

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 119.

TERMS

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued until arrangements are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—Holmes & Bayne, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 50 copies, \$2 50
For 100 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 15 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 15 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.

BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:
CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO, constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions to equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
C. A. S. Supr. Ct.
INDICMENTS for Assault, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to executors of Reads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpoenas,
Superior Court Pl. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.
County Court Subpoenas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

IMPORTED



Flatterer

Will make the ensuing season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber. Terms, \$50 the season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July 1841. Breeders who have patronized him two seasons will be allowed a deduction twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares falling in foal in the spring, will be permitted to attend him in the fall (144 sired) gratis—or in the following spring for half price.

—PEDIGREE—

FLATTERER was got by MURLEY, (sire of imp. Lethalton &c.) his dam Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpelle by Gohanna—g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. d. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodcocker mare—Evelasting by Eclipse—Hanna by Soap—Miss Balsa by Regular—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Beverly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.
Extended pedigree and other particulars in hand.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for accidents.
JOHN BLACK,
Fayetteville, Feb'y, 2, 1841. 102-11

POTATOES.

20 BUSHELS POTATOES.
GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 12, 1841. 103-11

LIME.

60 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale,
GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 12, 1841. 103-11

SYRUP!

9 barrels Camp's refined Syrup.
9 barrels New Orleans TREACLE.
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
December, 18th.

CALL AT THIS OFFICE
FOR NEAT WORK AND CHEAP.



ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.
E. SMITH,
105-11
Fayetteville, March 12, 1841.
My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

Blank Warrants,

State and Civil, with and without judgments, just printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office, where all kinds of Blanks are kept for sale. Will our friends give us a call?

J. & J. KYLE

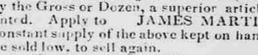
HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

—Among which are—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merino's Chaleys, and Mouslins d'Lains, (some of which are very fine) Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, Black and Blue Black Bombazines, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c., &c., with many other articles. All of which being bought at the lowest package price is offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail. 104-11

Loco Foco

FRICITION MATCHES.
50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.
Fayetteville, September 5, 1840 80-11



NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of—
DRY-GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.
The Stock is very heavy, Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot Hay-Mount
Oct. 26 1839. 35-11

Gardner and McKethan,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,
6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light,
3 Buggy Gigs, do.
5 Sulkeys, do.
6 Spring Wagons and
4 Chair Wagons.

Also a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.
Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.
All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.
Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1841. 56-11

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. ANN BROWN
WOULD Respectfully inform the public, and especially her friends in the adjoining counties of Sampson and Robeson, that she will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, transient or permanent.
To those who know her, she hopes she needs no recommendation, and to others she will only say, her exertions shall be to give satisfaction.
Her residence is on Gillespie street, at the Mumford House. The stages arrive and depart, immediately opposite her door.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1841. 115-11
* The Observer will copy the above one week, and send the account to this office.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY Frame House, containing four rooms, passage and Kitchen, situated on Hay Mount, and as a SUMMER RESIDENCE, might be so improved, as not to be surpassed by any in the neighborhood.
TERMS will be made known on application to Mrs WATTS, on the premises, or at the Seminary.

ALL KINDS

OF BLANKS!

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!
GEO. McNEILL.
For sale by
Nov. 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE has now received a good assortment of goods bought at the North, out of the latest arrivals, and since the recent decline in the price of GOODS.

Superior Cloths; Blue, Black, Green, and Invisible Green.

Pantolon Stuffs; Summer Cloths; Game-beroon; Erminnets; Linen Drillin; Vestings; Common, Plain and Printed; Shilas; Printed Lains; Jacoets.

Calicoes; Gighams; Ribbons; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Gloves; Irish Linens; Manchester Shirtings; and Family Long Cloths; Linen Diapers; Palm Leaf Hats; Umbrellas and Parasols; Wool and Fur Hats; Boots and Shoes; Crockery Ware and Glass Ware.

Those who wish to purchase goods, are respectfully invited to call, where they will find as many articles, as they can expect to find in a store.
April 24, 1841. 113-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Bladen County,)
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.
Ann Simmons, vs. Wm. Simmons.—Pet. for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Clk.
113-3m

For Sale.

Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.
Terms accomodating. Application post-paid.
Wilmington, N. C. F. C. HILL. 96-11

HOUSE AND LOT

For sale.
BEING desirous of moving to another part of the Town, more convenient to my business, I will sell the HOUSE & LOT whereon I now reside, situate on Hillsborough street above Green. There are three rooms in the house; Kitchen, Smoke-House and Stable on the Lot—fencing good. The House is NEW and in good repair. Also, an unimproved lot adjoining. I will sell the above property at a reasonable price, and give a liberal credit.
—ALSO—
50 ACRES of good Piny Land, unimproved, within 7 miles of Town, on the Turnpike Road. For further particulars, inquire at this office.
CHARLES R. JONES.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1841. 114-11

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Columbus County,)
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1841.

Richard L. Byrne, vs. Anthony Cribb. [Original Attachment.]
Islam Saul, Elliott Hinson and John Messer, Summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the D. Defendant in this case, Anthony Cribb, hath absconded or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, whereupon it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Cribb of the issuing of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear before said Court to be held on the 2d Monday in August 1841, and then and there reply and plead; or Judgment by Default will be awarded against him.
Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clk. of said Court, at office, in Whitesville, the 2d Monday in May, 1841.
CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.
Whitesville, May 10, 1841. 116-11

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time; and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.
He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices:
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Taeks.
Gig and Barouche Tops, and second-hand carriages, &c., repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All work done by me repaired without charge if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 114-11

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY Frame House, containing four rooms, passage and Kitchen, situated on Hay Mount, and as a SUMMER RESIDENCE, might be so improved, as not to be surpassed by any in the neighborhood.
TERMS will be made known on application to Mrs WATTS, on the premises, or at the Seminary.

ALL KINDS

OF BLANKS!

JOB PRINTING

LAMP OIL.

First quality WINTER pressed.
For sale by
December, 18th. GEO. McNEILL.

NOTICE.

THE late firm of Not & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Not of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
102-11

LEMONS!

10 BOXES Fresh Sicily Lemons!
Expected by the Henrietta Line.
For sale by
Fayetteville May 28, 1841. GEO. McNEILL. 119-11

FISH!

15 BARRELS CUT HERRING.
15 Barrels Whole Herring
Half Barrels Shad. Being expected by the Henrietta Line. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
May 28, 1841. 118-11

Antiquities of Central America.

The New York Albion furnishes a brief account of the important discoveries of Messrs Stephens and Catherwood, in Central America or Guatemala, as it was formerly called. Our readers are aware that the attention of the learned has been much directed of late, to the numerous and astonishing monumental treasures that lie scattered about this vast region. The two gentlemen above named have recently returned from an extensive survey of these ruins, and are about presenting the result of their explorations to the public in a printed volume. In the mean time, in order to satisfy in some degree, the public curiosity, they have delivered several lectures on the subject, the general conclusions of which are presented in the Albion.

The travellers proceeded from New York to the bay of Honduras, and, upon landing, their first halting place in the way of their task was Copan, the ruins in the vicinity of which were both extensive and magnificent. Mr Catherwood, on Wednesday evening, exhibited a drawing of a temple at Copan, which seems to have been upon an extensive scale, one front of it being in length about 230 feet and its side face about 180 feet. The interior of the temple is laid out with all the skill and regard to convenience of the most practiced architect, and the exterior presenting an elaboration of ornament as well as refinement in sculpture, which altogether astonished the travellers, as in fact so did the drawing astonished those before whom it was placed at the lecture. There were many single columns most elaborately wrought, the work was deeply cut, and all in masterly style.

From Copan the travellers proceeded to Kurigui, where they found many monuments, chiefly of the same character as those at Copan, only the latter was much longer than those which were first visited. From thence they proceeded to Santa Cruz del Cuicho, to Guequetenango, to Ocosingo, to Palenque, and to Uxmal. The whole forming a circuit of nearly three thousand miles in perimeter, and the greater part of which was thickly studded with extensive ruins, all of which were perfectly analogous to each other, although the variations in extent, ornament, &c., were numerous. They were all, evidently, the labors of a people of common origin, of apparently the same political, religious, and social principle, of the same habits and association of ideas, and certainly far advanced in civilization and refinement. Innumerable square columns or obelisks of stone were found in the course of their investigations, all of which were carved on either side with hieroglyphics, or with figures of animals or human beings; the former, in all probability containing legends, which if they could be deciphered, would go far to explain the history of the people who had thus executed them; and the latter executed with such regard to the due proportions of figure as actually to astonish the travellers, who had not the most remote expectation to find any branch of the fine arts in so forward a state. What added to their astonishment was the fact that all these monuments were found in the deepest recesses of forests of gigantic and closely planted trees; a proof of their antiquity altogether irrefragable, as it must have required centuries to bring such trees to their maturity and enormous growth, and it must have been after those centuries were ruined and gone to destruction that those forests were allowed to take root in their products at all. These considerations, unaided by any other, must carry the mind back to a period of the world altogether startling to think of.

An erroneous notion has got abroad that these antiquities, in the colossal magnitude of their parts, throw those of Thebes, Luxor, and other Egyptian monuments in the shade, and that the latter may now, "hide their diminished heads;" it is believed also that in architectural elegance, as well as in extent, these American remains far exceed those of Balbec, Palmyra, or even ancient Babylon itself.—These surmises receive no countenance from the accounts given by Messrs Stephens and Catherwood. The extent of the American monuments has rather regard to them as one mass promiscuously, and almost every where, spread within a circumference of three thousand miles, than to the extent and magnitude of any one specimen or set of ruins; and nothing but either a complete misunderstanding of the true details, or an intense love of

the marvellous could have brought about those false comparisons.

But the most important point to be ascertained is that of referring these monuments truly to any of those of the old world. At the first glance at some of the more colossal figures, their costumes and their grouping, there was for the moment a similarity to those of ancient Egypt, but the practiced eyes of our travellers soon corrected the momentary error of their thoughts. There was not one of those monstrous heads which so essentially belong to Egyptian mythology, religious rites, and occult writings; the proportions of the figures were in every respect better than these before them, and nowhere did they find that inherent regard for great magnitude or peculiar position in the statuary and sculpture. The hieroglyphics too, though scattered everywhere, though homogeneous, were altogether different from those upon the Egyptian monuments. From the intricacy of their designs, and from many grotesque subjects of their sculpture, these monuments might be referred to a more oriental source than that of Egypt; and the similarity seems to increase the further they are referred to the eastward. China and Japan present many of the images and groups which are found on these American monuments, and although with much that is grotesque in the latter, there is also much that is beautiful and symmetrically correct, while in China and Japan, particularly the latter, the monstrous prevails in an exorbitant degree, there is really much that is common to the east of Asia, and to the west of America.

With data like those before us, then, the editor of the Albion asks, can there be much difficulty in fortifying that most received hypothesis, that America was first peopled from the eastern part of Asia, the passage being made across Behring's straits? Where is the difficulty in assuming the theory that mankind, continually radiating from the primitive seats of first creation, and advancing beyond previous confines, should gradually arrive at the western shores of the Pacific, should people the islands there, should cross the narrow straits—so narrow that at midway both shores may be seen from the same position—should travel southward, and give a human population to this continent?

Political.

OMENS.

A Dialogue between Neighbors A. and B.

Neighbor A. It is with feelings of deep and abiding regret that I reflect on past events of the late election, particularly as regards the Heaven-crying sins of Sabbath day breaking, frolicking and carousing, singing obscene songs, violating the sacred ordinances of the Saviour of man—pipe-laying, by which the solemn obligation that should bind man in his connection with the laws of God and man violated—ministers of the Gospel, ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, encouraging processions, heading them, and carrying the badge of the order of intemperance—who can pass these things by without calling to recollection, that the day when pipe-layers had performed their perfect work, when no doubt the awful violation of the sacred oath, conveyed itself to Heaven, and disapprobation declared, because we find a series of omens, passed in rapid succession, that filled many good men with awe and trembling for the safety of the Nation.

Neighbor B. You are right; General Harrison, on the morning of his election, rode out—suddenly he found the earth to sink beneath him, and only saved his life by leaping eighteen feet from his horse.

Neighbor A. True! and shortly afterwards the great chandelier in the Hall of Representatives came thundering down, and filled the forum with oil and sparkling atoms!

Neighbor B. And the American flag next floated away from its halyards on the top of the capitol, towards the Congressional burying ground. Then liberty lost its right arm in front of the Capitol. The stirrup fell from the old saddle in front of the log cabin, and the eagle over the chair of the Senate dropped its scroll. So much for National omens.

Neighbor A. The General left Cincinnati during the shock of an earthquake. A child that bore his name died as he passed through Chambersburg.

Neighbor B. Yes, and the Banks suspended he entered Baltimore, and a terrible snowstorm ushered him into Washington.—His portrait, which was placed beside the other Presidents' fell from its nail in the library of Congress, and its rich and heavy gliding was dashed in pieces by the fall!

Neighbor A. Further—the line that held the flags upon which were traced the names of Harrison States, slackened and left its tail dabbled in mud and snow.

Neighbor B. The day of inauguration dawned in gloom, the vast company looked cheerless, the levee was a rush of comorants; there pick-pockets were grabbed in the East-room in the very act, and buffed off to jail.

Neighbor A. The day of reception succeeding the inauguration was marked by a bitter storm. The cabinet quizzled early about proserption, and the General left it in indignation.

Neighbor B. The Steamer PRESIDENT started for England with the news of the inauguration, and has not been heard of since!

Neighbor A. A severe sickness now seized the old man. He sunk into inquiet slumbers, with office-seekers thundering at the door of his chamber—but no admittance was given—the string of the latch was pulled in.

Neighbor B. On Saturday morning, hours before his death, his tongue, that had become crisp, became moist and pliant, and the physician that had been called in the day previous, informed him he was better—“You must cure me pretty soon,” said the old man with a smile, “or we shall all break up in a row.” An hour, and a change came over the spirit of his dream,” merrily wandered in the hour of death, and he closed his eyes, dim with tears, faintly murmuring as he clutched with his bony fingers the blanket at this time he was heard to say, “MADAM, REST ASSURED YOUR HUSBAND SHALL NOT BE REMOVED—I CANNOT—I WILL NOT DO IT!”

Neighbor A. Awful indeed; but what think you of the oath taken by him at Dayton, in presence of assembled thousands, “so help me God, I will not proscribe men for opinion's sake?” rung not in his leader's ear? Think you that the proscribed office-holder's wife, and the chattering of the young mother's teeth, as she passed into a fit, rung not in his solitary chamber! Politician draw near the mighty's death bed, and learn a lesson of humility—Comorant, approach your victim, and see the agony caused by your unhallowed influence. The hollow hearted cabinet gathered about his pillow—Webster, the dark-hearted and sunken-eyed—Granger, the cold-hearted and remorseless—Crittenden, the self-satisfied and complaisant—Bell, the newly converted, and therefore the more magnanimous—and Ewing, the crafty and cruel, were there. The doctor bent his ear to the patriot—he is dead—a fair hand drew the sheet over the old man's head, and a band of strong men, without a tear upon the cheek, withdrew, and left the inanimate clay alone. He was buried in all the pomp of earthly glory—the minute gun spoke in sorrow to the minute gun—the muffled drum spoke low—and the bell on the avenue nearest the President's House, tolled his knell and broke.

Neighbor B. Dreadful! Scarcely was the old man in his narrow chamber, before his house at North bend was wrapped in flames.

Neighbor A. Let us now look at his prime minister more especially—at this time Webster followed his venerable father-in-law to the grave, but not until the chimney of the D Kay mansion had been blown down by the wind, and the corpse had been disturbed by the rubbish.

Neighbor B. In a few weeks the United States Bank failed.

What an awful lecture is all this. God recognizes nations, as he does the whole human family—reflect on these omens—let us examine ourselves, and enquire whether we have been among the instruments to bring about this awful displeasure of the Almighty ruler of nations—let our reflections be just, prayerful, and divested from all prejudice.—Bear in mind the obligations of Sabbath keeping. Also, bear in mind the example of Webster and Clay. Avoid it, and let late events be a lesson that sooner or later God visits his people, and will demand a settlement of accounts.

Proscriptive spirit of the Democratic administration. Compared with the President.

In giving the history of the changes in the head of the first Bureau of the State Department yesterday, we omitted Mr. Vail, who immediately succeeded Mr. Dickens. Mr. Vail's promotion affords another instance of Gen. Jackson's liberality to worthy men, opposed to his advancement to the Chief Magistracy. Mr. Vail was the protégé of a prominent rival and personal enemy of General Jackson, Mr. Crawford. He retained office throughout the administration of Mr. Adams—was distinguished in employment by General Jackson, and promoted afterwards as Secretary of Legation to the London mission, and finally made Charge, on the return of Mr. Van Buren. On the election of Mr. Dickens to the Secretaryship of the Senate, Mr. Vail having returned to the United States, was appointed to the first clerkship thus vacated in the Department of State. From this post, Mr. Vail was advanced to the Spanish mission, and was succeeded by Dr. Martin in the State Department.

The three gentlemen, then, who preceded Dr. Martin in the first clerkship of the State Department, Mr. Brent, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Vail, are standing witnesses of the telegraphic spirit of General Jackson, and those who administered the department under him. Not one of these persons were original friends of General Jackson, yet all of them were not only tolerated, but advanced by him and his friends.

Mr. Webster's commission was not made out before his son was inducted into the office of Dr. Martin, and installed as “under Secretary of State” before the upper secretary was fairly in himself. And after Dr. Martin had actually received his dismissal, as acting Secretary of State, he was necessarily reinstated for a moment, that he might sign Mr. Webster's commission, and confer on him legally and formally the power which had been so precipitately used as to bring in the subordinate, before the principal by whom he was created—the son, before the father.

Great abilities impress the belief that the possessor must be magnanimous—men of great bodily strength are generally found to be forbearing. We expected from Mr. Webster, moderation and generosity in the exercise of his power as a leading member of the Administration, not from his protestations against proserption before the election, (for he never kept his word,) but from the consideration that an elevated intellect could not descend to petty, grovelling tyranny, mixed with selfishness.—Globe.