the tarter deposited by the wine." The error into which Herodotus fell, is accounted for by the fact that he wrote long after Egypt had been distracted by civil war, and conquered by the Persians; and that as a natural consequence, the culture of the vine was neglected and forgotten in the calamities of civil discord and foreign invasion.

The Maine controversy.

The House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, have unanimously passed resolutions, declaring that the rights of the United States, and of the State of Maine, require, the speedy execution of the terms of the treaty of 1783, so far as they relate to the boundary between the State of Maine and the British Provinces; and although there is no cause to apprehend an immediate collision, it is nevertheless desirable to terminate a difference which may lead to consequences which humanity would deplore; and that the report of Judge and Feathe's stonehough, is calculated to produce an unfavorable excitement in the public mind; that while the State of Massachusetts sympathizes with her for her past wrongs, again assures her of her unshaken resolution to sustain the territorial rights of the Union.

Thus we see that while some of the leading federal-tory-whigs, would let Maine fight it out, "on her own hook," there is not a State in the Union but who would take up arms in her defence. Accept the award of the King of Holland against the will of the State of Maine, indeed! Whiggery is torism.

FLORIDA.

A letter from Fort Russell, dated March 2, 1841, states that the Indians have again made a hostile appearance. About 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d inst, Lieut. Alburts, (who had been detached from Fort Russell, to garrison Fort Brooke, about five miles distant,) was startled by the cry of Indians, in the direction of Fort Russell. He immediately took 24 of his bravest men, and led the way to the spot from whence he heard the yell, and met the Indians numbered one hundred. Lieut. Alburts kept up the fire for about one hour, but finding the enemy increasing, and his ammunition failing, he retreated, carrying 5 wounded men back to his fort. He then deposited the wounded men, and the females of the post, in the block house; established a guard with orders to fight or die, should they be attacked, and then sallied forth with seventeen men; again encountered the Indians, and cut his way through to Fort Russell, losing but one man. The Officer at Fort Russell went immediately in pursuit of the Indians. The following are among the killed, wounded, and missing:

"Killed—Corporal Lang, Co. G. 2d Inf; Private Hook, Co. H. 2d Inf.

"Wounded—Norman Luke, Orderly Sergeant, Co. K. 2d Inf; Corporal Hanford, Co. K.; Private Holmes, Co. K.; Newton, do; Bowden, do; McQuelling, do.

"Missing—Private Merrick."

The number of Indians killed was not ascertained. We cannot refrain from mentioning here, for the honor of the profession, that Lieut. Alburts is a printer; served his time in the same office with the junior editor of this paper, and afterwards edited a democratic paper in Martinsburg, Va. A braver soldier, and a fier fier fellow, never graced the ranks of our little army, than Lieut. Wm. Alburts. We point to him with feelings of pride and pleasure, not only as an American, but as an example to American youth, of the reward which merit demands and receives in this country.

The Observer of this week, in noticing our remarks on Gen. Harrison's Inaugural, in relation to the subject of abolitionism, says: "No candid man can read the three paragraphs which Gen. Harrison devoted to this subject, in connection with his remarks on the veto power, and deny that he is as explicit and perfectly sound as any southern man." We join issue with the Observer and say, (at the expense of incurring his charge of a want of candor,) that no man whose mind is not warped and blinded by party drill, can point out to us, in the whole of that very long address, one word on the subjct of abolitionism, or a single pledge given, direct or implied, that he will veto any bill, having for its object, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We have carefully perused this document, with the hope, (though we confess without the expectation,) that some such assurance would be given, to allay the justly excited apprehensions of the South. If the vague generalities in which he deals, are satisfactory to the Editor of the Observer, we can only say, he is easily satisfied.

The Observer further says: "After repeating the exploded slanders of the late campaign, that General Harrison was the candidate of the abolitionists, and placed in office by their votes," the Carolina pronounces Mr. Granger "a notorious abolitionist." We have heretofore given the proof of the falsity of this charge, and only notice it for the purpose of stating that even the Raleigh Standard, bad as its character for candor is, was obliged to confess a week or two ago, that the charge of abolitionism against Mr. Granger "was not sustained." Does the Observer mean to deal fairly with his readers on this momentous subjct? If so, why does he withhold from them the PROOFS, which compelled this same Raleigh Standard, the very next week, to retract that declaration, and express his solemn conviction, that Francis Granger, a member of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, is an abolitionist; and that in the same paper which contains this retract on the part of the Editor of the Standard, is to be found, proof the most conclusive, that, for all mischievous and wicked purposes, Francis Granger is as dangerous an enemy to the interests and safety of the South, as any fanatic could desire him to be. Does the Observer think Mr. Granger as sound on this subject as any southern man could desire?

We made no attempt to induce our readers to believe that the Slave States had but one representative in the President's Cabinet. We say now, what we in substance said before, that but one member of the Cabinet was selected from the South; that the political power of the Union was stealing from the Slave States; and we have no hesitancy in the belief, that General Harrison's Cabinet was formed with the view of concentrating political power in the North and West, to benefit his favorite for the succession.

"Thou, thou, reign'st in this bosom," as the villain said to the devil.

The Extra Standard.

We have received copies of the above paper, by Mr. Loring. It is well filled with political matter, and cheap, and we hope will succeed.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, is the title of a new paper, published at Charlotte, in this State, by Col. Hampton. From the sample before us, we judge the Editor able to make a valuable and interesting paper.

The senseless "balderdash" in the last Observer, about the gloomy page of history, which will be written of the last four years, charging the suspensions which have afflicted the country during the above period, to the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is as brazen a piece of knavery, as ever was uttered by a partisan Editor. We hardly think there are five out of ten men in his party, that would make such assertions as he has made; assertions which he well knows are not founded in truth. He may as well tell the people that Genl. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren caused the falling of the stars, as that they were the authors of the failures of banks and individuals within the last four years. Could General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, effect the downfall of a sound, honestly conducted bank, or of an individual, trading within his means? Well he knows they could not; and well he knows what corruption in business and commerce, like corruption in the human system, will end in; and knowing these facts, he is so shallow as to impose upon his readers such miserable trash as his article headed "History."

The Weather.

On Tuesday evening last, we were visited by a thunder storm, and some rain; towards dark it grew colder, and about 2 o'clock next morning commenced snowing, and continued without intermission until late that night, with sometimes a heavy glare from north-east. Thursday morning opened clear and cold.

Do read the article from the Baltimore Sun, headed "Lectures on the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church," &c. It is worthy of the attention of the community at large, the pious portion, more especially.

IN SENATE.

The resolution dismissing Blair & Rives, as printers to the Senate, has been passed, ayes 26, noes 18; every whig Senator voting for, and every democrat against it; and on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ky. the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to deliver them their official bond.

Mr. King then vacated the Chair, and Mr. Southard was elected President of the Senate, temporarily.

Something New.

General Harrison's exposition of the Constitution, has completely eclipsed the glory of Jefferson, Madison, Washington, and the other great fathers and founders of the Constitution. He has discovered that there is no use for a President, or a Judiciary. That they are useless and expensive appendages of the Federal Government. For that, the President has no connection, lot, or part, in the legislation of the Government; and therefore, we suppose it is, that Clay and Webster have given out an Extra Session; and the old gentleman has found out he has no power to call Congress together. And that as he himself, and Clay and Webster, have been on all sides of every constitutional question; and the people have elected them, or their principles have prevailed in the Presidential election, therefore all these doubtful and difficult questions have been settled for posterity; that the people can settle them at the elections, as well as the Judiciary. Why Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Hamilton, Adams, and Chief Justice Marshall, are perfect fools when compared with our Greek and Latin President!!!! They say at Washington, the old man is going to publish a new edition of Ancient History, in which he will prove that all our modern law-makers and Historians, and especially the framers of the Constitution, are a pack of fools!!!

And What is Honesty but a name.

But yesterday, the federal party now in power, from their tallest gentlemen, down, through all their ranks of editors and orators, denounced Mr. Van Buren for living in a palace, using gold spoons, sleeping in a French bedstead, &c. To-day General Harrison is living in the same palace—using the same spoons—sleeping in the same bedstead; and what is more, the federal whigs, at the late session of Congress, appropriated by law, \$5,000, to purchase additional furniture for the palace. And today, our log cabin Governor Morehead, who made this same palace, gold spoons, French bedstead, &c., the great theme of his electioneering abuse of Mr. Van Buren, is living at Raleigh, in a palace, furnished with damask curtains, Brussels carpets, and French bedsteads. And our late whig Legislature, thinking that was not sufficiently aristocratic for his log cabin majesty, appropriated \$4,000 more to furnish the Governor's Palace. Well done, honesty! Well done whig reform and economy!!!

Gen. Jackson and Nic Biddle.

General Jackson as the President of the people of this great Republic, had the presumption, to question the utility of a United States' Bank, and as was his sworn duty to do, he recommended to Congress to enquire in time, into the propriety of re-chartering it. This excited the ire of Mr. Biddle, apply styled the Little Emperor of brokers, stock jobbers, speculators, and swindling banks; and in his wrath he swore that he would put down this man of the people. He used the Bank to accomplish the unholy purposes of his selfishness and ambition, (as such a Bank in the course of every 20 years will be used,) and the country is now reaping the accursed fruits, in the derangement of the currency, of the business and finance of the nation; the stock of the Bank having sunk from \$120 to \$15 per share, and its notes passing at a discount of 17 per cent, while this great financier and idol of federal aristocracy, is luxuriating in his marble palace, indifferent to the fate of distressed citizens and mechanics, ruined widows and orphans, and a country ground to dust between the upper and nether millstones of whig frauds and bank oppression.

A Caution.

We advise all our friends and patrons hereafter not to take specie; as Gen. Harrison says it will make a man poorer. He says nothing in his Inaugural about Bank notes, but as he and Mr. Webster have proved themselves such good financiers in their private affairs, we presume he approves of taking bank notes, as they can't be burnt, and are never paid in specie.

Gov. Porter has been re-nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the democratic party, and has accepted the nomination.

Restoration of Confidence.

U. S. Bank Stock sold last week at Fifteen Dollars per share!