

complaint of his ungenerous conduct, will resent it.

Perhaps he has hurried the nomination, on the same calculation as that on which he hurried the Extra Session, to make the most of the Coon Skin delusion while it lasted, knowing it could not last long, but John Tyler having defeated the Extra Session calculation, the reaction has already commenced.

The federal papers are striving to answer the \$25,000 appropriation to the heirs of Gen. Harrison, by ridiculing the petty sum given away!

Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars due the United States from the Monaster.

We have had an opportunity of examining Senate Document, No. 121, being the answer of Mr Ewing to the inquiry into the amount due to the United States from the Bank of the United States, and find it to be about \$321,000.

Dividend withheld on account of damages claimed on protest of French bill of exchange, on which Mr Gilpin had suit brought in August, 1837 \$203,805

Deposits withheld on account of claims by branch bank presidents, acting as pension agents, for which suit was ordered by Mr Gilpin in June, 1839 \$24,907

Balance of bond for stock due last September 89,606

\$318,318

Thus the United States loses about \$320,000 by this regulator of currency—this safe depository of public moneys—this fiscal agent, of which the Clay Whigs are so enamored that they are up in arms to obtain another.

"2d. A claim on William Smith, duly assigned to the Bank for \$35,327 1/2, exclusive of interest. It is understood that a bill to pay this claim was passed by one or the other House of Congress at the late session, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, who asked for an appropriation to pay it, but the want of time, and the pressure of business, prevented its being finally acted on.

"This is beautiful!—bill to pay it passed one or the other House—expect it will pass the next session! And how came the monster by it? What business had she with such a claim, and how did she come by it? We presume she gave her own notes for it when she knew that she was insolvent, and would never pay them. We presume a committee of Congress can have the proof of this in the city, if they please. We have heard of such work—many claims bought in that way—some heavy cuts into the five million French spoliation claim. But the enormity of the practice, and its corrupt influence on legislation. A bank that has sixty members at a time on its ledger, and always a corps of retained attorneys in Congress, to be buying up claims which the original claimant cannot pass through Congress, but which she can!

FEDERAL FINANCING.—The Courier and Enquirer of yesterday contains the following article:

"We understand that the best offer made for the Government Loan was for a six per cent. stock, and that the Secretary declines accepting these terms. The temporary purpose of the government has been answered by an issue of \$264,000 5-1-2 per cent. Treasury notes. We also understand that the loan of a million advertised by the state, has been abandoned for the present, the commissioners preferring to borrow temporarily rather than accept \$5 for a 5 per cent stock, which was the best offer, and that for only a small amount."

It is thus demonstrated that the policy of the late administration in issuing Treasury Notes is better for the interests of government than to create a funded debt. After getting a law passed to borrow twelve millions on an issue of transferable stock, the Secretary is unable to procure money on a six per cent. stock, and is forced to resort to an issue of Treasury notes, the measure so much denounced by the federalists, because on Treasury Notes he can get money at five and a half per cent.

One year ago Mr Woodbury obtained as much money as the government needed, on 5 per cent. Treasury Notes. The late administration, in order to remove every pretence for an extra session, in Treasury sue of ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes, by the use of which, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the obligations against the Treasury might have been met, and the expenses of the extra session avoided, if economy in the public expenditure had been observed. But the whigs must create a permanent stock debt, as the foundation of a fiscal Bank, and to obtain means to accommodate the politicians, speculators and stock gamblers with loans. Hence the urgency of an extra session and the necessity of issuing a long stock instead of using a much more convenient and economical medium—Treasury Notes.

Extract of a letter dated PARIS, August 28, 1841.

"The prosperity of France presents a striking contrast, at this moment, with the depression in England. Here all is activity and success—there we hear of nothing but stagnation and despondency. All branches of manufactures are fully occupied, and at remunerating prices. The prosperity is seen at every point; in the improvement of roads, of houses, and in the increase of luxury. Until late, luxury was confined to a certain class—now we find the son of him who catered, has become the Lord, and ruffles with the best. Politically too, France is tranquil. The commotions attending upon taking the census are of little moment. The object of the Government is merely to divide fairly the tax to be raised. Many houses have been built, or increased, or through inadvertence have been unfairly taxed, or not taxed at all. To obviate this, a census is being taken of the occupants of each house, thus to judge of its income and value. An erroneous impression prevailed among the lower classes, and it was seized upon by unprincipled men."

"Louis Philippe becomes each day more firm upon his throne. His is not an administration to excite the admiration and chivalric feelings of the French, but after ages will place him high in the ranks of the great and glorious."

"His third son, Duc d'Aumale, is now on his way with his regiment to Paris from Africa. His reception is very enthusiastic—every city through which he passes, has its fete, and every village an address. Five years ago this march would more have resembled a march through an enemy's country—for the South has been strangely opposed to Louis Philippe's administration."

"I ask these questions, because, in your paper of the 29th ult., I see you are trying to bring the smallness of the salaries of the Secretaries into ridicule, by a silly attempt at wit, in comparing their situation to that of a militia Colonel who lost \$500 one year by his commission, and made \$500 the next, by giving it up.

"If these questions are not answered satisfactorily, I shall take on early opportunity of looking over your file, and I think I can convince the public that you have suited your politics to your situation, in this particular, at least—your party being in the receipt of the salary note, and your opponents, then, CONSISTENCY."

The Anson Murder. The trial of Edm'd D. Martin and Thomas Waddill, for the murder of Mr May, took place at Richmond Superior Court, on the 30th ult.

Crime. Who can tell where the effects of the hard cider carousals of the last Presidential election will stop? The enormities that have been enacted since the summer of 1840, are not exceeded in the annals of crime in this country. The Bank defalcations alone, would fill a volume.

We can attribute this rapid increase of demoralization to no other cause than the manner of conducting the last Presidential campaign. People were made familiar with disgraceful scenes—large and riotous assemblages of all classes. A log cabin in placed in the centre of a street was made the resort of the idle and the indolent. The mechanic, the merchant, and the laborer were exhorted to stop their business and give their whole attention to electioneering. Business was neglected to congregate and lounge at a log cabin, to listen to the frenzied appeals of log cabin orators, whose sole object was—not the propagation of truth by the use of cool and sober argument—not to reason with his hearers, and quietly tell them their duty as good whigs and good citizens, but to inflame their minds to madness—to work their feelings to the highest pitch of irritability. When the minds of men are wrought upon in this way, they are fit for any work—no matter how desperate.

This excitement pervaded the country from one extreme to the other. Its effects have not yet passed away, but let them be a warning to future generations.

Prediction.—Again We find in the Observer of 9th June, '41, the following extract from the letter of a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot: "It is a good joke in all the circles here, [Washington] a topic of general ridicule, that Mr Calhoun has been boasting in the South, that he would turn President Tyler against the Whigs. He turns a whig President against the Whigs. Ha! ha! ha!"

The Observer prefaced this as a "good joke indeed." It turns out to be rather too true a joke for him.

Mexico is the scene of another revolution. Santa Anna is in the ascendant.

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"No proscription for opinion's sake," was the cry of the destructives, last summer.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum. How does it look, for this man, after supporting General Jackson up to 1832, the time of the Nullification split in the Democratic ranks, to put his name to a paper denouncing those very measures of General Jackson, which he supported with all his might. We ask how does this look? He is a Senator from North Carolina, dubbed honorable, and supposed to be so, yet it is a lamentable fact that he has been so blinded by party zeal, as to say with the old federal party, that he has been opposing these measures for twelve years. Mr Mangum's conscience must be very accommodating if he can reconcile it to this.

"The Magnolia, with its interesting matter, has again come to hand. The Editor has explained in relation to the tale of "Myra Cunningham."

A respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, living contiguous to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, lately indulged themselves in a pleasure excursion to Norfolk and Portsmouth, visited the U. S. Navy Yard, the big ship Pennsylvania, the Fortifications at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, sailed round the 74 gun ship Delaware, in Hampton Roads, partook of the hospitality of the good citizens of Portsmouth, where every thing was in accordance with true Virginian cordiality, and returned home after an absence of only four days; for all which they were indebted to the liberality of the Rail Road Officers and Agents, at the low price of \$4 each, going and returning.

At the instance of several persons who were prevented by the shortness of the notice from joining in the late expedition, another is proposed, as follows: Leave Wilmington on the 23d of October, stop that night at Goldsboro, reach Portsmouth the next day. Leave Portsmouth the following morning, (making the passage up the Bay by daylight,) remain four days in Baltimore, giving time to visit Washington or Philadelphia.

Fare to Weldon from Wilmington, or any point on the Road \$2. To Portsmouth \$1. To Baltimore \$10, and no charge for meals on board the Boat.

Persons desirous to join the expedition, are requested to leave their names at the Post Office, Fayetteville, as soon as convenient.

[We are authorized to say that the Cotton Plant O'Hanlon, will take the passengers on the excursion, from Fayetteville to Wilmington, for \$3 a head; and should she not be here at the time, no doubt the other boat will do the same.—Carolinian]

To the Editor of the Observer. How long ago has it been since you, along with the rest of your party, raised the cry that the salaries of officers of Government were too high; that offices were sought after for the emolument, and that they were given with a view of rewarding partizan services, rather than with an eye to the competency of the appointee, or the public good? I ask how long since your party introduced resolutions into Congress to have the salaries of officers of Government reduced, and how long since you advocated the same doctrine?

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The Magnolia, with its interesting matter, has again come to hand. The Editor has explained in relation to the tale of "Myra Cunningham."

Col. Claiborne, formerly an M. C. from Mississippi, and now Editor of the Natchez Free Trader, predicted in 1838, in a letter to his constituents, a re-union of the Democracy and the State Rights party. He now thinks that, what was prophecy then, is about to become sober truth now. He thinks there will be a union of the Democracy and the friends of Mr Tyler, who are well known to be the old state rights party, for one of the leading principles upon which Mr Tyler voted the Bank bill was founded in the State Rights doctrine.

In voting the two bills, he certainly deserves the esteem of the great Democratic family. The question of a Bank is the great and all-absorbing point of difference between the two parties of the present day. All other questions are mere trifles to this; and on this, Mr Tyler and the Democracy agree to a fraction. How then can they avoid supporting him when he is so clearly with them? The Democratic party contends for principles, not men, therefore when Mr Tyler carries out Democratic principles, he must be supported by the Democratic party. Although Mr Tyler has gone against the Democracy in some things, we are disposed to make many allowances for the peculiarity of the situation in which he was placed. A Democrat in heart and soul, yet elected by federalists, he could hardly do otherwise than make some concessions. We think his two vetoes, should cover a multitude of his political sins.

We perceive that the Observer man accuses the Richmond Enquirer with a determination to "sink or swim with Mr Tyler," but with much evident satisfaction quotes a paragraph from the Globe which he calls "hauling off from Mr Tyler." One thing is certain: the Observer man is much dejected. It would sadly grieve him to see Mr Tyler go over to the "loco focus," as he contemptuously calls the Democrats. He discovers considerable desire to "hang on" to him himself, until his four years are out, when he would kick him to the dogs, to make room for Mr Clay.

As we said before, we go for principles, not men, and should Mr Tyler not "be better advised" than to be a candidate for the Presidency, in '44, on the Democratic ticket, and pledged to carry out Democratic principles, we should support him with pleasure.

It is our opinion, however, that he does not contemplate being a candidate.

The Madisonian, speaking of the Whig manifesto, recently put forth by a few members of Congress says:

"The manifesto must be recalled. It must be nullified. It must be expunged from the memory as well as from the record, or it is the death watch of the party in power."

The Madisonian is considered the organ of the President. The manifesto must be recalled, or Mr Tyler breaks with the whig party. "This augurs well."

The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, present king of France, visited Washington City, on Wednesday the 29th of Sept., and was received and entertained by the President, in a most hospitable manner.

The New York Murder. An account of this transaction will be found in this day's paper. Colt is a man about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather slenderly built; a long face, and whiskers extending from each cheek and meeting under the chin. His hair and whiskers are dark colored, and short and curly, almost woolly. Newspaper accounts of him say that he has been inclined to habits loose and dissolute from his boyhood.—How many murderers' careers commenced with stealing a lump of sugar from his mother? Parents cannot be too careful in checking children in the slightest approach towards a desire to procure any thing by stealth. It is no use to put it off and think they will get over it. They may or may not. Every vice is acquired by degrees. From little it grows to larger, and so on till it becomes fixed in the habits of the person, and then it is too late. The only way to crush vice is to nip it in the bud. "As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined."

THE MURDERER COLT.—The Tribune charges Colt with several minor offences heretofore committed, and says that his father has been Controller of the State of Connecticut for many years. One of his sisters committed suicide some time ago. The Tribune adds:

In a freak of passion at an early age, he fled from his father's house to one of the Southern States, where he remained for some four years, procuring a support by various means, sometimes by honorable labor, and at others by dishonest tricks. Some years since a warrant was issued for his arrest, but never served, for swindling operations in Philadelphia; and in 1839 he was brought before the police of this city for having burglariously entered the office of Judge Inglis, (at that time in wall street,) and stolen sundry papers therefrom. He then gave his name as Brown, and his case was never brought to trial. He is said to have lived for some time past with a woman who formerly moved in high society in Connecticut, whose husband has been gone for some time to the West Indies. In this city, among Colt's acquaintances, she has passed as his wife.

This is Whig honesty. It will be recollected that Gen. Dodge, was the Governor of Iowa Territory, and was by some supposed to possess more influence over the Indians, (who are placed under the care of the Governor of that Territory,) than any other man in the country. Some plan for the removal and permanent location of the Indians, was about to be adopted by Mr Poinsett, Secretary of War. When the new Administration came into power, they removed Gen. Dodge, to reward one of their partisans with the place. James Duane Doty, of whose character for honesty we have before spoken, was given the place; and in order that there shall be no mistake about it, when we charge that the new administration placed a public rogue, and a public defaulter at the head of Iowa Territory, we submit the following proceeding of a meeting of WHIGS, (honest ones,) who know him well. Hear what they think of him:

From the Globe. Doty and his Treaties. The extraordinary powers with which this individual has been clothed in making Indian treaties, makes it proper to see what his neighbors say of him. The following is from the Milwaukee Courier, and is the verdict of a public meeting called by sixty-five whigs: "We have before us the proceedings of a meeting of the whigs of Milwaukee county;

at which James Clyman presided, and E. R. Collins, formerly of this place, was Secretary. The call for this meeting is signed by sixty-five whigs of the first standing, and they state that Doty, as one of their commissioners constituting a Board of Public Buildings, and Doty as treasurer, received forty thousand dollars to be expended in constructing said buildings—that he was guilty of wasteful extravagance, and of embezzling the money so committed to his hands, and is a delinquent to the treasury in the sum of \$7,000 and upwards—that in consequence of this embezzlement and delinquency he was on the 5th of March, 1839, removed from that office—that from that time to this he has refused to pay over or account for these moneys, and it appears has never dared venture to return to the Territory until he persuaded Mr Tyler to appoint him Governor, by which means he has control over the suits instituted against him.

"They also charge James D. Doty with bribery and corruption in the exercise of his duty as Judge of the United States for the Territory of Michigan, and also with being party to a fraud on the United States Treasury, in aiding and procuring the allowance of a fraudulent land claim."

"The meeting also resolves that in 'politics as well as in morals, his principles hang loosely about him,' &c.

"We cannot copy the proceeding of this meeting at length, and merely advert to it to show the infamous character of the appointments made by this Administration. In some quarters the Whigs themselves have the courage to speak the truth openly and fearlessly, as in this instance, when they declare—

"That in view of these facts, supported by evidence so abundant and undeniable, we, Whigs of Wisconsin, do feel ourselves justified and bound, by a sense of duty to ourselves, to our Whig brethren of the Union, to the Administration of the National Government, whose policy and measures we support, to declare and proclaim James Duane Doty, the present Executive, to be, as a high public officer of our Territory, a public defaulter for a large sum of money, and under circumstances of the most aggravated guilt and moral turpitude.

What in the name of Heaven are we to think of an administration who places such a man as this in the situation of Governor of Iowa? He is empowered to make all the treaties with the Indians, for the Government, and above all, should have been a man whose honesty was unimpeachable, for he has a double chance of cheating. He may cheat the Government and cheat the Indians.

Such conduct in any administration deserves the severest reprobation.

Alarming to the people. A writer in the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, shows that a house and lot in Philadelphia, worth \$10,000, is taxed \$233, and that all the taxes on a house and lot in New York, of the same value, for the same year, is only \$54!!

The City of Philadelphia has been, he says, under the control of the pipe-layers since 1833. The City debt at that time, was \$1,800,000, and on the 1st of January, 1839, it amounted to \$2,996,000!!

In almost every State, City, or Town, where the Bank party have the sway, this is the case. Look at Maryland; look at Mississippi; and many more that we might name.

But, worse than all, we fear our own State is getting into the same wretched condition; and pitiable indeed would it be, should such be the case. Like Philadelphia, our Banks are suspended, and money scarce. If the farmer brings any thing to market, he cannot get half a price for it, and what encouragement is there for a man to strive, under such untoward circumstances?

These are the fruits of rotten Banks. God grant Philadelphia a safe deliverance, and us a sure protection from such.

We go for Resumption. The Bank party being foiled in a National Bank, are taking no steps to effect a resumption of specie payments by the State Banks. They show their love for the "dear people" by keeping the sound Banks in a state of suspension, in order that the rotten ones may drag out a miserable existence, instead of making them divide what little they have got, and wind up.

In the name and by the authority of the great Democratic party, we demand the resumption of specie payments. Let it be done, and done quickly.

Since writing the above, the Globe of the 30th Sept. came to hand, in which it is stated that \$1,097,340 in specie, were shipped from New York city in one week, say from the 20th Sept. The Globe, in commenting upon this fact, says:

"Above a million of dollars in one single week from a single report. What says the Democracy to this authentic fact? and what excuse can the Federalists give for longer protecting the insolvent and fraudulent part of the banks? Specie is now a drug in the New York market. It is more profitable to ship it now than to remit sterling bills at 109 1-2, thereby showing the superabundance of the article. Formerly it required bills to be 110 1-2 to make it profitable to ship specie. These are authentic facts, and are they to be lost upon the country? Is the Democracy to take no action upon them? Are they to sit still, and let the fraudulent part of the banks and the infuriated Federalists prolong the suspension indefinitely for political as well as pecuniary purposes? Will the Democracy not act while they see specie leaving the country at the rate of a million of dollars a week, while dishonored paper, vile trash, filthy shillings, railroad tickets for 12 1-2 cents payable in Baltimore city corporation stock, when one hundred dollars of them are presented, made the currency of the South and West, and even of Washington city? We call upon the Democracy every where to act, especially in the States, and State Legislatures. In Congress nothing can be done for two years, as the Federal majorities there have proved by their votes at the extra session that they are the undaunted protectors of suspended banks, dishonored paper, worthless shillings. Let Democracy take up this great point, and make instant resumption an immediate question before the people."

Brother Fisk, of the Old Dominion, says, (we know not upon what authority,) that "almost the very last act of Mr Badger was to make an appointment of one hundred and six Midshipmen."

He further says that "the Federal leaders told the truth," when they said "Mr Paulding had made appointments for two years in advance," then, and in that case, "the coon skin reformers have appointed 106 midshipmen, for whom there are no vacancies."

This is certainly very clear reasoning, and it behoves the friends of Mr Badger to acquit him if they can, or else acknowledge they have wronged Mr Paulding.

Mr Cushing, a Whig member of Congress, from Massachusetts, has come out against the Whig manifesto of the "forty federalists," in a letter to his constituents.

He is very severe on that part of the address which advocates the abrogation of the Veto power.

The following is an extract: "That in none of the events which have transpired, is it possible for me to see good reason for a radical and revolutionary change in the Constitution of the United States. No evil exists, it seems to me, which calls for revolutionary remedies."

"Yet an address has gone forth from a portion of the members of Congress, purporting to be the unanimous act of a meeting of the Whigs of Congress, which, besides arraighing the President on various allegations of fact and surmises not fact, recommends such radical changes of the Constitution."

"And then he enters his protest against the act 'purporting to be the unanimous act of a meeting of the Whigs of Congress.'

"I protest against the act itself, the measures it proposes, and the opinions it promulgates."

"The act itself seems to me to have been wholly unwisdom, as a party movement. Our wounds needed to be soothed by emollients, not inflamed by irritants."

"In a constitutional sense, it seems to me still more unwise, when coupled with its matter."

"It proposes the organization of a new party, having for its main object sundry vast changes in the Constitution of the Federal Government."

"Those changes, if effected, would concentrate the chief powers of Government in the hands of that of which this document itself is an emanation, namely, A CAUCUS DICTATORSHIP OF CONGRESS."

"A Caucus Dictatorship has been set up in Congress, which, not satisfied with ruling that body to the extinguishment of individual freedom of opinion, seeks to control the President in his proper sphere of duty, denounces him before you for refusing to surrender his independence and his conscience to its decree, and proposes, through subversion of the fundamental provisions and principles of the Constitution, to usurp the command of the Government."

"It is a question, therefore, in fact, not of legislative measures, but of revolution."

Here is a grand split in the Whig ranks. But how was it possible for this party to hold together, made up as it was, of blue light federalists, destructives, abolitionists, a few renegade democrats, and the odds and ends—the rag-tail and bob-tail of all parties?

We are indebted to the enterprise of the Baltimore Sun, for news of the commencement of the trial of McLeod, at Utica, New York, which took place on Monday last.

An Extraordinary Man. In our paper of yesterday morning, there was a short notice of the death of Lewis Cornelius, of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania.

In the Ledger of yesterday we find the following more extended account of him.—Baltimore Sun.

This gentleman was one of the most remarkable persons, in respect to size, in the present age, and is only excelled by the celebrated Daniel Lambert. Mr Cornelius was 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, measured 6 feet around his body, and just previous to the illness which terminated his life, weighed 721 pounds. He fell off in consequence of sickness, and after death weighed but 685 pounds.

Such was his extraordinary weight, that an inch rope had to be used for his bed-cord.—His wife is a tall spare woman, and his family consists of eight children, the youngest of whom is ten years of age. His grown children take after their father in respect to height, one of the sons being six feet one inch and a half high. The celebrated Daniel Lambert, who stands unrivalled in weight of body, reached, we believe, 739 pounds, only 19 more than that of Mr Cornelius, and the renown of Daniel has placed him among the wonders of the world. Mr Cornelius was hardly less remarkable a person, and filled nearly as great a space in the world.

The following are the dimensions taken after his death:

Circumference of waist, 6 2 1-2
" body, 8 2
" arm above elbow, 2 2
" below elbow, 2 9
" wrist, 1 3
" thigh, 4 2
" calf of leg, 2 7
" ankle, 1 7

GREEN MOUNTAIN THUNDER.—A meeting was held at Burlington, Vermont, a few days ago, having reference to the Grogan outrage, at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, If this outrage shall be justified (by the British) it will be an affront to the nation; and to the nation we confide the keeping of its honor and the protection of its citizens, hereby pledging ourselves to a hearty co-operation, and guaranteeing that fifty thousand Green Mountain Boys, good and true, shall be ready for the crisis.

CROPS IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The Tusculumbia North Alabamian, of the 18th ult., says:—"The constant wet weather for the last four or five weeks has done extensive injury to the cotton. The crop has taken a second growth, the bolls are beginning to rot, and the worms, in many places, we warn, are committing disastrous ravages."

Did you ever see two lines put at the foot of a column, to fill it out? These are they.