

Political.

FROM THE FIFTEENTH OLD BOSTON.
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

It is impossible, at this distant period, to foresee the strength of parties in both Houses of the 22d Congress. As far as the fall elections have taken place, the republicans in several of the states, have obtained a great accession of strength in the House of Representatives, and a large majority will doubtless sustain the administration in the course it has hitherto pursued. In the Senate, which is so nearly divided at present, ten or three *states* may have it in their power to thwart the views of the President, and frustrate his best purposes; there will be such a decided increase of republicans, that we now calculate with certainty upon a better state of things than we occasionally witnessed during the past session. In relation to the strength of parties in the Senate in the 22d Congress, we avail ourselves of a statement made by the *Delaware Watchman*, demonstrating the republican gain in that body. The *Watchman*, after claiming Kentucky and Ohio, (which we are rather disposed to put down as doubtful, although the republican press in both states speak with certainty upon the subject,) proceeds to analyze the recent elections in several of the states, and comes to the following conclusions:

"The next Legislature of Indiana contains a majority against the administration. A Senator has to be chosen in that state, in the room of Mr. Hendricks, who, being opposed to it, also, will probably be re-elected."

"In Illinois there are to be two Senators chosen—one in the place of Mr. Kane, whose term will expire on the fourth of March next, and one in the room of Mr. M. Leane, *dec.* As the opposition in that Legislature does not amount to one third of the whole number, two Jackson men will doubtless be chosen, and the representation in the Senate continue, as it has been favorably to the administration."

"In Missouri a Senator has to be chosen in the place of Mr. Barton, and as there is a Jackson majority of about sixteen, a friend to the administration will doubtless be elected. Gov. Miller is spoken of as a candidate."

"Mr. Poindexter has been appointed by the governor of Mississippi to a seat in the Senate in the room of Robert Adams, *dec.* and it is probable that when the Legislature meets, his appointment will be confirmed. He is friendly to the administration, as was Mr. Adams."

"In Louisiana a Senator is to be chosen in the place of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Brown, late minister to France, is spoken of for the situation. We are inclined, however, to believe that a creole will be chosen, and as there is a considerable majority in the Legislature favorable to the administration, a friend to it will doubtless be chosen."

"In Maryland, Mr. Chambers will probably be re-elected; if the Senate shall consent to go into an election."

"In Pennsylvania a Jackson man will certainly be chosen in the place of Mr. Marks."

"From statements which we have recently seen respecting Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, we are inclined to the opinion that he is not decidedly a Jackson man, but rather a neutral in regard to party politics. As a Judge of the court, which station he has continued to fill ever since the commencement of the present distinction of parties, he has very prudently and properly kept himself aloof from party struggles and strife. We put him down, however, as an opponent."

"The parties in the next Senate may, therefore, be expected to stand as follows:

	Jackson.	Clay.
Maine	0	2
New Hampshire	1	1
Vermont	0	2
Massachusetts	0	2
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	0	2
New York	2	0
New Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	0
Delaware	0	2
Maryland	1	1
Virginia	2	0
North Carolina	2	0
South Carolina	2	0
Georgia	2	0
Ohio	4	1
Kentucky	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
Indiana	0	2
Illinois	2	0
Missouri	2	0
Alabama	2	0
Louisiana	2	0
	30	18

On reference to the order of the Procession for to-morrow, it will be perceived that Mr. ANTHONY GLENN, an Officer of the Revolution, and who hoisted the first American Flag in this city after its evacuation by the British in 1783, will carry the American Standard. His age requires that he should ride, and the Committee of Arrangements have instructed the Grand Marshal to procure a

berouche for the occasion. This will probably be the most interesting item of the Procession, as it will also contain Mr. ABRAHAM WHALEY, the survivor of the gallant band who threw overboard the tea attempted to be forced into the town of Boston in 1773; DAVID WILLIAMS, the only survivor of Major ANDER, and Enoch Crook, the "Spy" of Cooper's novel, who rendered such signal services to WASHINGTON and the army of the Revolution. We hail their presence on this occasion. *Courier & Enquirer.*

Reform.—The Workies—Male and Female.—Our working friend the "Daily Sentinel" has reduced its dimensions. It has cut off its fine, raven locks—docked its whiskers—pared its nails, and sliced off the streaming tail of a long blue coat with yellow buttons, and converted it into as comfortable a working jacket as we ever saw. Like Russell Gainswick, our evening contemporary protests it shall turn its attention more to the ladies than it has done. We are glad to hear this protestation. It has long wanted a spice of life and variety, and nothing can do for it but a "sacrifice to the Graces."

Now that the "male workies" have got all they can during the present year, at the recent election, let us all turn our attention to the "female workies." They are the charmers, after all. Can't we devise a system of "Equal Republican Education" for them? How to make good puddings, and rich good husbands? How to dress simply, and charmingly, and how to talk sensibly and feelingly? They have more influence upon the rising generation of heroes and statesmen, than all the schoolmasters and "Dominie Sampsons" from D. o. to Bersceba.

Then again, there's the "abolishment of imprisonment for debt," as applied to females!—What is it? Why, it is the abolishment of stays, corsets, and the jails and dungeons of the Cantos of the nineteenth century. Let us strive to abolish this most odious and destructive imprisonment of fair flowers of creation. How many fair creatures run away to Charleston, St. Augustine, or Eternity, to escape this species of imprisonment! Then again, the "Licensed Monopolies" of fashion must be thoroughly abolished. The institution of *coste d'art*, and all such exclusive monopolies, is not the thing. Is a daughter of a mechanic manufactured of a different species of flesh and blood, from the girl of a banker—a merchant—or a good society leader? Doctor Mitchell has not yet analyzed the specimens; but from the appearances in Broadway—in the Theatre—in the Springs—it is general believed that they both spring from the same hand of a good and great being.

And again there is an expensive "militia system" among the fair, which must be entirely revised. Look at Broadway on such a fine day as yesterday was after ten days of darkness, mud, and rain—The little, the short, the tall, the broad, the "dumpy, the rosy, the pale, the flid—all dress in the same colors—the same style—the same fashion, whether fitting their figure and complexion, or not. The whole fashionable world looks as if their dresses were determined by the ballots of one of our dashing militia companies, which intends to burn a barrel of Dupont's gunpowder on the 23th inst. Faces of all sizes are hid under bonnets of the same eternal dimensions—This "militia system" of dress ought to be reformed altogether.

Then again, there's the "expensive law system"—the system of giving parties beyond one's power or purse. No man or woman is leg-tied in society, unless a cool thousand is spent every season, in giving the *beau monde* one of those eternal and never to be forgotten squozes. The law must be remedied—it must be blown, up it must be reformed. It has ruined its thousands and tens of thousands. How many husbands have to race about day after day, week after week, to meet the polite bank invitations, in consequence of this very expensive law system of giving dinner parties—tea parties—*sautes*, &c. It has swelled the list of bankrupts ruined the hopes of wives—driven the deserving upon a merciless world—and filled families with misery.

In short there is no end to the subjects of reform, besides those applied exclusively to the workingmen, if we seriously turn our attention to it. Let us all unite in the good work. Much—much have we to say.

SYMPTOMS OF AMENDMENT.

"The Boston Patriot" says, in reference to politics, "let us learn wisdom from our opponents." This is very well, so far as it goes; but the opposition would find a very great advantage in taking a few lessons on honesty and fair dealing. They ought by all means to drop a shameful practice which prevails among them—that of deceiving their readers with false news, got up for effect on elections."

U. S. Telegraph.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"



DECEMBER 7, 1844.

FROM THE RAILROAD STATION, OF DECEMBER 20, 1844.

(BY SUNDAY NIGHT'S MAIL.)
The Editors of this paper were yesterday selected. Printed to the State for the ensuing year. The following stood thus:

Lawrence & F. May, 153

Joseph H. May, 31

On Monday last, the day for a Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the place of the Hon. James Freckell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, commenced, and four perfect ballottings have been had. The following exhibits the state of the votes:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
W. P. Mangum,	90	81	88	89
M. McKim,	17	31	21	11
John Owen,	21	39	71	89
E. Wright,	12	21	00	00
W. Russell,	7	00	00	00
Swearing,	32	21	17	5

* These who names are thus (*) marked, were not candidates, except Gov. Owen, and he was not nominated until after the second balloting.

TREASURY OF N. CAROLINA.

We have received the Report of the Treasurer, to the General Assembly, from which we make the following abstract:

Balance remaining in the Treasury 1st November, 1839,	\$74,014 12 1/2
Cash received from the Gov. of the State, on his check, according to the resolution of the last Assembly,	2,111 91
Paid by Sheriff for arrears of taxes,	893 00
Receipts from the Executor of the late J. Haywood Public Treasurer,	1,095 94
Additional return of Taxes	310 11
John Halloway on his bond,	360 13
Fabius J. Haywood, do do	295 33
Sales of Lands and Negroes,	11,176 43
Rent of Public Lands,	74 92
Benjamin Foreman, for wreck money,	57 65
James Owen, Collector Port of Wilmington,	616 35
Amount received, on bonds for sale of Public lands,	1,494 90 1/2
John McKim, for interest on loan,	40 45
Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. (money refunded)	50 00
Dividend from Buncombe Turnpike company,	850 00
Bank of Newbern, for Tax,	6,182 00
Bank of Cape Fear, do do	4 74 00
State Bank of N. C. for dividends	13,970 09
Bank of Cape Fear, do do	20 00
Revenue (paid by Sheriff) for 1839, due 1st October, 1839,	67,951 09
Aggregate amount,	\$185,130 21 1/2
Deduct disbursements,	115,369 37 1/2
Leaving a balance of	69,760 84

The following estimates will show the receipts and disbursements of the funds of Internal Improvements, Literary and Agricultural:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.	
Balance due this fund, 1st November, 1839,	\$8,440 48
Amount received on bonds for Cherokee lands,	2,817 00 1/2
Do do on Bank of Cape Fear appropriated to this fund,	2,716 00
Aggregate amount,	13,973 48 1/2
Deduct disbursements,	9,949 60
Balance remaining 1st Nov. 1839,	\$4,023 88 1/2
LITERARY FUND.	
Bal. due this fund 1st Nov. 1839,	\$17,099 24 1/2
Amount received for entries of vacant lands,	6,636 00
Do Farnham Tax received of Sh'ffs,	2,782 00
Do Auction do do Auctioneers,	394 12
Do Dividend on State Bank, appropriated to this fund,	2,918 00
Stock in Cape Fear Navigation Company,	392 86
Do due Agricultural transferred to this,	1,218 64
Aggregate amount,	\$31,371 52
AGRICULTURAL FUND.	
Amount received from Clerks,	1,529 67
Disbursements,	311 03
Balance which was transferred to the Literary fund,	\$1,218 64

From the foregoing estimates, it appears that there was remaining in the Treasury the 1st day of November, 1839, \$103,146 25 cents. By the Comptroller's statement it appears that R. wan county has paid into the Treasury this year \$1,817 37; it consists of the following items, viz: Land Tax \$713 95, Poll Tax \$764 41, Town Property Tax \$75 22, Stud Horse Tax \$34 78, Store Tax \$13 45, Tavern Tax \$30 03, Artificial Curiosity Tax \$1 34, Natural Curiosity Tax \$14 10.

The highest sum paid by any county was paid by New-Hanover \$3,249 44; the lowest \$331 92 by Haywood; the next highest was paid by Wake \$2,843 66; and the next lowest by Columbus \$301 82.

The Raleigh Register has appeared in a new dress—much improved in the editorial department, in size and in its typographical execution. We are sorry, on more accounts than one, that the semi-weekly paper has been discontinued for want of patronage; we feel its loss, particularly at this time. We receive but two mails here from that place, in each week—one on Thursday and the other on Sunday—which last brings us the Raleigh papers—we print our pa-

per on Monday morning, and consequently we have to work from 12 Midnight or be one week behind in reporting the proceedings of our legislature. We hope our friends in Raleigh will relieve us from our disagreeable situation by writing to us often.

Of the many subjects which should engage the close attention of the politician and philanthropist, none can be of greater moment than a thorough consideration of the means to prevent seditions and troubles, those plagues and discomforts, of all order in society, and a regularity in government. It is only the conviction that Republics are more subject to those evils than any other stamp of governments, have pure democracies, that impairs in the first, the reverence many have always felt for the perfection of our own, and fairs and suspicions that we shall be visited by those curses and scourges of nations are more strongly confirmed, every day, by the murmuring of some bitter complaints from various quarters of the Union, tinged with the die of sedition. That those fears may be ill founded would prove the most gratifying intelligence. Seditions, in all Republics, like the cloud which announces the gathering of the storm, are the precursors of the downfall of the empire, if suffered to spread without the intervention of the proper authority to quell them; and then is presented the interrogatory, in what manner, most expedient, should we proceed to eradicate the seeds of this noxious weed? In considering that enquiry, we should first analyze the component qualities of the body, and mark the nature of our government, and we shall discover in what manner we can treat the disease, when we have penetrated the source from whence it emanates, and the peculiar texture of the frame or constitution in which it lies. With us it certainly would not be wise and expedient, in any case to resort to force, if there remained a possibility of a reasonable and a sensible adjustment of the cause of complaint. In monarchies, the authorities of which can act with more decision and vigor than in a government where the sovereignty rests with the people, a majority of the cases of sedition can be speedily and entirely annihilated. For different should be the measures which ought to regulate our policy. All complaints should be quickly attended to and if founded upon the slightest reason or justice should be as quickly removed. If you attempt in a free government, to break down rebellious or seditious factions, in one part of the Union, which have the slightest colour of right or equity to support their demands, you at once give offence to the same class of people, in every other quarter, who imagine that they may have claims of like character and will say to themselves, if we do not make common cause and assist with our might, our unjustly oppressed fellow-citizens, should we chance at any future day to be similarly situated, what face can we wear their assistance, when we refuse them ours. Such would be the language of that class of people and they would not want for daring and bold leaders who would place themselves at the head of the insurgents and lead them to commit the most flagrant outrages upon the quiet and well-beloved part of the community who should interpose to silence them. The safest and most effective mode of treating those discontented morbidities is to remove the cause of dissatisfaction. For if you do not quench the fire the kettle will boil over.

If then the majority of the people of the Union see that they are injuring a large and fearful minority by a continuation of the tariff laws, would it not be more polite and more humane to repeal those that they plainly discovered were offensive and thereby preserve the harmony of the Union, than by a cruel continuance, to urge the discontented to take up arms in support of that which they conceived to be their right. We do not now pretend to judge between the parties contending to the tariff, but we do really think in all governmental questions it would be more prudent and politic that the interests of a small majority should not be advanced to the great detriment of the minority, who not content to bear the burthen, seem more inclined to submit to the doubtful chance of civil war. Nothing is more precarious than the event of a battle when the disparity is ever so great both in men and discipline. Even were that class of persons certain that they would be crushed, such is their temper that sooner than tamely submit to what they thought was oppression they would boldly and fearlessly, put themselves into the jaws of destruction and die willingly in the defence of their rights.

Many and various are the causes which breed sedition and rebellion, and not the slightest should be neglected, for from a single spark a whole city is sometimes destroyed. When once the turbulent spirit of the populace is excited, no task is more difficult and dangerous than the attempt to allay it. How imprudently do we see some of the members of the National legislature uttering language of defiance which must be considered a reproach upon their reputation by wise men, and such conduct too is eminently calculated to awaken discontent among the people who but for such inflammatory speeches might have remained dormant, and in the lapse of time have entirely forgotten the subject of it. We must lament to discover that want of cordiality among the members of that body coming from different parts of the Union, which will be sure in season, to engender discontent which will unavoidably extend itself to their constituents. Such men think no doubt, that they are doing a service to their country by exciting disgusts in

the bosoms of the people of one part of the Union against those of the other, all growing out of the coldness which the members of the N. and East evince towards the members of the South and West. It is well known if the political opinions of the members from the South differ from those of the North, that that class is sufficient to awaken the jealousy of the constituents of each. And it is equally well known that if they treat each other with disrespect and contempt, it must engender hostile feelings among the mass of their constituents, which they scarcely ever fail to detail most minutely, and to dwell upon the conduct of others towards them, hoping thereby to awaken the sympathy of those, from whom they are courting popularity—and by this means calculate to render their elect secure.

We should endeavour, in order to root out sedition, to disseminate education, its antidote, as universally as possible. How beneficial is that way would be the establishment of schools in every state of the Union under the patronage of the State Governments. Those who have the welfare of their country always at the bottom of their hearts and have determined to devote their lives to its service should never cease to lend their interests and warmest exertions forward the establishment of such noble institutions. Their glorious efforts have been pointed out clearly by all the patriots of the land, who have strongly recommended an attentive consideration of the subject to the people of the United States. Some persons, in opposition to this scheme of general mental improvement, have gone so far as to contend that the more profound ignorance, in which the common citizen was buried, the more stable and lasting would be the liberties of our Republic. We will not enter into a discussion with such, but should strongly suspect that their only object, is wishing to behold the prevalence and reign of ignorance, was a design upon their independence when they had not sufficient light and discernment to penetrate the nature of their encroachments upon their rights. Education is the diamond beam which irradiates the mind of man, and no opportunity should be lost by those who have felt its benign influence to impart it to others, more especially when they manifest an ardent inclination to be initiated into its secrets. In short we know of nothing more effectual to preserve the virtue and morals of the people, than a due knowledge of the spirit of the institutions by which they are ruled and the happiness and quiet which each individual would enjoy—should he persevere in the strict observance of the regulations of the body politic. It is ignorance which makes one class of the citizens imagine that some measure adopted in the legislative council is intended to deprive him of his honest subsistence and the enjoyment of his much boasted independence, and which incites him to stir up his neighbors to rebellion against what they mutually deem of reason, when possibly they are entirely mistaken as to the meaning and intent of what they complain. We should have fewer complaints from the people, and but seldom any inroad made upon their rights if their education received the attention which its importance demands.

Europe.—The State of this country is far from being perfectly settled yet. Disturbances arising from the desire to see the ministers of Charles the 10th executed, continue in Paris; they threaten nothing, however, that will tend to endanger the stability of the existing state of things in France. The principle of non-intervention, it is said, rules every court in Europe. Talleyrand and Wellington are said to be making modifications of the treaties of Vienna and Paris made in 1814 and '15. Negotiations were in progress between the Prince of Orange and the provisional Governor of Brussels—the latter rejected the overtures of the former, and he in consequence thereof was, at the latest accounts, marching an army of twenty thousand against the people.

Spain is far from being tranquil; the ferment which has been brooding for some time, has at length broke out—the particulars of which we have not received.

It is rumoured that Ukraine, Red Russia, Poland and part of Livonia have revolted. The overthrow of the Feudal System is what they desire and is the only thing which will quiet them. The Berlin papers admit that there is a great ferment in Prussian Poland and that the Governor has taken strict measures to prevent its bursting out.

Through the politeness of Joseph McGonaghey, Esq. we have been furnished with the following result of the census of Mecklenburg county, viz:

WHITES.	
Males,	6,440
Females,	6,351
SLAVES.	
Males,	3,627
Females,	2,517
FREE COLOURED.	
Males,	80
Females,	58
Total number of inhabitants,	20,076
do. do. in 1820,	895
Increase since 1820,	3,181.

There are 2 white persons, included in the above who are deaf and dumb, 7 who are blind and 61 Aliens. There is one coloured person included in the above who is deaf and dumb and 8 who are blind.