

stopped; and, indeed, every day's occurrences present illustrations of the anecdote and half the accidents of which we receive intelligence by land and sea, by fire and water, stage, steamboat, cart, horse, and foot, come from attempting to save a second of time, by going to near the horse's heels to put on the crupper.

"*Festine Lente*," was the motto of a great man of old; but the hustler, probably, had forgotten all about his great friend *Lente*, and he and others rarely think how profitable it would be to "make haste slowly."—U. S. Gazette.

#### THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

The last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following remarks, in reference to the use of spectacles. They are, "important, if true," and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy.

"It is one of the gross mistakes of approaching age, that people at such times imagine a necessity for spectacles, when in fact, in eighty cases out of a hundred, the eye-sight is positively injured by them. If we tamper with our eyes, and interpose glasses between the cornea and the object, a re-modification and readjustment of the parts within necessarily follow—and when this new arrangement has once been established, it is no easy matter to restore the organs to their former primitive condition. Age brings with it a relaxation of the tension of all the tissues, and the eye suffers temporarily with the entire system, but soon reacts, having within its own constitution a principle of adaptation, according to the circumstances, habits and condition of the individual. From forty-five to fifty, a period when glasses are erroneously supposed indispensable, where they are resorted to at all, although there be a defective vision at the former focal distance, in reading, for example, the sight would soon begin to improve, and finally, to all intents and purposes, in a majority of instances would be re-established. It is a law, and strange it is that its indications are not more observed, that the eye, at every period of life, will accommodate itself to the wants and necessities of the individual—provided it is not artificially deranged. Imperfect vision; the evils of near-sightedness, and the misfortune of not seeing distinctly in old age, were never heard of as being universal till optics had become numerous. We do not deny the utility of spectacles after they have been once resorted to; but we perfectly agree with Dr. Wallace in saying that they are rarely necessary. Near-sighted children are often kept in that state through life by being early furnished with concave spectacles. Washed them along, and the eye would, in exact obedience to the laws of its organization, adapt itself to the labor required. But when the glasses are once put on, they must ever after be retained.

Irreparable injury has been the result of the fashionable folly of wearing quizzing glasses. Both gentlemen and ladies, in the ardent side of youth, whose eyes are without a single defect, peep through these useless appendages of supposed gentility, till a permanent and incurable difficulty ensues, which time has no power to correct, which consists in a want of agreement in the focus of the two organs. Unless the surface on which the image impinges on the retina perfectly agree in both eyes, there will be distorted and indistinct vision—such as this kind of object or prospect glasses produces."



#### Agricultural.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: Enclosed I send you two articles on the subject of the pernicious consequences of feeding swill to swine for Quailry Swill—the other on foul and poisonous earthen ware—much of which I think we have in our country—which you will oblige me to send to one of your subscribers by publishing in the Carolinian.

Aug. 30, 1839.

#### MILK FROM COWS FED ON DISTILLERY SWILL.

An animated discussion is now going on in the "Journal of Commerce" of New York, as to the quality of the milk which forms the principal part of the supply of that city. We copy below one of the articles of the assailants. The "Committee of Milkmen" who have answered at great length to previous pieces, present but a very unsatisfactory defence, and a very poor recommendation of the commodity to which they refer.—Ed. Far. Rev.

From the Journal of Commerce.

M. L. K.

The Journal cannot confer a greater blessing on this community than by producing a thorough reformation in the milk department. It is a subject in which the health and lives of thousands are involved. I have given some attention to it from the circumstances of having the constitution of a fine boy, the delicacy of whose mother compelled her to nurse from the bottle, entirely undermined, and scarred with blotches to this day; while my other children, nursed at the breast, enjoy perfect health. Excursion of the cause of my boy's pining and drooping, it at length occurred to me to analyze the milk, which I found to be the mere dregs of a distillery; scarce one particular of nutriment to a pint. I found a pint of warm water, a teaspoon full of flour, and 2 grains of magnesia, to contain more nutriment than a pint of swill, called milk. On discovering this great secret in the milk trade, I immediately sent to Orange county and procured a young, healthy, and contented cow, which I have had for four years, furnishing abundance of good and wholesome milk.

It has often occurred to me as surprising, that while we have municipal laws to regulate the quality of bread stuff, the corporations should be perfectly reckless of what we administer to the delicate stomachs of our children. There is not a more sure and certain poison than this swill milk. Besides its deleterious properties, a pint does not contain sufficient nutriment to support a child. Did you ever make an estimate of the profits of the milkmen? If not, I will do it for you; having had occasion to investigate the matter. It is based upon feeding the cows on swill merely from the distillery, which barely keeps the cows alive. The swill is green then warm, and passes through them with the same rapidity as through the still, and is all converted into what is called milk. They are milked three times each day, and furnish at each milking from 8 to 10 quarts.

One barrel of swill costs 64 cents, and will keep two cows a day, which will yield on the average 24 quarts of milk. This at 6d. per quart, is 1 50 cts. Every cow fed on swill yields a net pro-

fit to the milkman, over expenses of delivery, dec. of \$1.25 per head per day. There is no branch of business so profitable, and none so beneficial to a community of children. For myself, I would sooner pay 2s. a quart for milk from grass-fed cows, than take the swill at any rate.

Yours,

A gentleman who was formerly a distiller mentioned to us yesterday, that it was then his custom to feed cows on the dregs, and that the quantity of milk, when he put them on that feed, was immediately just about doubled, but the quality ruined. He says such milk will not make butter at all.—Charming only wrought it into froth.—Eds. Jour. Commerce.

From the Pittsburg.

#### FOUL AND POISONOUS EARTHEN WARE.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: Will you permit me to acquaint the public, through your valuable journal, that there is a kind of crockery ware, manufactured in almost every city in the Union, which is dangerous to use—and which the public will understand by the term, common red pottery.—This ware is made of common clays from the brick yards, and when formed, is coated with a liquid called glaze, which is nothing less than a coat of lead. The clays being of the commonest kind, cannot be subjected to any heat in the burning that will make them safe for family use—being porous—and it is very unsafe to deposit any articles of family use in them, such as milk, butter, or in fact water, as a portion of the lead glazing will be extracted, and the article will, in consequence, become dangerous to use. I have noticed no fewer than ten instances within the last twelve months, of families sustaining injury by the use of such ware.

In selecting the article of crockery that is suitable for family use, it is only necessary to ascertain that the body of the ware—the clay—has been hard burnt, which any person can understand by the sound of it—if well burnt, it will have a clear sound. The poorest kind will not ring at all, and therefore can be easily detected. An article of this kind will, in the course of a month's use, become very foul. Let any one who doubts this break the vessel, and they will ascertain the fact. There is a kind of ware, however, that is manufactured in almost every city in the Union, called stone ware, which is perfectly good for family use. This ware is formed of strong and superior clays, and undergoes a great heat in the burning.—and moreover, the glazing is not a thick coat of lead, but is accomplished by throwing salt into the kiln. All kinds of Liverpool ware are adapted to all purposes of family use, being made of sound clays and well burnt. As a preventive is better than a cure, if I should be the means of preventing any person suffering from the use of the poisonous article—lead—this advertisement will answer the ends I design.

C. S.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charleston Courier of August 26.

##### FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer Santee, arrived here yesterday, from St. Augustine, by which vessel we received the News of that place of the 17th inst.

We learn that six more Indians, who had come in at New Smyrna for provisions, were captured, put on board the Santee, and taken to St. Augustine, where they were put in confinement.

It is stated that Sam Jones, the Seminole Chief, paid a visit to Lieutenant Tompkins at New River on the 11th inst. He evinced strong indignation at the conduct of the Indians in murdering the soldiers of Col. Harney's command.

"In his talk he said that he had found the white man was his friend, and that he would never again raise his hand against them. He has sent a runner to find out the case of the horrid murder of Col. Harney's men and as soon as he returns he is determined to punish the murderers. He says he has no men with him at present, but has sent them along the coast, and in the interior to collect the stragglers, and let them unite their strength, that he may more easily overcome them. That we must not for a moment think that he will give over the matter. That he is determined to punish the Spanish Indians. He thinks there are some white men connected with them, and also that Sandy the interpreter, excited them, or told them some lies. He says that he has known Sandy since he was a boy, and that he is a treacherous rascal, that he has not the sense of a white man, he has not the sense of an Indian, he has not the sense of a negro. That he has been eating white bread with the white man, but that if he does not take care he will make him eat turtle yet."

We agree with the editor of the News, when he says: "This is all fine, and looks capital on paper. But if our officers are wheedled into a reliance upon such statements, and abate their vigilance, they will find, when too late, that the Indians are now, and he has ever been, a treacherous rascal, only waiting for the first favorable moment to strike a blow."

"It is again said (continues the editor) that Sam Jones has offered his son as a hostage that he will perform his promise."

"Sam is too much a man of the world, though his movements have been limited to Florida, not to know that even were his own arm detected in plunging the knife into a white man's heart within the arena of the pickets, his own son would be as safe as though he were in a casement at Fortress Monroe. The rising feeling of indignation would be checked by the influence of opinion, and no man could be found so hardy and bold as would court the operation of sentiment, which would irretrievably stamp him with disgrace. The offer of his son therefore amounts to nothing."

"Sam is described, by a gentleman who had an interview with him, thus: of slight elastic frame, six feet high, a mild benevolent countenance, very small feet, long bony hands; hair nearly all grey, occasionally interspersed with a few black ones, with the exception of a dark tuft on the back of his head on the right side. His long grey locks hang down in front of his ears, with a beautiful wave, amounting almost to a curl. He has a mole on the top of his right ear, the upper part of which has the appearance of having been cut. Complexion light and wears mustaches. The lips project somewhat, teeth sound, but small and worn in the lower jaw; nose long; eyes small, and will not bear the gaze of any one. His voice is fine and very distinct; dresses plain."

"The citizens of St. Augustine viewing the conduct of Lieut. W. K. Hanson, 7th Infantry, in the capture of Indians escaped in the neighborhood of Fort Marion, on learning the sacrifice of Col. Harney's command, as an instance of prompt efficient, and soldier like bearing, and entertaining the highest respect for services unobtrusively directed to a close of the war, held a meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution tendering him a sword, as an appreciation of their high estimate of his conduct."

The way the Money goes.—The risk of treading upon somebody's corns, makes this a ticklish sub-

ject; but having spoken of water craft, we may say something of land carriage, merely however in a problematical way, for we have not access to all the vouchers of the war. Suppose then a wagon and four horses offered for sale to Government for \$1140, and returned; but taken into service at \$11 a day (large found) for 173 days; and then purchased at the price first asked, which makes with the hire, something over \$3000, or a tolerable advance on a small capital; and suppose similar "charter parties" of wagons, a common occurrence.

The steam boats employed during the war are owned in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and New Orleans. The schooners, along the coast, from the Chesapeake to Connecticut. The pork and bacon comes from Ohio, and Kentucky; the flour from Ohio, New York and Maryland; the horses from Kentucky and Tennessee; the wagons from Virginia; the clothing comes from New-England, or Pennsylvania; the arms and accoutrements from various sources; and the profits of the trade are carried to those various States. The People of Florida, have nothing to sell, or to make a "profit" upon, for working like the Jews, at the rebuilding of Jerusalem—one half standing with arms in their hands, while the others labour, they cannot produce enough for themselves; and while they see Government bringing money into the country to be carried away again by those to whom it is paid, they are under the necessity of paying a war price for the necessities of life imported from abroad, and being unable to plant or in any way to derive a revenue from their property can in no manner be enriched by the war. The cotton growers in Middle Florida may do a fair business, but the expense of the crop is increased by the war, while the war does not advance its price in market.—St. Augustine (Fa.) Herald.

#### THE WAR ENDED.

"The Major General commanding-in-chief, has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in Florida, to the authorities of the Territory, and to the citizens generally, that he has this day 'TERMINATED THE WAR WITH THE SEMINOLE INDIANS, by an agreement entered into with Chitto-Tustenuggee Principal Chief of the Seminole, and successor to Ar-pi-ke, commonly called Sam Jones.'—Macomb's General Orders.

Since Gen. Macomb came into the country, and "terminated war," we have recorded the following Indian murders and depredations.

May 9. Three citizens killed who were looking for their cattle near Newnansville, and a house of Col. Sanchez, burned.

16. Three volunteers riding along an old trail 9 miles from Black creek, fired upon, and one man killed.

30. Lieut. Hurlbut, and a private of the 5th Regiment murdered near Deadman's Bay. A Sergeant shot near Fort King, and 10 men, women and children at St. Augustine west of the Apalachicola.

June 6. George Brockberry murdered at Victoria, and two men near Fort Fanning, James Osborn killed, Miss Chason, and Mr. Dell wounded at the Alligator settlement.

20. Two citizens murdered near Fort Cross, with the extra precaution of cutting out their tongues!

July 25. Mrs. Chaires, and two children murdered near Tallahassee—house and property destroyed, valued at \$10,000. Two of an escort to a public wagon near Fort Frank Brook murdered.

Aug. 8. Eighteen citizens and soldiers massacred at Carlosa-batche.

Thus in this short season of "peace," we have recorded the unprovoked murder of forty-six Citizens and Soldiers, (and numbers wounded), and a destruction of property, (without noticing rumors, which may have been true,) while the Indians were universally protected, and in no instance had suffered in life or limb! While we were giving these weekly details, the "war ended," has sounded from the northern press, which disregarding our exposures, has in many cases, preferred to insinuate that we were only endeavoring to excite a new war upon the Treasury! Had but a title of the aggressions of this summer been committed in any of the States, millions expended in enforcing reparation, would be considered as trifles.—Eds.

Florida is considered at the north, to be a country too rocky for troops to live in; but when we consider the description of men who enlist in the regular army, the reverse may be proved by the evidence of a four years' trial. Chills and fevers, incident to all new countries; unfit some men for duty this season, in particular locations; but the surgeons' lists show the mortality to be uncommonly small; and there are several instances of both officers and men renovating a shattered constitution by service in this salubrious climate.—Eds.

#### CHEROKEE INDIANS.—ROSS AND RIDGE PARTIES.

From Capt. Stevenson, of the steamboat Cuylerola, now lying at the wharf, we learn that the Cherokee chiefs, with the exception of Gen. Ross, were still in council, at Fort Gibson, on the first of August, the day he left Arkansas. It was thought that nothing would be determined on in council, but that several of the chiefs, on the first opportunity, would murder Ross, and thus put an end to the strife which has so long existed. It appears that the white population are in favor of the Ridge party, who have many prominent chiefs, while Ross is the sole dictator of his portion of the nation. His death, therefore, would settle his adherents.—Cincinnati News, August 15.

Removal of Indians.—The papers published at St. Louis mention the arrival at that place, on the 13th instant, of one hundred and fifty Indians, the remnant of the Ottawa tribe, on their way from their old homes in Ohio to the head waters of the Osage river. Among this band are two chiefs of the Ottawa tribe, Auto-kee, the head chief, and Petonquette, a much younger man. Auto-kee is a son of the celebrated chief Tushquiquier, who was looked upon by the Ottawas as the father of the tribe. Petonquette is half French, son of Louisiane, a distinguished chief, who was killed when Petonquette was a child. Both are represented as well disposed men, carrying with them many of the habits and tastes of civilized life.—New York Post.

#### JAMAICA.

Files of the Jamaica Gazette as late as the 1st of August have been received, but they contain very little news of interest.

The dispute between the laborers and their employers in regard to the wages of the former continues. Speaking of the condition of the laborers, the Jamaica Chronicle a print violently opposed to the Government, says:

"There is, in short, no doubt whatever as to the very superior advantages the working negroes of this island possess, in every point of personal independence, over the laboring poor of Great Britain, who can barely secure, by the hardest toil, a sufficiency of food and clothing, whilst the black population here can indulge in the luxuries of the dress

and superabundant feeding, besides being able to afford liberal contributions to the beggarly parsons who agitate and mislead them. They are indeed so well off that they can set their employers at defiance, and consider it rather a favor than otherwise when they condescend to perform any thing like adequate labor for the weekly wages received."

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Jamaica on Monday the 29th July. The despatch of the next day says:

"The atmosphere had been for a few days previous extremely close and sultry, and appeared to forebode some threatened convulsion of nature. We have not yet heard whether any serious damage to buildings has been done by this awful trembling of the earth; and we trust a reasonable fall of rain, which is much required, will cool the air, and that we may be spared the return of these fearful elementary convulsions."

Loco Foco Matches.—Too much care cannot be taken of these dangerous matches. We saw a box of them on fire on Sunday last which was ignited simply by falling from a counter not three feet high. It was accidentally knocked down, but a mouse might do the same thing at the dead of night, and who could calculate the possible loss.—Balt. Chronicle.



#### THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, September 6, 1839.

#### NEXT CONGRESS.

Its Political Complexion.—So far as it is possible to judge by the elections already held, it would appear that parties will be nearly equally balanced in the next House of Representatives. The Administration papers claim, from the elections which have taken place, 117, and give the Opposition 113,—while the Opposition papers claim 121, and give the Administration 109.—Three States, Rhode Island, Maryland and Mississippi, have yet to hold elections. In Rhode Island it has just been held, but we have not learned the result. The three said 12 members. In all probability these States will decide the question, which party is to have the majority in the House of Representatives. There are no less than 5 contested seats, and of course, something must depend on their decision.

In the Senate, the Administration party will have the majority. As Tennessee has gone for the Administration, it is believed that the two Senators from that State will resign their seats, and in that event, they will be succeeded by Administration men, as that party had a decided majority in the Legislature.

#### STATE DEBTS.

The Table given below shows the amount of the public debts, of those of the States that have contracted loans for prosecuting works of internal improvement of different kinds, and for banking. We are well satisfied that the name of North Carolina does not appear on the list. There are many in the State who censure the Legislature for not following the example of some other States in borrowing millions to make railroads and other improvements; they accuse North Carolina of pursuing a narrow minded and illiberal policy in thus keeping out of debt, and call it a lack of enterprise. For ourselves, at the risk of being set down among the liberals, we are pleased that North Carolina has not followed their examples, and involved herself in debt as some of the States have, for purposes of any kind whatever. Just think, the State of Pennsylvania owes a debt of more than 27 millions of dollars, and commonly pays more than one and a half millions as interest. Eighteen of the 26 states, owe a debt of nearly 144 millions, and pay an annual interest of ten millions, and all this too, to Foreigners! The loans were contracted abroad.

It is difficult to foresee what this indebtedness will lead to, but it is certainly a matter that should begin to attract the attention of the people. Already some of the ablest men in the Country begin to regard the whole system with uneasiness, and apprehension. Well, old North Carolina is yet clear of it; and we trust will continue so.

#### DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

From the Report of A. C. Flagg, Comptroller of the State of New York.

State	Debt
New York,	\$15,262,406
Pennsylvania,	27,306,700
Massachusetts,	4,200,000
Maine,	554,976
Maryland,	11,492,980
Virginia,	6,662,180
South Carolina,	5,753,770
Ohio,	5,101,000
Kentucky,	7,369,000
Illinois,	11,000,000
Indiana,	11,800,000
Tennessee,	7,145,125
Alabama,	10,800,000
Missouri,	2,500,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000
Louisiana,	23,735,000
Arkansas,	3,000,000
Michigan,	5,340,000
Total,	\$170,506,177

Add, due by the States to the United States, 28,101,644

\$198,607,821

The State debts have been incurred for the following objects:

Object	Debt
For Banking,	\$72,640,000
For Canals,	30,201,551
For Rail Roads,	48,871,084
For Turnpike and Mail Roads,	6,018,951
For Miscellaneous objects,	8,474,684

North.—Judge Bond, of Albany, (who, in 1836, received the entire vote of the Wing party, for the office of Governor,) has recently published an able article against the State Debt System, showing that the legislative officer holders of eighteen of the States have run their constitutions in debt to the amount of \$170,506,177; and that the people are now paying ten millions annually as interest, "not to members of our national family, but to foreigners, who are at least aliens to our country, if not secretly hostile to its institutions and prosperity."

"The rapid accumulation of debt, within the last few years, cannot but strike the reader with astonishment; and if it is considered that the State

of New York is already pledged to the amount of twenty or thirty millions, beyond her present debt, to complete internal improvements already authorized; and that some of these improvements are not likely for a long time to come, if ever, to pay for repairs, attendance, and the interest on the capital loaned—we say, when these matters are duly considered, it will require an argument of ours to show that we are hastening to a dangerous crisis."

FRANCE AND TEXAS.—A New York paper states on the authority of a letter from Paris, that France has agreed to recognize the Independence of Texas.

Violent Hail Storm.—A hail storm occurred in the Western part of Davidson County, on Tuesday the 20th ult., of such violence as to destroy in many places the standing crop,—and entirely strip the leaves from the trees.—The hail stones were so large as to continue in places on the ground for 8 or 10 days.—Hail fell in parts of this County on the same day, but the storm was less violent.

The establishment of the Lincoln Transcript has been purchased by Mr. H. W. Guion, and the name changed to the "Whig Banner,"—which is to appear soon on an enlarged form, and improved appearance.

The Yellow Fever is raging in New Orleans, and was on the increase at the last accounts.

#### VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	FOR	AGAINST
Edgecombe,	145	1075
Pitt,	507	370
Beaufort,	1042	50
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	688	60
Chatham,	872	402
Randolph,	847	512
Craven,	854	129
Richmond,	558	73
Robeson,	107 majority.	
New Hanover,	469	39
Onslow,	941	92
Rowan,	403	717
Rutherford,	799	656
Mecklenburg,	950	578
Catawba,	603	370
Guilford,	1550	432
Rockingham,	927	211
Orange,	1357	435
Duplin,	371	141
Brunswick,	135	20
Bladen,	200	40
Columbus,		No School
Wake,	845	656
Davidson,	452	991
Hertford,	690	102
Warren,	250	390
Lenoir,	255	188
Pasquotank,	762	9
Montgomery,	575	374
Wilkes,	551	352

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

#### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE GEN. WILLIAM LENOIR.

##### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Robert Mastin, Esq., presented to the Court, the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last term of this Court, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the stage of existence, Genl. WILLIAM LENOIR, Chairman of this Court—the oldest member thereof, and most probably the oldest Magistrate in the State of North Carolina; and whereas a proper respect for the character of the deceased, and a grateful recollection of the many distinguished public services performed by him throughout a long and eventful life, require that some formal notice should be taken of his death by the Court—it is therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Court do hereby expressing the irreproachable public and private character of this distinguished fellow member, the late Genl. WILLIAM LENOIR, hereby testify their regard for, and admiration of the same while living, and regret and sorrow for the loss which they have sustained by his death.

Resolved further, That the members of this Court deeply sympathize not only with the friends and relations of the deceased, but with the community in general for the bereavement they have met with—regarding in truth the death of such a man, as a public calamity.

Resolved further, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered at large on the Minutes of this Court, and that a copy thereof be forwarded by the Clerk to the Salubrious Papers for publication.

A Copy.—Test:

WM. MASTIN, c. c. c. v.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: I discover that the "Whig Banner" seems to be exceedingly annoyed at the words,—"Federal Whigs;" and appears to wish an explanation. I will give it according to fact and truth. And first of all, what is the meaning of the word Whig?

Two parties have existed in England for ages past,—one called Whigs,—the other Tory. Sometimes one of these parties is in power in England, and sometimes the other. At the commencement of our Revolutionary War, the Tories were in office in England, and were the authors of all those harsh measures which forced our Forefathers to declare their Independence. Those of our Forefathers who were for Independence took the name of Whigs; while those who were opposed to independence, were called Tories. Thus came the name of Whig, and Tory in this country. The Whigs succeeded in achieving our Independence, and hence the name became popular,—while the name Tory, became odious. When the Revolution was ended, and a new Constitution formed, these parties were dropped, and were never again sprung up, and took the names of Republicans and Federalists,—but as to Whigs, we heard no more of the name except in reference to the past, or in England, until in 1835 or 1836; about that time Genl. Jackson's high-handed proceedings excited a strong feeling in the country, and the opposition in Congress assumed the name of Whigs. The name Whig at that time only meant opposition to Jackson's administration, and was not intended to define any particular set of political principles;—it is well known that the opposition then was made up of men of the most dissimilar political principles,—men who agreed in nothing, except opposition to Jackson; and it is even so now. For example,—SLADE, GARRISON, the Editor of the Liberator,—ARTHUR TAPPAN, and one tenth of the Abolitionists at the North,—all call themselves Whigs.—John Q. Adams, who is not only an Abolitionist, but an ultra Federalist, is also a Whig.—On the other hand, Judge White, Mr. Leigh, and others, who are not Abolitionists, but are