Political.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

ULTRA PARTY VIOLENCE.

The natural policy of the Country—"The cause of all our wo."—Could an old patriot of 1774, such as Patrick Henry, rise from his tomb, clothed in all his human faculties, and behold the political strife, and factious agitation, which has shaken this country to its centre since 1830—and which still continues to convulse it, with the most unnatural and pernicious ferment, would he not exclaim—"How is this? I thought our independence was achieved! I thought our free institutions were permanently established by a written Constitution, under the social guarantee of Equal Rights! What means all this agitation and racket? Why it exceeds all that we ever made to gain independence. Surely you have not again fallen under British domination?"

No! but we have fallen under an evil scarcely less intense in magnitude and mischiefs—the domination of the spirit of ultra [illegible] practice for every [illegible]ician, we have lost [illegible] has been made [illegible] follow the [illegible]inent demagogue, at the [illegible], the prosperity of the country has declined; labor has sunk in value; and produce has fallen in price. For twelve years we have witnessed nothing but panic, excitement, marching and counter marching by the legions of political parties; ball-rolling—log-cabin making, and hard cider drinking; with hickory poles, and Jackson clubs; and what are the fruits?—Every drill of the people into ultra parties, has resulted in bitter and poisonous fruit. Our noble and useful merchants are left idle with no commerce to prosecute. Our tonnage has been destroyed by foreign treaties, which never would have disgraced the country, but for this universal agitation of infuriated parties. The workshops have been emptied, to make noisy politicians of useful workmen. The farmer has been dragged from his plough in the furrow, to swear and shout in the political labor of some demagogue's club. The smith has left his anvil to turn political stroller, and act strange farces on the stage of the factious juggler! And what, we repeat, has been the fruit? Every change has only plunged us deeper and deeper into political degradation, and financial embarrasement; till all that ought to crown a people with contentment and abundance, has been sacrificed at the Molochshrine of Faction; except the bountiful and gracious gifts, which God provides even for the most unworthy of his creatures.—Yes! every agitation, every panic, every transformation of our industrious population into idle politicians—has resulted in worse times—in deeper distress—in fruit more poisonous and bitter. Then why continue this eternal warfare of ultra parties? Why consume the energies of the people, in a vain struggle to better your condition, by some short-lived artificial state of prosperity, which, *even when attained, cannot long endure?* We are one people—we live under excellent Constitutions [except in Rhode Island]—our country is noble, fertile, pleasant, boundless—and if we pursue the course dictated by Nature and Reason—Truth and Justice—we shall be happy; we shall be prosperous; we shall be great. Nature has left us nothing to struggle against, but our own passions. The violence of these has torn us to pieces. Let us study to moderate and subdue—to regulate and tame them.

We have no enemy to our present prosperity, but these unbridled passions. We have had no other enemy to them in times past. Their riotous indulgence has desolated the land. All our present calamities are the fruit of excessive avarice, bloated pride, exhorbitant ambition, culpable sensuality, and enraged party warfare—to which there will, and can be no end, so long as our merchants, mechanics, farmers, and laborers, suffer themselves to be seduced from their occupations, in order to destroy their usefulness, by becoming political brawlers and panic makers. The present organization of political parties, is not only, therefore, pernicious in its consequences, but it is made of a fundamental error of our whole system of government—a misconception of the seat of power; which, after all, lies in public opinion, independent of political parties; and which public opinion is now arrayed against any attempt to plunge the country into a fresh agitation, as if a new war of independence against a British tyrant was about to be waged. The people now ask themselves, what have we gained by our party squabbles for the last twelve years? What can we gain by renewing them? Twelve years hence we shall have the same [illegible]mediate loss of [illegible] peaceful com-[illegible]stry.

[illegible]untry will always [illegible] supremacy, in defiance of the efforts of party, to engraft an artificial one upon its full limbs. No great effort is ever required to keep Nature in her true position—and all the efforts of man to overcome her laws, will ever prove abortive—attended by his stunning prostration for the temerity and daring of his attempt.

Let the merchant, then, to whose skill and enterprise we stand indebted for so much of our prosperity—as well as the mechanic, the farmer, and the laborer, all meritorious elements in our social prosperity—interpose their influence to mitigate and assuage the ferocity of faction, and tranquilize the public mind to a successful prosecution of their various callings; under the rational conviction that our true policy does not admit of such destructive diversity of opinion, or enraged violence of fatal party action. Let us, then, be true to Reason, Nature, Justice, Temperance, and Truth, and NATURE will not fail to grant us an ample harvest of her precious bounties.

SMUGGLING.—It is intimated in the newspapers that some of the most violent advocates of a protective tariff are engaged in the arrangements for smuggling, which have been made so extensively on the northern frontier. —*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

CLAY AND A BANK THROWN OVERBOARD.

Since the late elections, the signs are numerous and decisive, that the distant portion of the whig party have come to the determination to no longer advocate "Clay and a National Bank." They find that a vast majority of the people of America are opposed to both; and we are now convinced that Clay will not be the candidate of that party for President in 1844. Messrs. Webster, Cushing, and Spencer, three of the most influential Federal leaders in the Northern and Middle States, have broke ground boldly against both Clay and a Bank; and the papers of the party in all directions are taking the same course. The Boston Atlas, a leading whig paper in New England, says—"It is in vain to try to bring into the field the unbroken force of the whig party upon the the name of Henry Clay; and the sooner his friends know it the better." Several of the whig papers in Ohio attribute their recent defeat in that State to the unpopularity of Clay and a National Bank. Hear the Cincinnati Times, a thorough whig paper:—"So far as heard from, he (Corwin) has run behind the whig candidates for the Legislature, the cause of which is attributed to the [illegible] we think may be taken as an unfavorable omen for Clay, in Ohio." The Cincinnati Republican, another decided whig paper, says—"The result of the late elections here only proves that our people are opposed to Henry Clay and a National Bank." The Ohio Free Press, another strong whig paper, comes out against Clay, and says the late disastrous defeats of the party are attributable "to the policy of presenting him as the impersonation of the party." And the Expositor, a whig paper published at Carlisle, Penn., also breaks ground against the dictator as follows:—"Mr Clay is not our choice for the Presidency, nor do we believe he ever can, under any circumstances, be elected."

These are ominous signs of discord among the coons, and we recommend them to the special attention of our opponents, who seem to evince so deep an interest in what they are pleased to call the discords in the democratic ranks. What do the Clay whiggery hereabouts say to these signs?—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

From the Globe.

LORD PONSONBY'S LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Our readers generally will understand that Lord Ponsonby is (or was) the representative of England at the Sublime Porte, and that Lord Palmerston was lately Secretary of Foreign Affairs. While in that station, pursuant to the policy of the British Government, of intermeddling with the domestic institutions of other nations, the Secretary instructed the minister to propose to the Ottoman secretary the abolition of that system of white slavery which has subsisted throughout all the East since the days of the patriarchs. The minister as in duty bound, obeyed his instructions—with what effect, appears from a letter which he wrote to Lord Palmerston, lately published in some of the British papers, from which we extract the following:

"My Lord: I have paid the greatest attention to your Lordship's several instructions on the subject of slavery in Turkey, with the hope of arriving at some result that would afford a chance of obtaining, in any degree, the object your lordship so earnestly desires to accomplish. *I have mentioned the subject, and I have been heard with astonishment, accompanied with a smile at a proposition for destroying an institution closely interwoven with the frame of society in this country, and intimately connected with the habits, and even the religion, of all classes of the people, from the Sultan down to the lowest peasant."*

* * * * *

"I think that all attempts to effect your lordship's purpose will fail, and I fear they might give offence if urged with importunity. I was asked, '*What would the English Government think of the Sublime Porte, if it were to call upon the Sovereign of England, to alter the fundamental law of their country, and change its domestic habits and customs, in order to please the Turks?*'

"I could perceive, in spite of the good-humored politeness with which this question was asked, that there was something like wounded feeling in the speaker. The Turks may believe us to be their superiors in science, in arts, and in arms; but they are far from thinking our wisdom or our morality greater than their own.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"PONSONBY."

There is something irresistibly ludicrous in this brief and frank statement of his lordship; and its application to the course of England towards this country cannot but strike every reader. The institution of slavery is equally "interwoven with the frame of society" in this country; equally "intimately connected with its laws, habits, and customs;" and equally a part of the "fundamental laws of the country." Yet we are called upon by the tanatics of England, and that ministry, which is in some measure dependent on them for its existence, to do precisely what even the gravity of the Turk could not think of without laughing; and, what is more, we are stigmatised by that philanthropic and abusive nation with every epithet of obloquy, because we decline this modest proposition.

One cannot, on this occasion, forbear reverting to the posture in which the Government of the United States is placed by the article in the famous treaty of Mr Webster, which stipulates that our foreign ministers shall in future be instructed to do precisely what has placed my Lords Palmerston and Ponsonby in such a ludicrous position. We will suppose that Commodore Porter, our representative at the Sublime Porte, should, in obedience to his instructions, and in conformity with the said treaty, propose to the Turkish minister the abolition of that system which is so obnoxious to England everywhere, except in her own Eastern possessions: would not the grave old Musselman stroke his beard, and laugh outright at the proposition? And may we not imagine something like the following answer: "Mashallah! may you live a thousand years, and your shadow never be less. You have three [illegible] your slaves in your country; [illegible] institu[illegible] interwoven with your frame of so[illegible] habits, customs, and fundamental[illegible] a large portion of your property [illegible] am told, in slaves. Mashallah! [illegible]tians of the New World are a sin[illegible] You live in glass houses, and yet th[illegible] at other people."

A GOOD STORY WELL [illegible]

A sheet with the title of Locom[illegible] 1, is upon our table. It discu[illegible] portant question in so pleasant [illegible] that our readers, we dare say, wil[illegible] for copying the greater part of its co[illegible]

An unlucky dog of a Jew at Li[illegible] would not eat pork, was condemn[illegible] religion to be burnt at the stake [illegible] way, the crowd that follow[illegible] at his h[illegible] mensely tickled at the prospect of [illegible] man burn like a tar-barrel, fearful th[illegible] recanting and turning Christian, they [illegible] lose their sport, were co[illegible]tantly [illegible] ing him to stand fast to hi[illegible] ing their victim [illegible] the [illegible] friend[illegible] "St[illegible]rm, [illegible] Keep [illegible] the farm-mongers.

While the whole industry of New Y[illegible] wasting away; while merchants, ship [illegible]wners, ship masters, ship builders, sailors, rig[illegible]gers, stevedores, cartmen, clerks, porters, ha[illegible] all who are dependent on commerce, (as al[illegible] of us are,) stand looking in despair [illegible] each other's idleness, with a blank and hopeless future before them, the sleek and coming owners of spindles and factories still pa[illegible] the dear people kindly on the back, and [illegible] "Stick to your principles! Stand fast [illegible] the Protective Tariff." With their late infa[illegible]mous tariff, they have lit a flame to consume us they are driving us on to the stake; and now when our ships lie rotting at the wharves, our ship masters and sailors are turned adrift and willing laborers of all kinds are forced to annual idleness, they have yet the insolence to pat us on the back, and cry o[illegible] "hold fast; it hurts to be sure; but keep [illegible] your courage; stick to your principles: roast little; stick to the protective tariff, a little fr[illegible]ing will do you good.

Protective tariff, forsooth! It is a bad sig[illegible] when a man has to proclaim his own merits If it were really protective, there would be [illegible] no need to ding it constantly in our ea[illegible] Quack medicines have always flaming adve[illegible]tisements.

Who are the great advocates for a Prote[illegible]tive Tariff? Are they not chiefly fine pe[illegible]ple—clothed in fine linen and faring sumptu[illegible]ously every day with fat purses—to whom employment or idleness is indifferent? D[illegible] they want protection? Oh, no! It is for th[illegible] dear laboring people. Protection to Ameri[illegible]can Industry!—there is insult in the [illegible] words. Give the people a fair chan[illegible] work in their respective employmen[illegible] they want none of your protection. "[illegible] field and no favor," is the motto o[illegible] and healthful industry. It is [illegible] the luxurious, the enervated [illegible] who require protection.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The tri[illegible] principles is the first object for the la[illegible] every true hearted Democrat; and har[illegible] of action, above all local, partial, or sect[illegible] questions, without compromise for the adva[illegible]ment of men, or the interests of any div[illegible] or portion of the whole party of the [illegible] country, must be the aim of the friend[illegible] each of the statesmen who are looking [illegible] leaders in the great strife, and greater vic[illegible] of 1844.—*Mobile Register.*

All right!—'No Compromise of Prin[illegible] for the sake of Harmony. We wish no[illegible] a triumph obtained by log-rolling with [illegible]tectionists. Let there be no dodging, [illegible] slurring of important questions: let the b[illegible] banner of 'Free Trade; Low Duties [illegible] Debt; Separation from Banks; Econo[illegible] Retrenchment; and strict adherence t[illegible] Constitution,' be kept fully broadly, sp[illegible] that he who runs may read—and let wh[illegible] will not stand by it in the face of frie[illegible] foe, or who would yield a jot of the princ[illegible] it avows—or mask a word of its honest D[illegible]cratic avowal of the creed, the whole cre[illegible]—and nothing but the creed—seek [illegible]ternity among the mountebanks who have '*no avowals for the public eye*'—and be [illegible]embered hence forth among the Coons.—*Char. Mercury.*

A VOICE FROM SILAS WRIGHT.—A [illegible]rchant of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., who resides in Canton, and who is a neighbor of Silas Wright was in his store a few days since and conversed freely on the subject of the Tariff. In the course of the conversation Mr Wright said that the "present Tariff w[illegible] a worthless and badly devised measure, [illegible] that he should vote for its repeal. Th[illegible] might last for a year or two, but [illegible] certai[illegible] would be repealed." The same gentlem[illegible] also informs us that Mr Wright is constant[illegible] advising his friends in St. Lawrence county not to engage in any manufacture predicated upon the continuance of the present Tariff, since its repeal is certain!

The N. Y. Express, [a Coon paper] of Nov. 11, has an article beginning with the following paragraph:

"HURRA FOR FREE TRADE.—The city of New York has gone for the free-trade party, and so has the State. The great commercial emporium of the Union is for free trade, and so is the Empire State. The whigs have fought a battle in defence of protection to American labor and American skill, and have been defeated; and we suppose, now that this great contest is over, if we are to draw any inference from the result of the election, it must be one in favor of free trade. The people—the democracy of numbers—if the ballot-box does not lie, are for free trade and direct taxation, against protection and revenue duties for the support of the Government."

☞ There was a large meeting of the democracy of Blount county, Ala., on the 19th of October, at which a resolution was passed, recommending the name of the Hon. Wm. R. King to the General Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, November 19, 1842.

THE MARKET.

Produce comes in now in plentiful supplies, [illegible]nd trade has been very active this week. [illegible] is slowly declining, and surely. The [illegible]rice in our table being the top of the market, [illegible]g far as we can learn. Flour has declined [illegible]also. Pork begins to come in, and brings [illegible] cents, generally, we believe. With these [illegible]xceptions, prices remain about the same as [illegible] weeks [illegible]

[illegible] TARIFF—EXCHANGE—[illegible] DECL[illegible]E OF COTTON.

[illegible]York Evening Post, an ably [illegible] which [illegible]e wish to convey to our cotton [illegible]lanters. It amounts to this: The new American Tariff has stopped the importation of a large amount of English goods into this country, while the new English Tariff has opened the English market to a large amount of American produce, formerly prohibited. The consequence is, that the English have to send us specie instead of paying us back with goods. This will make the Bank of England contract its loans, which will of course make money scarce, and then of necessity, prices must fall, and down will go cotton, and other American produce, lower and still lower than it is now. For ourself, We do not pretend to be skilled in these matters of trade, &c., but it seems to us that the reasoning is very clear, and the consequences very natural, and we think we may *safely* say to those who have cotton on hand, sell it immediately, for independently of the remarks above, we see no possibility of its rising in value, but every probability of its falling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ERECT.

The Governor of New Hampshire, in his Message, speaks the language of democracy, in regard to the distribution money. We append an extract in his own words:

"I received from the Secretary of the Treasury of our National Government, a communication under date of June, 24th, 1842, in which he was pleased to call my attention to the third section of the act of Congress approved Sept. 4th, 1841, entitled "an act to appro[illegible] the proceeds of the sales of the public [illegible] to grant pre-emption rights," and [illegible] to cause his department to be [illegible]ion, at as early a day as practi[illegible] the evidence of appointment of such [illegible]nt or agents as may have been designated [illegible] receive the portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands accruing to the State of New Hampshire, under the provisions of the aforesaid act of Sept. 4th, 1841." To this communication I replied among other matters, "that the Legislature at its recent session did not see fit to appoint any agent for the purpose above stated, and I am aware as the Legislature has made no such appointment, that by the provision of the act I am authorized to designate a person to receive at the Treasury of the United States, that portion of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which would belong in pursuance of said act, to the State of New Hampshire. Yet I cannot feel myself justified in so doing. Regarding this act of Congress as unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, I cannot agree to authorize and direct that any portion of the National funds shall be withdrawn for the exclusive use of New Hampshire, which in my judgement should be applied to the use of the whole republic."

We see that North Carolina will receive the sum of $22,918 as her portion under the distribution act.

How much will her citizens have to pay back in the shape of taxes on the articles they use for domestic purposes, as per table we published some time since? Cypher that up, coonies, and let the people see the result.

It is a singular fact, (but one which we have before noticed) that while the American tariff has been considerably raised, amounting to prohibition in many instances, the Government of England has found it necessary to reduce their tariff, in order to relieve their starving population. American pork, American bacon, American breadstead-stuffs, are now all the go in England. One of their newspapers remarks that, "literally and figuratively speaking, American pork is in every body's mouth."

How much better is such a policy on the part of a Government, than the high protective or prohibition policy?

☞ Those who wish to be kept informed of the doings of the Legislature, as well as the general news of the day, such as the skinning of coons, which takes place every election, together with a smart sprinkling of tales and good jokes, not forgetting all the *new advertisements*, will find it to their advantage to subscribe to the North Carolinian. We expect great and exciting topics to be discussed in Congress and the Legislature, this winter, and every body will want to be knowing what is going on.

We learn from a gentleman passing through this place to Raleigh, that General Dockery has been elected to the Commons from Richmond county, in place of Mr Bostick, dec'd.

☞ The Editor of the Standard disclaims any selfish motive in his desire for a Penitentiary. We are glad of it, and we assure him, that nothing but his mention of Raleigh as the proper place for a Penitentiary, and his particular notice of its facilities for procuring the raw material, &c., would have induced us to attribute such a motive to him. It looked so much like he meant to say "Raleigh is a first rate place for a Penitentiary—possesses greater facilities for obtaining the raw material than any other place; and besides has a railroad to carry off the work after it is done; and then it will increase the importance of the Metropolis, and therefore we want a Penitentiary," &c., &c. Such we thought, were the ideas running in the Editor's head, when he penned the article.

It is our firm opinion, that it would ultimately injure any place it is put into; for it would drive away the Mechanics, and no place can flourish without them.

We di[illegible] [illegible] enough to know (and so does the Standard) that that party would vote, to a man, for the Penitentiary, and immediately that it becomes a burden to the people (as it assuredly will) they will, to a man, turn right round and blame the democrats for the passage of the bill, even should the bill be passed by the votes of only a few democrats joined to the whole coon strength.

The Standard misunderstands us, or misconstrues our remarks upon the subject of the offices to be disposed of: we are not "shocked at the notion of placing democrats in office by the Legislature." Far from it. We wish to see no coon who has made himself busy in electioneering, kept in office. We desire that the same measure shall be meted out to the coons that they measured to the democrats. We have no idea of feeding a nest of coons there in Raleigh, who have abused the democratic party publicly and privately, with all their ability. No! They turned out the democrats, and now let them walk in turn. But this is what we *did say and do mean:* Let those who are appointed to office, be equally as capable to fill it as those who may be removed, and more so. The Standard knows that there were some disgraceful appointments made by the last Legislature. Let none such be made by this. And in all its transactions, let the Legislature run into no abuses for which the last Legislature was censured. Such is our meaning, which has been misunderstood by the Standard; and we have no doubt such is the idea of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. We intended no "menace," and as to "counsel," it was expected to be received in the spirit in which it was given. To be adopted if approved, rejected if disapproved.

"Atogether, Governor McDonald's [of Georgia] Message, is a queer document."—*Last Observer.*

Reader, would you not like to read a Message of *Governor Hale's* writing? It would no doubt be a perfect pattern of a message!

If the people could only know what a Message he could write, they would certainly elect him Governor.

But do you know why Governor McDonald's Message is a "queer document" in the estimation of the Observer? Because Gov. McDonald is a democrat; and any thing democratic, open, candid and honest, is "queer" to such grovelling politicians as the Observer.

☞ The late New York elections trouble the Observer man awfully. He is as restless as a bear with a sore head. "Great defalcations" seem now to occupy his attention. Does the Observer claim for his party the high distinction of being all honest men? If so, his impudence is only excelled by his ignorance of human nature. We do not pretend to say that there are no dishonest democrats, but we do protest against whig swindlers being called democrats, as in the case of Swartwout. This makes several times that the Observer has tried to shuffle Swartwout on to the Democrats, when he knows, if our information be correct, that the coons of N. York nominated him for the Vice Presidency.

Now the Editor of the Observer, were he to be sworn, could not say, positively, that Swartwout is a democrat, (or a "locofoco" if he pleases) yet for the purpose of injuring the democratic party, he positively asserts what he does not know to be true, merely upon the authority of a New York city editor whose body and soul could probably be bought by the Bank for a few thousand dollars.

Teach your own party honesty, Mr Observer, and you will be much better employed than in setting it the example of little dirty political tricks such as you are in the habit of committing.

☞ In one of the Congressional districts of New York, we learn that the issue was made up between the two opposing candidates—the coon candidate being a high protective tariff man, and the "locofoco" candidate a free trade man, opposed to protection *in any shape*, and voted against every tariff bill that was brought up in the late session of Congress. Free trade beat his opponent by 800 majority!!

The lard oil business bids fair to prove a profitable traffic to the "Buckeye State."

☞ B. D. Keelyn, who was committed to the jail of this county, to stand trial for setting fire to and burning the old Methodist church and the Parsonage, has been sentenced to *six months* imprisonment! Incendiaries, now do your work! Law in North Carolina is powless.

☞ Governor Seward, of N. York, has refused to pardon John C. Colt, for the murder of Mr Adams, and he was probably hung yesterday. That is right; there is but little use in having laws if they are not to be executed. Colt entertained hope to the last, and when he found there was no hope, he became frantic.

The treaty between England and the United States has been received at the State Department, and published, duly ratified and in complete form. It is the same, precisely, as the one we published soon after the U. S. Senate acted upon it. There were some doubts at that time as to its being ge[illegible]

☞ [illegible] notice in the la[illegible] ticle on the practice of "[illegible] under execution"; the folly, and injustice [illegible] a law compelling the sheriff of one of our extreme western (eastern, northern or southern,) counties to advertise his sales in a Raleigh paper, when there is a newspaper printed and has its circulation perhaps in the very county where the sale is to take place, and often 50 or 100 miles nearer than Raleigh, must be plain to every one; and we hope to have the satisfaction of announcing that the present Legislature has ordered otherwise. We have talked with our representatives on the subject, and enlisted their influence.

We dont know how it comes that the Observer made so many sensible remarks on this subject, unless it be that he had his eye on the fat jobs he would get from Richmond, Robeson, Moore, Montgomery and Anson, were the law altered.

State Elections.

DELAWARE.—The election in this State for a member of Congress (she sends but one) and members of the Legislature, has resulted favorably to the democrats in the popular vote. Mr Rodney, the coon, is elected to Congress by 30 majority, only, when in 1840, this State gave a majority for the coons of 1194, and elected a coon congresman; and every member to the Legislature was a coon; now they only have a majority of 12 on joint ballot.

NEW YORK.—The democrats of this State have swept every thing, and *licked the platter!* The Albany Argus says "it is a victory unequalled in our political annals."

Col. Bouck was the Democratic candidate for Governor, opposing Luther Bradish, the present Lieutenant Governor, of the State, and is elected by a majority of about 21,000! from the best information we have.

In the Legislature we make 68 democratic majority on joint ballot; 12 in the Senate, and 56 in the Assembly!!

Then there were 34 members of Congress elected; and the coons obtained 10, the democrats 24! being a gain of 10 and loss of 2 for the democrats, and a loss of 10 and a gain of 2 for the coons. Our 2 were lost in the city, under the new district system. Under the old apportionment New York had 40 representatives—under the new, but 34.

In Columbia County, N. York, where Mr Van Buren resides, the democratic majority at the late election is 913. In the year 1840 it was only 188.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The New York Commercial says, the Detroit Free Press of Wednesday brings the first returns. In Detroit the Democrats have a majority of 190 over the Whigs. The Democratic ticket has also succeeded in Wayne, Clarkson, and Washtenaw counties.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The official returns of the election in Arkansas announces the election of Cross, dem., over Cummins, whig, by a majority of 4098. The democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the State legislature of 35.—Several of the whigs are pledged to vote for Col. Sevier's re-election to the U. S. Senate.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ Dickens, the English au[illegible] recently visited this country, when [illegible] home, wrote a book, of course, parts of w[illegible] we find floating in the newspapers. Although Mr Dickens has not given everything in its true color, he pays the following deservedly high compliment to the character and courtesy of American gentlemen:

Speaking of American railroads, their accommodations, &c., he says: "In the ladies' car there are a great many gentlemen who have ladies with them. There are also a great many ladies who have nobody with them; *for a lady may travel alone from one end of the United States to the other, and be certain of the most courteous and considerate treatment everywhere.*"

This though not perhaps intended as a compliment, certainly places Americans upon the top round of the ladder of civilization.

Chasen, who was committed to the jail of this county for the slaughter of John Grice, was convicted of murder on last evening. A new trial, we understand, has been granted.

We learn that the Solicitor made a very strong and effective statement of the case to the jury. Messrs Henry and McRae were counsel for defendant.