therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island - No Constitution .- By Charter of Charles II, all freemen vote. In Connecticut-every white male citizen

having a legal residence of six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a State tax we year, and of good moral character. In Vermont-every man of quiet and peace-

able behavior, one year in the State. In New Jersey-all Inhabitants with 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of 501

Proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania overy freeman who resided two years in the State, and paid a tax, and the sons of such, between twenty-one and twenty-two without the payment of a

In Maryland-all free white males 21 years of age, having resided oneyear in the State, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—all freemen with

freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for Senutors; and all freemen resident 12 mouths, having paid taxes, for members of the House of Commons.

In South Carolina-every free white citizen, having resided two years in the State, with a free hold of 50 acres, or Town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six mouths in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the State Government.

In Georgia-all citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana -every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky-all free white male citizens, two years in the State, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio - every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a State or county tax.

where he offers to vote.

In Illinois white male inhabitants, six months in the State. In Missouri-all free white male citizens

one year in the State and three months in the county. In Alabama—every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the State,

and three months in the county. In Indiana-all white male citizens one

year in the State. In New York-every male citizen of the age of 21 years one year in the State, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the

election, students, paupers, &c., except-

land with a house upon it, held for life, or in sion .- Charleston Courier. fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies-provided said land has been owned by him six months before the election, or has descended to him or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in in the same district.

naturalization.

MAKING OPINIONS FOR THE PEOPLE .-with its context, is evidently intended to convey the idea, that men in such a condition would "stand out for principle" but a very short time, if indeed they would "stand out" We don't like that doctrine by any means; and he that preaches it must, according to our notions, have a very mean opinion of the people of this country, to whom he refers, and about whom he talks. He believes a United States Bank to be unconstitutionstoration of a bank" with that title. His opinion of its unconstitutionality being well known to the public, he beats about among the bushes with the tact of a skilful huntsman. for reasons to justify an evidently meditated course of advocacy, in favor of what he must admit to be a violation of the constitution of what he must know to be such, if his former and present opinions have been and are

held in sincerity.

United States," and this "change," told, "pervades both parties." Now that is, indeed, a very pretty way of bringing about the "change" for which the editor of the Richmond Whig is evidently so very Students, paupers, &c., excepted.

In Massachusetts—every male citizen, paupers, and persons under guardianship excepted, one year in the State, and six months in the town where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted the Richmond Whig is evidently solicitous. He believes that to charter a U. States or National Bank, would be to do an the constitutional act, yet he is desirous that a bank of that kind should be chartered; and bank of that kind should be chartered; and to make a pivot, on which to swing in the hour of "change," he assumes a "change" hour of "change," he assumes a "change" solicitous. He believes that to charter a U. hour of "change," he assumes a "change"
in the "public mind."
Among the "Arguments" of the Virginia

editor, made for the people, and passed off as theirs, are "the recollections of ancient prosperity, when one (a U. S. Bank) existed." How much is it worth? Exactly this: it was the centre of a system, that gave the appearance without the reality of prosperity—that made the shadow pass for the substance. The people appear, as far as we can judge, to have found out the delusion. The inner temple of the money deity has been in part exposed to the public gaze, and it is generalv believed that, though what has came to light is bad enough in all conscience, still worse remains behind the curtain. But then, the question recurs, "how long will starving men stand out for principle?" We answer-while life lasts, if they hold principle paramount to expediency. No truly honest man will consent to what he believes to be a violation of the national constitution, because of constructive starvation, and no starvation of any other kind, in this country, can be seriously contended for.

A better state of things than now exists is anxiously looked for as founded on a permanent basis; and we much mistake the spirit and principles of the people, if they would not visit with indignant rebuke, the author of any argument in favor of any prosperity, either "ancient" or modern, that would imply the absence on their part at once of principle and patriotism. If they are "starving," they know it, and need not to be told of it by a meditated "change" by himself; if not, they know the fallacy of the assertion as a ground of argument; at any rate they can consider it but a sorry compliment, that they are so void of principle and weak in patriottian of the constitution.

Well! Well! Well! Harrison Whigs of '41, hang down your heads, for honesty has long since ded your ranks.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CONbody to which the people send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour."

REMARKABLE PREDICTION AND FULFILus, (says the Boston Transcript,) that he attended, as a delegate, the Whig Convention at Baltimore, on the 4th of May last, and on his return from the city, called on the veteran promised the mechanic and laborer that their wages he now resides, and with whom he has been that promise. ong acquainted. In the course of conversation, Cooper remarked that Gen. Harrison would be elected President, but that he would year, or legally served as a militiaman or fire- not long survive the period of his election, and man-or labored upon the public high-ways, therefore John Tyler would be the acting President. Mr Tyler's wife, he remarked, In Maine-every freeman having his resi- is in feeble health, and will never be able to dence established three months before the preside at the White House, and my daughter, (who, it has been stated, is now the wife of John Tyler, Jr. the son and Private Se-In Virginia-fifty acres of unimproved cretary of President Tyler) will preside as the land in the county, or twenty-five acres of lady of the house at the Presidential man-

The Chartists in England.

"Do you think it so very wonderful that the Chartists make such a noise about the condition of the working classes in England? any corporate town, with a dwelling house of Look at the facts:- "At Liverpool, there are a certain size thereou. A person owning 7,862 cellars, 'dark, damp, dirty, and ill land as above, in different counties, may vote | ventilated,' in which live 39,090 of the workin each county for delegates, but can only ing people: there are also 2,270 courts, in vote for a Senator, or a member of Congress, which from two to six families reside, and few of these courts have more than one out-In every case voters are required to be let. In Manchester, of 123,232 working citizens of the United States, by birth or by people, 14,960 live in cellars. In Bury, one-third of the working classes are so poorly off, that in 772 houses, one bed served for What is this world coming to! four persons; in 907, one bed for five; and The following is from the Baltimore Sun, a neu- in 78, one bed for six! In Bristol, fortytral paper; and it is the only one which has given six per cent. of the working classes have but be performed by the military store keeper and paythe expression quoted, the importance it des rves. one room for a family. Leeds is a very poor The RICHMOND WHIG, the organ of the unhealthy place; of 17,800 houses, 43,600 the whole duty that he has to perform monthly, whig party in Virginia, acknowledges the United are under 101 rent. In Glasgow, the amount could be done in one day by any smart clerk, and States Bank TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, of wretchedness and disease is alarmingly here is \$1600 being paid annually, for what could and says "but how long will starving men stand great. In 1837, 28,100 persons had fever in as well be performed by some body else now, as it out for principles?" But here is the article from that city, which has a population of something was the first two years the arsenal was commenced. like 250,000. With regard to paupers in London, it is observed that the whole num-A National Bank .- "But how long will ber of persons in London districts who re- a whig partizan put in his place. We enswer, we starving men stand out for principle?" that ceived in and out door parochial relief for the should never have said any thing about it, had the is the question -a question asked by a Virgi- year ending March, 1838, was 77,186-of whigs not promised that they would abolish all nia editor, and which taken in connexion these 13,972 with fever, 7,017 from syanchus, sinecures, and this can be proved to be as great a and 5,692 from typhus.'

What a comment is this on the effect of a great National Bank. That single paragraph is enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most unfeeling. What misery, what destruction! look at the poverty and wretchednd, the Bank of England makes for

Britain! Save us, we say again, from the ness of their claim. We have not the smallest doubt.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, May 15, 1841.

A slip from the Standard Office, gives Genl. Saunders a majority of 225 in Wake Co., and says his

" No Reduction of Wages."

We have so often before exposed the hypocrisy of the whig cry of " no reduction of wages," that we really did not think it worth while to notice the ar ticle in the Observer last week. But several have demanded it, and we will once more recur to the

On the 27th of March, we published the follow The Fayetteville Whig Banner before the

Election. " No Reduction of Wages."

So much for profession. Now for practice. Orders were received this week, from Washington, to reduce one-fifth, or thereabout, the wages of the poor laborers, &c., employed at our arsenal. Whig promises, in two weeks, like United States Bank notes, have fallen 20 per cent. below par! As once Roman Consul remarked, what a difference "BE-FORE and AFTER" the election.

The impudence of Whiggery has asserted that this order was given by Mr Van Buren. We give it the LIE DIRECT, and have the proof to back us. "Ye Gods, it doth amaze me!"

To this the Observer said not a word. It was lew days ago alluded to in another paper, when, for the first time, the Observer has taken it up. We thought that the above language was strong enough. and convincing enough, and therefore, intended an editor, who wants the popular sanction to passing by the "last words" of the Observer as we would the idle wind, knowing that they were only brought up to affect the election which has just taken

The Observer now says he has his statement from one " cognizant of all the facts" which statement ism, that they could be starved into a viola- goes on to say that "the measure of reduction is a general one," and that the " object was to approximate the wages paid by the government, as near as might be practicable, to the wages paid by individuals," &c., &c. Very well. Now we come to the remarks of the Observer. He admits that THE point which was to decide the question. They Secretary of War, under the professions of his party, In Mississippi -- every free white male per- ing that the little ones would follow of them- their speeches, to stop the execution of this plan of there are beginning to find out that there is not son one year in the State, and six months selves. If the present Congress errs in too the "loco foco" Secretary. This is the question. honesty enough to conduct a United States Bank. in the county, serving in the militia or paying much talking, how can it be otherwise in a No reduction of wages was one of the great levers We are glad to see these expressions by the people. with which they worked to get power a it was their principal weapon during the late party war; " No reduction of wages" was on every banner, and in every whig newspaper from Maine to Louisi and no sooner were they in power, than they actu-MENT .- A gentleman this morning informed ally did reduce the mechanic's wages 50 cents in the day. We contend that under their professions, even if the order had gone for h from their predecessors, they should have countermanded it. They tragedian Cooper, at Bristol, Poun. where skould not be reduced -- their first act was to break

But that every body saw the mottoes, it would have been denied that such mottoes were ever used, and to make the best of it he can, he says they "had allusion to Senator Tappan's and Mr Buchanan's speeches, the former of whom went so far as to declare that the wages of a common laborer enght to be brought down to 16 cents a day; and the latter that wages in this country ought to be made to correspond to those in Europe, which are from 3d. to is. 5d. a day." We pledge our honor, and our salvation upon it, that the speeches of neither of the above named gentlemen contained any such language, or any thing that could be tortured into such meaning, and we defy the editor of the Observer to produce it. The Observer took his cue from John Davis of Massachusetts, for his assertion, but experience should have taught him to consider a man's honesty and character for truth, before he reiterates

his assertions. The article was only published to affect the elecion, and thefore the best foot was put foremost and as for the soft soap he poked at the "gallant commandant of the arsenal," he had better have saved it to wash his dirty hands after writing such a dirty article.

More Whig Promises.

We were promised that all sinecures should be abolished. We can point Mr Secretary Bell to one in this town. We have inquired into the duties to master at the arsenal at this place, and learn that

Some may say why did we not say something about this before General Cowan was removed, and sinecure as ever existed in the Government.

McLeod's Trial-Probable adjustment of the Boundary Question-War question set-

tled. We learn by the Baltimore Sun, that McLcod has been removed to New York city, and the motion ness of the laboring classes in England, and for his discharge will be argued by the Supreme it is there that they have a great Government | Court of New York; and it seems to be pretty well Bank on purpose to prevent these evils. understood that it is to be but a mock concern, and al, yet he is evidently in favor of the are- Away with such nonsense.—Every dollar, that he will be acquitted. So that it is conclusive to our minds, that Mr Webster and Mr Fox have fixed itself and stockholders, is just so much taken | matters so that McLeod will be smuggled off, and from the pocket-from the hand, the back, -ix commissioners, three for eac's nation, will be of the workingmen. May the evil day be far appointed to settle the boundary question! Three off when we are to be cursed with a National men, to be appointed by DANIEL WEBSTER, the cent New York election frauds, that have been re-Bank, for with that will come a national debt man who has voted against his country, in every warded by the present administration with office -a high tariff along with it-burdensome war she has had with Gt. Britain, are to settle the and emolument ! taxes to support them, which, as a matter of boundary question - a question that has baffled course, will come out of the working people. every attempt, and which can only be settled by one It is the producers who must bear the load of nation or the other's waiving claim to the disputed Thus the editor referred to says, "We ourselves have been surprised at the extent of change in favor of a restoration of a Bank and when we shall find ourselves in a strong or the others watering claim to the disputed ground. The United States have the most positive and convincing proof that their claim is just. They have expended large sums in having the country explored and surveyed; and every step they have lowers cannot approve their acts!

condition equally prosperous with Great | taken, has but given additional evidence of the justthat in the event of the three commissioners settling he question, the United States will stand under a considerable compromise, and that being the case, the State of Maine will not abide the adjustment, and there's an end-we will be just where we were before, and there will always be, until Great Britain relinquishes her claim, however much Mr Fox may heedle Mr Webster.

The Public Printer-Whig Testimony.

The dismissal of Blair and Rives as public printers has occupied a little public attention, and as Mr Ewing is now in the whig cabinet, his opinions may have some force. During the 1st session of the 23d Congress, while the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under discussion, a Mr Vance, of Ohio, moved an amendment, reducing the salaries of certain public officers 25 per cent., and upon that amendment we find Mr Ewing used the ollowing language :

"The public printers, I am happy to say, are not Executive officers. They hold their office by virtue of a contract, UNDER A LAW WHICH WE HAVE NO POWER OR AUTHORITY TO VIOLATE, because the Constitution provides that contracts cannot be impaired."

Will even the whigs now deny that the United States Senate, headed by Mr Clay, Willie P. Mangum, &c., have committed the most outrageous breach of law and honor, that was ever countenanced by any party? It is a downright outrage upon the rights of a citizen of the United States.

While upon this subject we may as well state that in this same speech, he strongly advocated the reduction of salaries. He is now in office himself, and has the power and opportunity to suggest to Congress, the propriety of reducing the salaries of three-fourths of the office-holders in the country.-Our life upon it, he never hints such a thing; and why? because his own party are the salaried men now. He argued his point with great earnestness, and brought to his aid a couple of very pretty lines, which we will copy for the refreshment of his memory. Hear him :

It will save for the country means essential o promote objects of general utility; and it will preserve, what is of much deeper importauce to the country-

" A brave yeomanry, their country's pride,

Who, if once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Biddleism and Roguery Synonimous.

In reading Mr Lippincott's letter to the stock rolders of the Bank of the United States, which uses Mr Biddle very bad, it appears that Mr Bidthe county where the freehold lies, without Congress. I never heard either of them speak sake of argument, admit it. We now ask any thousand, to help it out of the drag. Wonderful being a resident thereof—if not possessed of ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main honest man, if it was not the duty of the new whig gene osity! and unpre-dented disinter s'ed less!

A friend has shown us a letter f.om a rich whig laid their shoulders to the great points, know- as borne on all their banners, and that burdened all firm in New York, which saye, that the people

Murder.

A Mr Mattocks was killed in Anson county, or he 1st inst., by a man named Holdea. Holdea is now in jail at Wadesborough.

Another !

Mr James H. Wright, keeper of a hotel in Knox ille, Ga., was shot on Sunday morning, the 95th alt., while on his way to church, by a Mr Champion. Champion has been arrested. They were both men of large families.

Commodore Beverly Kennon has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Washington city, D. C. which was vacated by the death of Commodore Stevens.

Mr Loring the editor of the North Carolina Standard, will be absent from his post for some weeks. Mr William Stringer has charge of the esablishment during his absence

The Savannah Georgian says that the Demcratic Convention consisted of 330 delegates, repesenting most of the counties in the State. That's heering, indeed !

The chilly, drizzling rains of winter still hang ound us, arresting vegetation, and making one feel like the ague and fever. The sun disdains to shine more than two days in a week, and summer seems as unlikely to get here, as those Harrison times we've heard so much talk of.

A Military Convention

Was held at Hartford, Conn., on the 6th of May, the Militia system. We should be truly glad to see such a spirit in North Carolina.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

We ask every subscriber to this paper, to read attentively the first article on the first page, from the Charleston Mercury. How is it possible that with such light as this before their eyes, men will not see, and seeing will not act according to the dictates of truth?

Attention, Militia Officers.

We see by the Pennsylvanian, that the democratic militia officers of the New York militia have been removed without any alledged cause, and whigs put in their places. They were General Wetmore, Paymaster, and General White, Quarter Master General. That's a new kind of whig proscription.

Was it a Hoar!

The Savannah Georgian says, that the story of White's resuscitation by the power of a galvanic battery, is a hoax got up by the editor of the Louisville, Ky., Journal. Wonder ?

Villalny Rewarded!

The Pennsylvanian of the 6th inst., furnishes the thirds. names of 9 persons, who were engaged in the re-

In fact, some of the appointments are such outrages upon decency, that the decent portion of the whigs of Philadelphia have called a meeting to express their disapprobation. Such is the baseness of the leaders of the party in power, that their own fol-

Our Election

Came off yesterday, smoothly, peaceably, and so inlike an election that a stranger would scarce have noticed that one was going on. And this accounts for the state of the poll which we give below. It will be seen that this town and vicinity polled but 386 votes, about 200 less than were polled in November. The full vote then, was 582. Our strength which lay principally among the farmers in the vi-

cini y or the town, w		
CUMBER	LAND COUN	TY.
Precincts. J	McCallum.	De'e,ry
Fayetteville,	193	193
John Monroe's,	19	00
Thomas Gregory's,	56	12
E. Vann's,	6	10
Flea Hill,	17	37
Averasborough,	21	31
MW. Buie's.	13	8
Neil McLean's,	10	16
Barbacue,	28	20
Col. Smith's,	32	3
Arch'd. Munroc's,	24	17
Newberry's,	15	9
John E. McRae's.	25	8
	459	364
	364	
Dem. ma	95	

The whole vote of the county, last Nov., was about so good a feeling among the Indians, that they will come in spontaneously for emi-

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Mellonsville, Anson Co. N. C. April 27, 1841.

MESSES HOLMES & BAYNE: Gentlemen,-I see in the Observer a correspondence, dated Meltonsville, N. C., March 21, 1841, over the name of H. A. Crawford, P. M., at this place, accompanied by a certificate with several the Indians scattered abroad, will harvest the respectable names appended to it, intended to screen crops they have planted—that snow and cold Mr Crawford from a charge made in the Carolinian weather will presently be an excuse for not of the 20th February last, of which, he says, I claim going to Arkansas this season, and that some "the honor of being the author." The charge in time or other, in commencing a winter camsubstance is, that he has no one particular place of keeping his office, and that some of your subscri- ded for us than they were last October. bers can't get their papers.

Now, I propose to state the manner in which the office has been conducted for the last sixteen months, and defy Mr Crawford to contradict my statement. The post master resides about one and a half miles from this place, comes here generally on Wednesday morning and opens the mail, at Dr John B. Cottrell's where he keeps all the records of his office, (such as accounts of mails received, mails sent, &c.) and delivers a part of the letters and newspapers and the balance he carries off to Mr Wilson Chambers', a private house, in the neighborhood, not more than two miles and a half from another Post Office, and at a place far more inconvenient than where the office was formerly kept. I am not so well acquainted with the management

at Mr Chambers' but a certificate from one of your ORDER for the reduction, bears date THIRTEEN dle took from the Bank, without ever accounting subscribers will explain that matter, and also noose. GRESS .- "I served with General Washington DAYS after the present administration came into for it, sums amounting to \$798,544 10, \$398,544 10 whether or not there has been any complaint about In Tennessee—every freeman, or inhabitant of the State, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without the county where the freehold lies, which was paid on his own receipts. It is not the county where the freehold lies, without the county where the freehold lies, without the county where the freehold lies, which was paid on his own receipts. It is not the county where the freehold lies, which was paid on his own receipts. It is not the county where the county where the freehold lies is the county where the county wher acquainted with the matter. But I cannot quit Mr Crawford here. I should like for him to explain under what clause of the law relating to Post Offices, he finds authority for receiving ten (10) numbers of the Log Cabin (a political newspaper, published in the State of New York,) once a week to his address as Post Master and fur nishing it to such as would take it, free of postage. Mr Crawford may deny having done so, and try to get out of it, by charging them with postage hereafter; but that wont do; he has made his returns to the department, and it he collects the postage hereafter, he will hardly be at the trouble of letting them know that he made out his returns wrong. If Mr Crawford wants any explanation on this last matter, I will give it with pleasure, provided he will furnish me with a copy of his returns to the Post Office De partment, for the two last quarters of last year. I have stated nothing here, but what I trusty be-

proven if the matter was investigated. I do not wish to wrong Mr Crawford wilfullybut I think his conduct ought to be exposed, and feel willing to aid in doing so. Yours, respectfully, E. P. HARRELL.

I certify that I have been a subscriber to the North Carolinian, for nearly two cears

past, at Meltonsville, Anson county, N. C. and that I have been at great trouble in getting my papers from the Post Office. At one time, I went to Mr Wilson Chambers' after my papers, three weeks in succession without getting any; the fourth time I called there. I got all that was due me. I was informed that the paper came to the office every week, regular. I have frequently applied there since for my papers, without getting them.

JAMES A. HARRELL. Meltonsville, April 24, 1841.

Most of the merchants in this town c'osed their doors yesterday, the 14th, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Business, generally, we believe, was suspended.

The Virginia Election.

Notwithstanding that the whigs claim a gain in Virginia, it appears that their vote on joint ballot is 1841, to take into consideration the improvement of posed to a National Bank. So much for the whig disgusting process of actual dissection, to

> KENTUCKY .-- The whig papers say the Kentucky delegation to Congress, stands as it did last year, 11 whigs and 2 democrats. Kentucky still holds on to Clay's coat tail.

Unusually Late. The Vermont Gazette, speaking of the season

The season is very backward and little is comparatively done towards ploughing and putting in of seed. The fruit trees, which commonly by this time blossom, have not yet begun to bud. This in connection with the unexpected prostration under the present administration of all kinds of business, and the umexampled scarcity of money, creates a eneral gloom and despondency which we have never before witnessed. We are not superstitious, but can any one who believes decoction of the Chinese herb, when perhaps that the Almighty punished the Israelites, by they are swallowing with gusto the ill-flavored famine and death, for their unjust complaints, onger doubt the cause of these judgments.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has nulified Governor Porter's veto on the Bank and Revenue Bill, by passing it by a majority of over two-

The Candidate.

A portion of the democrats of Philadelphia, have formed themselves into an "Old Ironsides Club." and strongly recommend Commodore Charles Stewart, to the support of the democracy of the Union, for the Presidency. Such movements are premature and ill-timed.

Our friends are informed that we keep all the necessary stoves and utensils. They imkinds of Blanks for sale, at the usual prices.

The incident of the burning of the Caroline has been dramatized, and is to be produced at the Baltimore Theatres.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the Charles Downing, Capt. Dent, the Editor of the Georgian has received the following letter.

HERALD OFFICE.

St. Augustine, May 5, 1841. A comparison of the accounts from Florida for the last two months, varied and congratulatory as they have been, will show you that after all said, next to nothing has in the interim been accomplished towards closing our Indian troubles.

The Indians are roaming about the country in small parties or families as usual, but never show themselves at any post except it be at Tampa, the General's Head Quarters. or some post in the neighborhood. At these places a few men come in at a time, with some story, which is readily received by credulous ears-get plenty of drink-some presents, and then go out again. Such is the daily routine.

All this may, in process of time, bring gration, but the people of Florida, anxious to cultivate their lands in safety, consider it a very slow process at best, and one that will probably result in no good.

With every respect for Gen. Armistead and Capt. Page, who now arrange the pending negotiations, whose zeal and good intentions are not to be questioned, I very much fear that they have lost one year for us-that

paign, we shall find the enemy better provi-I wish not to be a prophet of sorrow to

come; but it is right that the nation should be informed that there is little in Florida to indicate an early termination of a puny contest, that has already swallowed up the treasures which might have defended us against a formidable foe. Be, therefore, by no means taken aback, should you soon hear that more men are wanted, more rations wanted, or more money wanted, or of new campaigns to be prosecuted with vigor. All these things are at the moment quiet as probable as that any Indian worth the value of a halter will allow himself to come within the range of a

Anatomical Models of M. Auzoux.

Among the wonderful triumphs of art, are too well that it can be proved, by every man well the auatomical models of M. Auzoux representing the entire human body with all of its internal organs, in their true positions. Only three of these figures, as far as we know, have been imported into this country, one being in Kentucky, another in New York, and the third belonging to Professor Dunbar, of the Washington University at Baltimore. We have had the pleasure of examining the latter with admiration. The model, being that of a boy four feet in height, is entirely stripped of the skin and the outer integument. Every extensive layer of muscles is separated from the underlying stratum, and can be detached, carrying with it its own bloodvessels and nerves. As the muscles are taken off, the arteries and veins, and all of the great organs of the body are made visible. For instance. in the case of the head, the outer layer of muscles covering the bony cranium can be removed, then the superior part of the skull, thus exhibiting the brain before the eye of the observer, in color and appearance like life. This organ is again divided into sections, rendering it easy to study the inmost resources of its structure. In the thorax, the great outer sheathing of muscles being removed, a section of the ribs, and sternum or breast bone, is next taken away, exhibiting the lungs and heart, and all the greater vessels carrying the blood through the system. Below these, the diaphragm, stomach, and intestines, with the liver exhibited, all in their natural places, traversed in all directions by the minute ramifying arreries and veins. In fine, it is a most wonderful minute and faithful display of that fearful and delicate machine, the human body. Next to the patient thought and infinite ingenuity required to mould each little portion of minute anatomy, the coloring of these parts is a subject of admiration. It has been pronounced by surgeons and others who have had opportunities of seeing the parts in a living and healthy state, when making only six, when last year we understand it was 10. incisions during surgical operations, to be There is a large majority of Congressmen elect, op- exquisitely natural and true. To avoid the render the acquisition of anatomy easy to the student in warm climates, and to give the man of science and letters an opportunity of turning at any moment to the profound recesses of cavity or structure in the human body, M. Auzoux has constructed his laborious work. And it is gratifying to learn that his models are not only purchased generally by the professors and medical institutions in Europe, but that the French government has bought great numbers of them to be placed in public places of instruction, that all classes. may have a free access to them.—Balt.

> Spurious TEA .- The manufacture of tea is carried on to a great extent in Great Britain, and persons often fancy themselves indulging in the luxury of sipping the fragrant juices of the most common and despised plants in Old England. Imagination is a powerful agent in deceiving even intelligent people.

We find in a late English paper an account of a trial of Edward Glover, on a charge for having in his possession 2,000 pounds of fabricated tea. An officer testified that having received a warrant to search the defendant's premises, he and two other persons, proceeded there, and discovered an immense quantity of leaves closely resembling China tea. Some of it was in sacks and hampers, and a great portion was lying about for drying, for which purpose the place was fitted up with

mediately gave notice to Government of the