Nothing, is easier than the adoption of meagreatly increased taxation of some kind, or a God nor regarding man. permanent national debt.

But it is a matter of congratulation that these financial evils have hitherto been avoided, though severe commercial convulsions, protracted Indian hostilities, and a periodical at times pressed heavily on our operations. retrenchment, and the careful shunning of deed, it must be a source of sincere satisfaction to the President, personally, as well to the community at large, to see his administration close without foreign war, domestic insurrection, or any other calamity, requiring heavy burdens of any kind to be imposed on the people by the General Governmentwithout the creation of any permanent public debt whatever, or even of a temporary one, that might not be discharged within the year, if proving as prosperous as many have antion the contrary, many old ones reducedwithout any claims due and authorized by Congress and the accounting officers, which have not, as a general rule, been paid with to pay it off in the same delightful methspecie or its equivalent and with promptitude, however much the Department has been incommoded by revulsions in commerce and bank suspension, and, in fine, without a Treasury either empty or bankrupt, but its obligations in high credit, and the means in its control, probably, enough to discharge in the usual manuer and extent, throughout the the year, every expenditure that has yet been sanctioned by Congress, or requested by yourself or this Department. Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury.

From the .N. C. Standard. The Carnivals.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that the observance of the Carnival had led many females, elegantly dressed, to the commission of suicide. A cotemporary asks "what do they have the holidays, in commemoration of the happy reign of Saturn, when freedom and equality prevailed, when truth, confidence and love, united all, and violence and oppression were gress. unknown .- It continued at first one day : then three; afterwards five; and finally, under the Cæsars, seven days, viz: from the 17th to the 23d of December. The celebrastraint, who were feasted at their masters' tables; jests and freedom every where prevailed; and all ceased from their various occupations.

The modern carnival precedes the fast of the church, which commemorates the 40 days' fast of Jesus in the wilderness. It is said to derive its name from carne levamen, Latin terms, which signify the taking leave of flesh. Of all the festivals known to the present age, this exceeds in gaiety and licentiousness. The streets are paraded by people with masks every kind of freedom abound. It is celebrated with the greatest show and spirit at Venice in trying the experiment of that bank. It and Rome. In the former place it begins was brought forward by Democratic leaders after Christmas. The celebration at Paris, who have since confessed their error, and opto which the correspondent alludes, was no posed by Federalists, and was carried by Dedoubt conducted with all the unrestrained in- mocratic votes to sustain a Democratic Addulgence of a volalite people. In this view, ministration, and was opposed by Federal articles were lost-a trunk of Mrs Harrison's it is not hard to account for the commission of suicide by well dressed females.

facts is the chief point with us. It shows that rency; there was no specie in the country, bug-or do the Federalists now confess that those who wish to rule the people and keep not more than ten millions of dollars; and Gen. Harrison's residence is not only not them in vile subjection, will command both the General Government fell into the hands a log-cabin, but a splendid mansion furnishgood and evil into their service; and while of the local banks, which had no specie to ed in princely style? We have no complaint the people are struck with awe at the pomp sustain them. Instead of taking measures to to make because people buy silver urns, or of church and state manmeries, they are de- increase specie, the Democrats of that day, silver whatever they choose; but we do prolighted to find the indulgence of the grosser in their distress and despair, had recourse to test against their professing to live in humble passions sanctioned by high authority; and a National Bank, which immediately deceived log cabin plainness, to cheat the people and to see those whom they look upon as their all their hopes, and became a political en- accomplish a political object, when they are Comes to us on an enlarged sheet, of its former size. superiors, encouraging by their presence and gine, a fountain of corruption, and a source dashing away in aristocratic splendor. We by their cheers the licentious orgies of appe- of favoritism in the hands of the Federalists. do not know that the public press has any tite and passion.

jects of the immoral and blasphemous mum-Election. Prayers, and preaching, and shout-

earnings of the industrious, is to dethrone is now changed from what it was in 1816: reason, and lead men captive through their there are now between eighty and one hunpassions and appetites. We have the conso- dred millions of specie in the country, near lation to believe that our time is not yet come thirty millions of it gold: there is a plenty to -that our country is not abandoned of God, carry on the Government, and to sustain all of Jonathan Roberts, of Montgomery county, and the people left to the mercy of a heartless good banks. There are none of the reasons as Collector for the port of Philadelphia, in aristocrasy or a cruel and tyrannical monar- of 1816 for a bank, nor is it demanded by the place of Hon. Calvin Blythe, removed.

during the residue of the year, should augment | chy.—Many of those who participated in the | Democracy. The Federalists now demand | late "whip" showing tiers their course, and are bringing forth fruits meet cracy, and as a means of enriching them- BRAVE SOLDIER and undaunted PA-Nothing, is easier that the Sold and undaunted PAsures which must increase the expenses of the sures of the sures which must increase the expenses of the sures of thus not only to cause embarrassment, but ing under the inflictions of the guawings of the Democrat that now goes for a National impair the pecuniary credit of the General that worm that never dies-while others glo- Bank, quits his own party to join the Fede-Government, and leave no alternative except ry in our country's shame—neither fearing ralists. He becomes one of them—a deser-

The Bank's Management.

to Mr Jaudon,-"I doubt whether there is themselves behind Mr Madison's example. one single man who has paid in any thing But it wont do: they have not his purity, and reduction of the revenue from customs, have like the same proportion of his debt." Thus Mr Biddle gives a rule by which to judge of say: I acted with the Democracy, and was Without doubt they can be longer avoided the prudence with which he loaned the Bank's opposed by Federalism. I had no selfish obby a continued reduction in the public engage. | money. Mr Jaudon has paid better than any ject to accomplish-no votes to win from old ments, through perseverance and economical body else, and Mr Jaudon still owes the snug enemies - no money to receive from the new sum of 117,000 dollars, borrowed four years bank! causes for new or increased expense. In- ago. What excessive punctuality! What an excellent set of borrowers the Bank must have Others who try to cloak themselves with his thus recorded in Niles's Register, vol. 10,

ble and winning manner! He received from ers of them cannot deny joining the Federalthe Bank seven thousand dollars a year and ists for office, becoming their leader or followupwards, for spending-money, and paid off er, and aiding and assisting them to destroy a part of his debt, by what he charged for his the Democracy. services, each year, above his snug 7,000 dollars. We suspect the Bank might collect all its debts in the same way:-Seven thousand dollars a year, presented to each of its cipated, without any increase of taxes; but, debtors to live upon, and the debtor to pay off his indebtedness by charging the bank seventy or eighty thousand a year in addition. Who would not like to owe a big bank, and

> Another thing is worthy of note, in this fifth letter. The Ex-President says: "of his (Jaudon's) account with the Bank, I know nothing and never did know any thing." A most excellent President of a Bank, truly He never troubles himself to enquire whether the officers of the Bank borrow all its money or not. And a most trustworthy Cashier, that borrows more than half a million of the Bank, without ever informing the President how much he bas taken. What a marvel that the Bank has not made more money !- Pennsyl-

> > The Constitution useless.

It is a fact that the greatest encroachments been, and are daily, proposed by the very men who profess a gratuitous quantity of patriotism, and who have for years villified ton's signature for such a Bank as is now de-Gen. Jackson for setting himself above that manded. It was purely as a machine for the carnivals for at any rate?" Our opinion is instrument. It will not be forgotten that Federal Government that he signed-not as that carnivals and other festivals are encour- Gen. Harrison, in one of his numerous a regulator of currency-furnisher of currenaged in monarchies, to prevent the people speeches last summer, boldly declared that he cy-restorer of prosperity, &c. &c. Neither from thinking; it is a device of despotism to had constitutional scruples on a national General Washington's nor Mr Madison's bank, yet, if a majority of congress proposed example can furnish a cloak for the convert gaiety. The Carnival as now celebrated is that measure, he would not withhold his sanc- of the present day. derived from the Christian Romans, who re- tion of it. More recently the N. Y. Courier tained the feast of Saturnalia among their and Enquirer, in commenting on President Tyler's address infers from it that he has the same objections to the measure, but will

What is this, in effect, but discarding the majority of Congress? There might as well be no such instrument; we might as well and liberties! - Mobile Register.

> From the Globe. Mr Madison and the Bank of 1816.

Such were the parades and such the ob- the instance of the Democracy in Congress. man chooses to furnish his house, in this free It was not to please the Federalists, nor to country: but it certainly has a right, and it is meries which preceded the late Presidential strengthen them, nor to give them a club to a duty, to expose such a vile cheat as this. beat out the brains of Democracy, that he did Many an honest voter supported Harrison's ing, and drunkenness, and revelry, and curs- it. In signing it he did not become a Fede- election, because "whig" partisans induced ing, were all commingled in a mass of abo- ralist. He did not enter the Federal camp, him to believe that his house and furniture minations, in republican and enlightened adopt Federal measures, take Federalists into were of the plainest sort; and that in this he America, to promote the designs of those who his Cabinet, become their leader or follower, gave a practical illustration of the republican would bring this republic at the feet of a mo- or in any way mix himself up with them or simplicity of his views and feelings .- Those narch. At the Baltimore Convention, where receive their votes or support. He did not voters were cheated, deceived, humbugged; the insolent aristocrats bore on their banners become a persecuter of Democracy; he did and although this is very, far from being one the inscription, "we stoop to conquer" and not turn Democrats out of office to make of the worst of the Federal lies circulated durat other celebrations, in this city and else- room for Federalists; nor did he receive mo- ing the electioneering campaign-it is one where, the dark spirit of Federalism called ney from the Bank! He took no money of the many and a part of the means that seinto its service, at the same moment, the re- from it, neither as a borrower, a seller of ex- cured the triumph of the whiggery; a part of sources of Heaven and of Hell. A swagger- change, a lawyer, an agent, a commissioner, a system of "delusion" that has caused the ing, staggering throng paraded our streets, a pensioner, or in any other way. In signing people of the United States to speak a lansinging bacchanalian songs, and tricked out the Bank charter, he did not become the guage foreign to their true sentiments; and with decorations fantastically vulgar, and slave, or the servant of the bank; he did not is, therefore, legitimate subject for remark with banners bearing inscriptions, in every put on its livery, or its chains; and if he had and exposure. How do the gulls take these word a lie-the whole a mockery of reason lived to see its present conduct-its total irrefragible proofs, which develope in rapid and a derision of popular intelligence-and failure to do what it was created for-its im- succession, the lying and calumnious these, even these, were cheered on in their potence for good, its omnipotence for mis- character of the politicians who have led them licentious course, by the waving of hanker- chief-and above all, had he lived to see its by the nose? Are they still disposed to be chiefs and other demonstrations of approba- corruptions carried to the two halls of Con- the tools of knaves and the slaves of political gress, to the halls of State legislatures, to the tricksters and liars? If they are, let them Let us no longer be at a loss to understand elections, and to the press; if he had lived begin to "peep about between the legs," of why "Carnivals" are encouraged in Europe, to see all this, he certainly would not have their political masters, and "find themselves when we see, that with us, the object of those who wish to live in splendor on the hard- of Democrats, much less of Federalists. All

late "whig" abominations, are ashamed of it, and as an instrument for crushing Demo- ing the last war, distinguished himself as a ter and a renegade; and like a Christian turned Turk, becomes more cruel and persecuting than an original enemy This is the Mr Biddle's fifth letter says, in reference case of many who are endeavoring to shelter they are suspected. They cannot like him,

example cannot say it. Some of them can-Mr Jaudon, too, paid in such an agreea- not deny getting money from the Bank; oth-

> Mr Madison signed the Bank bill to restore the currency: twenty-five years' experience has proved that the the Bank was the destroyer of the currency-that it has been the author of all the mischief which has afflicted the country-of all the corruptions which disgraced it-that it has been the author of three suspensions—the father of post notes, shinplasters, the bond system, stock gambling and State debts-every thing that was ruinous to the currency-and that its crimes have brought shame and disgrace upon

the American name. General Washington did not sign a charter to restore the currency, or to furnish a sound circulating medium. These phrases were unknown in the year 1791. The currency had not then been destroyed by a National Bank in order to be restored by a National Bank. Regulation of the currency was not mentioned in a single speech or report on the subject. The constitutional currency was then the currency of the Government, and was ample and sufficient-it was both plenty and good. It was simply as a fiscal agent that the Bank was created: in the language of on the constitution of the United States have General Hamilton, "To conduce to the successful conducting of the finances." There is, then, no authority in General Washing-

Extremes Meet.

AN OMINOUS CONJUNCTION.-Mr John Tyler was once one of "the straitest sect" defer them, if it should be proposed by Con- of States Rights men. No man was a truer exponent of the Virginia principles of '98-99 than he was in 1819 and for several years afconstitution and setting up in its place a bare terwards-thoroughly against a National Bank, Internal Improvements, a Protective Tariff, &c. He even went further in his option consisted in freeing the slaves from re- dispense with it altogether, and substitute in position than several of his colleagues. He its stead the fluctuating, inconstant and bri- deserted General Jackson on the Proclamabable approbation of the House of Represen- tion, because, he contended, that his celebrattatives. Curious logic this for those who ed manifesto attacked State Rights. But, profess to be peculiar guardians of our rights for the same reason, Mr Daniel Webster supported General Jackson. Mr Tyler opposed the Proclamation, because of its Federal heresies. Mr Webster supported it, because of those same Federal bearings. And now Mr Madison signed the National Bank what do we see? Mr Webster is the Presicharter of 1816, and his example has been dential adviser of Mr Tyler-is urging upon quoted by others who have no right to quote him to sanction a National Bank, which Mr it. He was a pure man, and acted with a Tyler had denounced for its Federal character, and other disguises, and plays, tricks, and large portion of the leaders of the Democratic and is recommending the removal of the party (the people had nothing to do with it) stannchest State Rights officers from the public service. - Rich. Eng.

The fire at North Bend. We see an account which states the loss on this occasion, which says: "Only a few votes and Federal men. The old Bank of clothing, a great coat, two silver urns, &c." 1811 had been suffered to expire, without Two Silver Urns in a log-cabin-come, But the instruction to be derived from these doing any thing to increase the specie cur- that's a good joke. Is this a "whig" hum-Mr Madison signed the charter, but it was at thing to do with the manner in which any

More Traits of the Hyena. We find the following in the Globe of the 29th ulto., extracted from the Harrisburg (Pa.) Yeoman: We last week announced the appointment

We were, however, not a little disappointed that Jonathan Roberts should be appointed his successor. Of all men in the world, he would have been the last to enter into our speculations, as likely to receive this or any other appointment under the present Administration. There is not, we venture to affirm it without the fear of contradiction-there is not an individual now living in this State, who has done so much to BLIGHT and DE-STROY the reputation of General Harrison, both as a military and a civil officer, as Jonathan Roberts. His antipathy to Harrison All this Mr Madison could say, and truly. may be traced back as far as 1816, and is

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby, and for other purpo-

"After some discussion on the expediency of adopting such a resolution at this time, and of coupling the names of General Harrison and Governor Shelby, Mr Lacock moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the name of Major General William Henry Harrison. This motion was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

"YEAS-Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Gore Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, JONA-THANROBERTS, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Twiner, and Varnum-13.

" NAYS-Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Condict, Morsey, Macon, Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Wells, and Williams-11."



FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, May 8, 1841.

FOR CONGRESS. EDWARD M'CALLUM.

Congressional Nominations.

1st District: ROBERT H. BALLARD, is spoken of in this District as a Democratic to organize against KENNETH RAY. gress may st till doomsday and they cannot better gems in the royal diadem. NER, the Federal Candidate.

2nd. J. R. J. DANIEL, Democrat; WM. W. CHERRY, Federalist.

3rd. EDWARD STANLEY, Federalist -no opposition. 4th. Dr. JOSIAH O. WATSON, Democrat; WM. H. WASHINGTON, Federal-

5th. GEN. J. J. McKAY, Democrat, no opposition. 6th. GEN. HAWKINS, ARCHIBALD

ARRINGTON, and WM. RUSSEL, all 7th. EDWARD M'CALLUM, Democrat; EDMUND DEBERRY, Federalist, Sth. GEN. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,

Democrat; Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, Fede-9th. DAVID S. REID, Democrat: AU-GUSTIN H. SHEPPERD, Federalist.

10th. ABRAHAM RENCHER and JONATHAN WORTH, both Federal-11th. GREEN W. CALDWELL, Dem-

ocrat; DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Fede-12th. JAMES GRAHAM and THOM-AS L. CLINGMAN, both Federalists.

13th. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Federalist,

On Thursday the 13th inst.

R. MURCHISON, democrat.

The people of this State will choose Representa tives to the Extra session of the 27th Congress. Does the heart of any Democrat throb so weakly for the cause of Democracy -- the poor man's cause, that he needs our feeble voice to rouse him to action? We do not believe it. Then go to the polls! and conquer, brave hearts !" Strike for the " Land of the free and the home of the brave."

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

"The Charleston Mercury,"

The Editor appeals to the Democracy, of South Caro'ina, especially, to support him, and we hope that they will study their own interest by doing so. It is notorious, that the wealth and aristocracy of

the land are enlisted in the whig ranks, and this accounts for the fact that the whig papers are better supported than the Democratic papers. We have marked well this fact. Take almost any place where two papers are published, of different politics, and nine times out of ten the whig paper is better supported, by half, than the democratic paper, although a majority of the people in its vicinity are

The interest of the democrat or poor man is in direct opposition to that of the aristocrat or rich man; is the great lever by which public opinion is acted upon; all they want then is to get the Press under their control; to do this they must support well those that they have and they must buy more; hence the great superiority in numbers of the whig papers over the democratic; and hence it is that the talent of the country is not eugaged with the press; for but comparatively few men of superior talents will edit a paper merely for glory, (for the sorry pittance which many of our journals affords cannot be called

are whigs; consequently the advertising, which we | collect of having seen : may call the life-blood of a newspaper, is mostly received by the whig papers.

We have hastily thrown together these remarks cratic papers. With two whig journals disseminathow can it otherwise than happen that the people are deceived? With these facts before their eyes

Although the Judge, as a young man, dur- | will the Democracy suffer the Press which is sup- | Free Trader of a late date says :- " On Saporting their cause, and fighting their battles against turday we saw a ten dollar gold piece sold for federalism and the aristocracy of wealth, to lose its one hundred dollars in Mississippi Railroad power and become impotent, while those of their enemies flourish, thrive, and revel in their downfall? Then let every democrat put his shoulder to the make way for some partisan of the adminis- wheel! Circulate our doctrines among the people! And we know of none of better opportunities for doing it than our democratic lawyers. They are always about among the people, and have influence with them. Let each one use but a small exertion and the cause is strengthened Of all curses that can befall our country protect us from the Press controlled by the aristocracy of wealth !

E.P. H. was not rec'd before paper went to pross.

The Observer Again.

In an orticle last week, we asserted that Mr Van Buren called an extra session of Congress in 1837, because he was petitioned to do so. The Observer admits a'l the other facts stated, but to disprove the ing. It was the first of May. The day was bril graph, which he says, was Mr Van Buren's answer to the committee, and a " peremptory refusal."

"You must be aware of the obstacles to an mmediate convocation of Congress, arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the states have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting, than appointed by the Constitution."

Well let us look into this paragraph, and see if a peremptory refusal" can be found in it. He says you must be aware of the obstacles to the immediate convocation, of Congress." It was an immediate convocation that they asked, but he proposed an objection on account of the "imperfect state of the representation" in the House of Representatives .-Again, he says, " I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting," &c. In both of these instances he certainly gives room to infer, that should there hereafter occur any thing of sufficient moment to require the convocation of Congress, he would call a session. Every body knows that very soon after, events transpired whose shock was felt throughout Europe and America : a general suspension of specie payments by the banks; they all stopped, mammoth and all, even the great Nicholas could not keep his legs. This event determined Mr Van Buren to call an extra session. Was it not a most substantial reason?

But it matters not, whether Mr Van Buren refused the petition of the commercial committee or not. Our purpose is answered in the fact that the state of the country was such, that the President was petitioned to convoke Congress. Our object is duly coronated with the roseate of royalty. Then to prove that a necessity existed then which does came the render of homage and fealty from subjects not exist now, and that there'ore, no parallel can be as lege and loyal as they were blooming and lovely. drawn between Mr Van Baren's convocation and that of General Harrison's. We are new enjoying profound peace—the country is gradually and natur- ly measure." Nor was the young Queen wanting Then the whole commercial world wa fanned into a flame of excitement by the United States Bank - the greatest revulsion and prostration of business that was ever known, was sweeping over the land. Is there any thing of that sort now If there is not, then there is no use of an extra session, and General Harrison has taken steps to spend HALF A MILLION of dollars, for no earthly benefit, and when the whog party is crying out that the Treasury is empty, and the PEOPLE MUST BE TAXED to replenish it! oh! oh! oh!

The Year's Salary.

The " simultaneous movements" upon the part of the administration press, to urge upon Congress the payment of a "year's salary" to the family o the deceased President, demands our opinion. To sympathize with the afflicted is a ruling principle of a noble breast- and to relieve the wants of the necess tous is the part of charity. We do not intend to dispute the ground assumed by our opponents that the family of the late President are not rich. In common with the body of the American people, we feel too deeply our National calamity to do se, at this time at least-nor can we refrain from supposing that this "simultaneous movement" has come very ill timed to that unhappy family, whose affliction is too deep to admit a thought of self. But there are principles connected with this appeal to Congress, which, we would be recreant to our duty not to expose, and protest against. This payment is intended to be made by an appropriation. For " no money can be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The Constitution of the United States explicitly enumerates the powers of Congress, and no power can have accrued to Congress, but such as have been expressly "delegated." It must strike every one upon a moment's reflection, that Congress has no authority to appropriate the property of the United States to a gift-cannot make compensation for services not rendered. To the now acting President, the debt will acciue; and here will be presented the anomaly of paying two officers for services which can be rendered but by one only, for upon no other basis can n appropriation be made than to pay for services rendered. The Constitution should be most sacredly observed--most rigidly construed. Better that the unfortunate should suffer, than that this model of excellence should be infringed; once astablish this precedent and where can there be a stop. The President of the United States is but an officer of the Government-the highest true-but paid his regular salary, in no wise differing, save in amount, from the most inferior. There is another mode of proceeding less dangerous-less pernicious, and more complimentary to the objects of charity. It the people are disposed to help, let it be done without danger to the Constitution by latitudinarian construction. Let the people individually contribute. But we cannot but unhesitatingly assert that Congress possesses no power to make payments or bestow pensions, except for valuable or meritorious services RENDERED --- and in that case, the boon in the present instance must be a pension, and cannot come under the definition of a " year's salary." And then will arise the question, what valuable or meritorious services have been rendered, which we have no desire at present to argue. The doctrine (held, we think by Mr Munroe,) that Congress had the unlimited right to appropriate money, has been repudiated by Virginia politicians, and Mr Tyler among the rest, as "pernicious, and in the highest degree dangerous."

Beautiful Extracts!

We find the following, side by side, in the Milledgeville Recorder, a rank whig paper. They af-And again: two-thirds of the merchants, at least, ford as pretty an illustration of whiggery, as we re- hontas 1, which returned Democrats last

notes; and on Monday, a common Marseilles vest brought \$100 in notes of the Mississippi Shipping Company. This is going back to continental quotations.

Here we have a whig, in one breath sneering at Benton's hard money State," and in the next rail. ing at the " continental quotations" to which the shinplaster factories of Mississ ppi have brought the people. Beautiful consistency! Whiggery from

Communicated.

MESSES EDITORS :-- A few days since, in one of my evening rambles on the banks of Cross Creek, I witnessed a scene, at once beautiful and interestabove mentioned, brings forward the following para- liant; all nature seemed animated by the enlivening rays of the glorious sun. I was moving forward. filled with admiration at the scene before me, when suddenly my attention was arrested by the frolic laugh of blithesome hearts. I paused, and soon asertained that I was approaching a spot, dedicated that day, to the purposes of unocent festivity, and many persons had assembled to witness the corons tion of a Queen of May. The place selected for the ceremony was judicious: it was in the midst of a beautiful grove; a simple throne was hastily erected and tastefully decorated with various flowers and evergreens. The proparations being completed. a procession was formed in an adjoining grove, composed principally of the scholars of Miss M's school; the procession arriving at the throne, the Queen e'ect, Miss G. was addressed and crowned by Miss B; on being invested with the ensign of royalty, the Queen responded to Miss B's, address, Representatives of the various seasons then presented themselves with appropriate offerings, and ad dressed the Queen. The ceremonies being ended refreshments were provided, of which the company

> I have thus, Messrs Editors, attempted to give you a hasty sketch of a scene which was as interesting as it was novel to me. I forbear to make other mention of the appearance of the young ladies. They were attired in the most fitting costume of the season, trimmed with flowers and evergreens. I derived sincere pleasure in viewing this scene of youthful and innocent gaiety and festivity. AMERICA.

> > Communicated.

On the first morn of May, the car of Phæton, mmerging from the black mist which has so long obscured its brightness, dashed o'er the blue ethereal in splendid leveline-s, an enchanted witness of the festive sports exhibited upon that occasion.

The floral beauties of the merry month were tastefully arrayed, and a full harmonious concord of sweet sounds lent an enchantment to the scene .--The selected sovereign of these flow'rets fair was In all which there was grace and dignity, and " feat-Candidate, the' but little effort has been made ally coming to a sound state of things, and Con- in that modesty and gentleness ever the brightest

> Live blue eyel Queen of flow'rets gay; And may your subjects, day by day Still thrive

May garlands wove by elfin hand Around thy tresses flow , While circled by thy lovely band Bright smiles on all bestow. In view of winter's dreary day, 'Tis meet to frolie while tis May. Juxtaposition.

The following resolutions were off red by Mr Dayng in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 1, 1832 :

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President for any other purpose than that for securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution; was never comtemplated by its framers; is an extension of Executive influence, is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent unless such incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient

The following is the letter of the Postmaster Geaeral to the Postmast at Columbia, S. C .:

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,)

April 19, 1841.

"Sin:-I have been instructed by the President of the United States, to inform you that in his opinion, the public interest will be promoted by a change of Postmasters at Columbia, S. C.

"Your obdt. serv't., "FR. GRANGER.

"Benjamin Rawls, Esq., Postmaster at Columbia, S. C." Some may say, "why, Mr Granger is not respon-

sible for Mr Ewing's resolutions. Grant it: Still we maintain that the party, Messrs Clay and Webster especially, have advocated the doctrine, that the President has not the Constitutional power to remove an officer at pleasure, and no later than last October, Mr Webster broached this doctrine in his speech at Richmond.

Now for what fault was Mr Rawls removed? The Postmaster General specifies no charge against him, and consequently we infer he had none to make. Is further comment necessary?

Virginia Elections.

The Richmond Enquirer, received yesterday morning, in making up the loss and gain of parties, makes the republican gain 11, and the republican loss 9, being a nett gain of 2, but thinks that the county of Bath has been incorrectly set down to the whigs. And further says:

Assigning, however, both Bath and Montgomery to the Whigs, the vote now stands, for the Whigs as far as heard from, 65; leaving Fayette and Nicholas, Greenbrier, and Hardy to be heard from-which gave Whig. Delegates last spring. The number of Democratic Delegates heard from now amount to 61; leaving Braxton & Lewis 1; Logan Spring, to be heard from. If those counties Such is the bankrupt condition of the peo- should respectively return in like manner at ple in Benton's hard money State, that the the late election, then the parties would stand citizens of one of the counties on the Upper in the House of Delegates, 68 Whigs, 66 to show the democracy the necessity of exerting all Missouri have called meetings, with a view to Democrats. We are in danger, however, in invite magistrates and executive officers to Logan, and perhaps in Braxton and Lewis, resign their places, so that the collection laws unless Hays, who is the Democratic candiing their misrepresentations and false doctrines for may not be enforced. So says the St. Louis date for Congress, living in Lewis, may save that District. But allowing us Bath county, and leaving the other counties to be heard BEAUTIFUL CURRENCY .-- The Natchez from, to vote as they did last Spring, the par-