

TO THE PUBLIC:
And particularly, to the Republicans of North Carolina.

The undersigned has become associated with Mr. Loring in the editorial chair of the "North Carolina Standard." He is fully sensible that any gentleman who participates in the control of the leading political press of a party in the State, in such a heavy responsibility; and he feels that they are most fearful now, when all the fountains of public opinion are deeply stirred, and the allied powers of money and Federalism, having staked all their hopes on an issue, are making a desperate and daring assault to storm the Government. At a crisis so fraught with peril to our institutions, and therefore, with anxiety to the patriot, to become one of the Standard-bearers of the Republican party of North Carolina, is a post which he has hesitated to assume; but having assumed, will faithfully and fearlessly maintain.

Republicans of North Carolina! you are in the midst of a momentous struggle. It is so felt on all hands. The contest of 1798, when Federalism was driven to the wall, is a memorable epoch in our history, but that now pending, whilst it involves the same principles, involves also the happiness of twice as many millions of people, and is rendered more doubtful by the accession of strength which the monarchical principle has derived from the advances of the country in wealth and luxury. This wealth, beneficial when employed in the honorable pursuits of peaceful enterprise, has been permitted, under the transient dominion of Democracy, to band itself together in banking and other corporations endowed with anti-republican privileges; and in that form, and to perpetuate those privileges, is now boldly in the field, the most dangerous antagonist of popular liberty. The foe has pitched his tent in almost every village in the country, abusing the public functions with which he has been incautiously clothed, whenever he can plausibly throw the odium of such abuse upon a republican administration, holding the purse-strings of every citizen and using his power as often as he may wish to control a vote, confining the authority of the law, and disregarding his own obligations, private and public, whilst compelling others to fulfil theirs to the letter. Never before, in any country, has the money power assumed so audacious an attitude. It is openly in the field contending for political mastery. Nor is that the worst feature of the contest; it is the foreign capitalist and aristocrat who fight under the banner of the American banking system. Our whole system, as at present constituted, is but a dependency of that of Britain; and in this particular, the present contest may be likened to that of '76. Then the question was, whether we should be governed by the King of England—now, whether we shall be governed by the Bank of England. This is the true issue, the great question to be decided in November; all other issues are immaterial. The House case, the Militia plan, miscalled a Standing Army, the enormous expenditures and the Census, are all mere scarecrows gotten up to divert the attention of the people from the true question. Upon this issue there can be no room for an honest difference of opinion among true Republicans. Among such there must be one mind and one heart. Come, then, Republicans of North Carolina, to the rescue of the noble old State! She has stood from '76 till now by the country and the Constitution, yielding a uniform support to every Republican Administration; shall she now forsake her old faith? Shall the land of *Macon* be allowed to sink into the mercenary and polluted embrace of Federalism, or of its bastard offspring? No; it cannot, it must not be. Let us remember that she may be redeemed from the opprobrium which her late elections have cast upon her venerable escutcheon. The occasion brooks no delay, and the temper of the times brooks no lukewarm action. Rush then into the contest, at once, and warmly. Rouse those who slumber; enlighten those who are deceived; strengthen the weak-hearted; meet and refute those who are busy in the work of delusion. Action is the word; immediate, efficient, unrelenting action. The undersigned has a duty to perform, and it shall be done to the best of his ability: will you aid him with a corresponding effort? Whilst he assists in upholding your Standard, shall he be long alone and that freely and fully even in the midst and hottest of the conflict: will you rally under it, and help to save our noble and glorious old North State from the stain of Federalism, the ignominious dominion of the money-changers?

Young Democrats of North Carolina! one of your number addresses you. A native North Carolinian, reared in her institutions, and proud of her former republican triumphs, he feels with you mortified at her "shadow of turning," seen in her late elections, and will labor with you earnestly to restore her to her ancient and true position. Yours is the age for action, when the bosom is filled with emotions, and should pant for usefulness. The State looks with eager hope for your best efforts. Your fathers, who stood by Jefferson in the great civil revolution of '93, are now regarded as the standards of the faith. Rely upon it, *forty years hence the contest of 1840 will stand in history and public sentiment, as that of '93 stands now.*—If you would lay up recollections which will cheer you in after years, now is the time to act. There is much to be done. The Federalists are scattering their hubbards and misrepresentations broadcast through the State, piling falsehood upon falsehood, until it would seem they were reaching the presumptuous folly of the fabled giants of old, who piling Pelion upon Ossa sought to scale the Heavens—not the haven of Federalism where loaves and fishes abound, but the home of the Omnipotent. If the opposition are so active in so bad a cause, shall we not deserve reproach if with one so good as ours, we do not meet and counteract their efforts with a spirit equal to their own? The undersigned relies confidently on your aid in dissipating error and circulating truth. He wishes each of you to consider him as your personal friend, ready to co-operate in every honorable effort to reform the State. He begs each of you to correspond freely with him, stating particularly what misrepresentations are about in each particular section, in order that they may be corrected. Write freely and with a full assurance that your communications will always receive a cordial welcome and respectful attention. He presumes to ask your aid in extending the circulation of "the Standard," in doing which you confer a personal favor, whilst you benefit the cause of sound principles.

FEDERALISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

At the recent Whig Convention held at Hartford, Connecticut, which made out the Whig electoral ticket, a large handbill, addressed "To the ABOLITIONISTS OF CONNECTICUT," was distributed among the members in large quantities, to be carried to their towns and put into the hands of the Abolition voters.

This address is an appeal to the Abolitionists of Connecticut to rally in support of Harrison, and an attempt to prove that he is friendly to their views.

It purports to have been issued by the Abolitionists of Hartford, and says: "We, as Abolitionists of Hartford, feeling a common sympathy with others of that class throughout the State, propose to lay before you another view of this matter." To prove that the address really proceeded from Abolitionists, it is stated in a note, that "after a consultation among nineteen Abolitionists of the first standing in this city, the expediency of issuing this sheet, and a concurrence in the sentiments it contains, was agreed to without a dissenting voice. The names of these gentlemen may be learned by calling at 110 State street."

The address comments on a publication, which had been put forth to prove that Harrison was friendly to the slave institutions of the South, and says that "no less than six columns are occupied in the attempt to prove that General Harrison has pledged himself to the slave interests of the South." Thus the address denies, and goes into a long and labored argument, of twelve columns, to exonerate Harrison from this charge, and prove that he is entirely friendly to the purposes and objects of the Northern Abolitionists.

Let it be remembered that this appeal came from Abolitionists, and was addressed to the Abolitionists, calling on them to support Harrison, and was delivered to the members of a Whig Convention, to be by them scattered over the State, for the purpose of rallying the Abolitionists to attend the polls, and vote the Harrison ticket.

And yet, in the face of such facts as these, the Whigs at the South contend that their friends at the North are not united with the Abolitionists.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

It will not be denied we presume, by any intelligent man of this country, whether Whig or Democrat, that the power to charter corporations was proposed in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was expressly prohibited;—and rejected, too, upon the avowed ground that Congress under such a power, might establish a National Bank. This is a recorded fact in our political history, and may be found in Elliot's Debates in Convention, as well as in the Madison papers lately published. The bare fact that the power is not granted in the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any expressly delegated power, should be amply sufficient to ensure the opposition to its exercise by Congress of every State Rights' Republican, who is at all influenced by the principles of the creed which he professes to hold. The same construction of the Constitution which would enable the Federal Government to create a National Bank, would give to it the power to establish a Tariff, erect a splendid and extravagant system of internal improvements, to liberate the slaves of the South, or to do any other thing, which a majority of Congress might suppose conducive to the general welfare. Nor is it a sufficient reply to this argument to be told, that a Bank of the United States has received the signature of two Presidents of the United States and the sanction of the Supreme Court of the Union. If these things are only necessary to settle the Constitutionality of any question, then we resisted the tariff law most improperly, for we know that the law was passed by Congress, signed by the President and considered constitutional by Chief Justice Marshall. If the constitutionality of any measure is to be settled by the signature of the President, and the sanction of the Supreme Court, then were the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, which have ever been considered to embody the fundamental principles of the Republican faith, most erroneous in their application; for they were put forth against the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition laws, which were signed by President Adams and on two distinct occasions decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court. In these resolutions, drawn up as they were by the immortal Jefferson and Madison, we are taught not that the Supreme Court is the final judge of the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress, but that "each State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions of the Constitution, as of the mode and measure of redress." This is the doctrine of the State Rights' Republicans; whilst the other, that the Supreme Court is omnipotent in its decisions, belongs to the Federalists.

Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails
AT AND FROM
SALISBURY, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL—via Greensboro, &c.:
Arrives daily, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and Departs daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

NORTHERN—via Pittsboro, &c.:
Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 night, and Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, a. m.

SOUTHERN:
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m., and Departs Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 12 m.

WESTERN—via Asheville, &c.:
Arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., and Departs Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, a. m.

WESTERN—via Statesville:
Arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock p. m., and Departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

CHEROKEE MAIL:
Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 p. m., and Departs Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 4 a. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL—via Mocksville:
Arrives Fridays at 5 p. m., and Departs next days at 6 a. m.

FAYETTEVILLE—via Charlotte:
Arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 4 p. m., and Departs next days at 6 a. m.

The mails are made up at least fifteen minutes before their departure, therefore all letters must be delivered previous to that time to go by the first mail.

H. W. CONNER, P. M.
October 9, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1840.

Beck, Henry
Burtis, John E.
Collins, Benjamin
Cobb, William C.
Cox, James
Craw, Andrew
Craw, Michael
Fount, Leonard
Gable, Frederick
Hunt, John
Hodrick, George
Hedrick, John
Johnson, James
Jones, Elizabeth
Kaiser, Peter
Kearney, David S.
Long, Matthias
Yonck, John

Landeth, Samuel
Lanning, Eos
Lopp, Mary
Mason, Peter
Monroe, Randolph J.
Palmer, Abraham
Richard, Samuel
Sowers, David
Sweeney, John
Sink, Michael
Stafford, A.
Williams, Azariah
Wadsworth, William
Wagoner, Joseph
Ward, John
Wardner, Isaiah
Yokely, Samuel

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
October 10, 1840.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, OCTOBER 16, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

1st District. GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.
2nd " DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.
3rd " HENRY FULLERWIDER, of Lincoln.
4th " BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan.
5th " LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
6th " RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
7th " LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumberland.
8th " JOHN BERRY, of Granville.
9th " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.
10th " WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
11th " ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
12th " CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan.
13th " WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
14th " WILL: P. FERRAND, of Onslow.
15th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

Next Wednesday, (the 21st) it will be remembered, is the day appointed for the Democratic meeting in Mecklenburg, at LARATT'S & ROADS. A barbecue dinner will be provided, which all parties are invited to attend; abundant preparation has been made to entertain all who may be present. Let all honest men who desire to know the truth go forward, and hear both sides, and judge for themselves.

The "Whig" party are invited to attend and participate.

A number of distinguished men are expected to be there and address the People—among others, Mr. Brown of the Senate, Mr. Conner—Col. Davis and Gen. Rodgers of So. Carolina, Mr. Craig, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Hoke.

It is presumed that some of the orators of the Federalists will be on the ground, as they are invited.

THE CELEBRATION AT KING'S MOUNTAIN.

"Yet, freedom! yet, thy banner torn, but flying,
Stronger like a thunder storm against the wind."

Never has it been our fortune to witness any scene like the soul-stirring and enthusiastic celebration at King's Mountain on the 7th inst. Most earnestly did we wish that every true Democratic Republican in North Carolina could have been present to participate in the commemoration of that glorious battle, and to enjoy the cheering influence of the occasion. The weather was delightfully favorable, and the whole affair all that could have been anticipated or desired. Passing by, not without some difficulty, the crowds that filled the roads, we reached the spot on Tuesday night and found the ground on both sides of the mountain covered in every direction, far and wide with tents and baggage wagons. The people continued pouring in by hundreds until next day at ten o'clock, when, under the direction of Col. BEATTY of S. Carolina, and Col. P. HOKES of Lincoln, Chief Marshals, the procession was formed on the plain below, from whence it moved to the top of the mountain where a stand had been erected for the speakers, and the "star spangled banner," with its broad stripes, floated from a lofty liberty pole, high above the immense multitude of the thousands of freemen who had gathered beneath its bright folds, to commemorate this day glorious in the history of our Revolution;—to consult for the present great crisis, and pledge their efforts anew in the coming struggle for liberty.

Thousands crowded around the stand, and when the level space was filled with the dense mass as far as the utmost limits where the speakers, voice could be heard, there were thousands who were unable to approach near enough to drink in the eloquence so eagerly sought after.

Such was the solicitude of the people to hear, that even the trees around the stand were filled with eager listeners. As soon as order had been established, Henry Conner, Esq., of Lincoln, President of the Day, introduced to the assembly Col. F. W. DAVIS of South Carolina, who delivered an eloquent and powerful speech of about an hour and a half in length. He contrasted with distinctness and force the positions of the two great parties now dividing this country; showing that while the Democrats had come out boldly in the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and avowed their principles—principles dear to the South;—the Federalists in all their Conventions and meetings, had never made a solitary avowal, but skulked behind log cabins and beer barrels, with the panic cries and duplicitous arts of deceptive humbuggery.

Hon. HENRY W. CONNER was next introduced to the assemblage, and commanded their earnest attention for about the same space of time, in an able and unanswerable vindication of the Administration from the many false charges of the Federal party. He made an irresistible argument and strong appeal to exertion in the present momentous crisis.

After he had concluded, the company adjourned to dinner in the valley, where a barbecue had been provided in true Republican style, and with the most beautiful abundance.

Dinner over, instead of returning to the level ground on the mountains, where it was evident not one half of the immense crowd could approach within hearing distance of the speaker, the order of arrangement was changed, and a stand being hastily constructed at one end of the tables, the multitude ranged themselves on the side of the mountain and in the valley around. The Hon. BUDFORD BROWN was then introduced and addressed them in a manner of stirring eloquence and powerful argument, which called forth long and enthusiastic bursts of applause. When he had concluded, the Hon. CHARLES FISHER was loudly called for;—he appeared on the stand and delivered

an address of about an hour, which was received by the assemblage with repeated cheers. It was now sunset, yet the unflagged and untiring interest of the vast throng continued unabated, and BURTON CRAIG, Esq., was next called for;—after some consultation, however, it was resolved to adjourn to supper, and meet at nine light.

After dark, the people again convened by the rude but bright illumination of pine torches, when Mr. CRAIG, in obedience to loud calls, appeared and made an address with his usual effect, drawing from the crowd which listened bursts of applause. Col. MICHAEL HOKES next came forward in answer to the calls, and continued speaking until a late hour in a strain of great fluency and power, repeatedly interrupted by the shouts of his hearers. Even yet when he had concluded, the unsatisfying thirst and intense enthusiasm of the mighty mass called for other gentlemen to address them. After some time, however, they were prevailed on to adjourn till the next morning, only when the gentlemen called out, having retired, did not appear.

Soon after sunrise on Thursday morning, the crowd poured out from their tents, and gathering in to the stand, called for G. W. CALDWELL, Esq., of Mecklenburg, and the Hon. JAMES RODGERS, of S. C. These gentlemen appeared and addressed the assemblage with powerful effect.

Our engagements were such as to compel us reluctantly to leave the ground before Gen. Rodgers had concluded, when, as we are informed, strong resolutions were passed by acclamation.—These we will next week lay before our readers, together with letters received by the committee from Mr. Calhoun, and other distinguished gentlemen, in reply to invitations to be present on the occasion.

The imperfect account here given must fall far short of conveying any just conception of this glorious affair, which we have thus endeavored briefly to sketch. Language would fail to express the unbounded enthusiasm and intense interest of the vast throng. It was an assemblage, eminently of THE PEOPLE, such as perhaps has never before taken place in the Southern States. We set down the number of men present at 15,000, a much lower estimate than was made by many gentlemen of judgment on the ground. These were from York, Chester, and other Districts of South Carolina, and from Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rutherford, Burke, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stokes, and probably other Counties of which we were not informed, in North Carolina—composed of the hard handed yeomanry, the "bone and sinew" of the land;—not drummed up and mustered together by the exertions of file leaders;—not coming under the influence of hard cider intoxication;—not following the idle pageantry of fanciful banners, with childish devices, nor the degrading and ridiculous parade of mock cabins, canoes, land-ships, beer barrels, and balls;—but pouring in, each of his own free will and in his own way, to a great convocation of freemen; to celebrate a memorable day on a sacred spot.—There was no manufactured enthusiasm, no effort at splendor or display, no "decorations," "banners," and "gorgeous banners," to catch the eye with senseless pomp, but on the lone mountain and in the solitary valley, spots consecrated by the blood of their forefathers, the spirit of liberty was hovering over a council of Americans. It was a sight to be seen, not related. And there, with the glorious battle ground before them, the graves of revolutionary heroes beneath their feet, and the monuments of the dead, who fell for liberty, in their midst were they assembled;—who then could look around him, who could listen to the eloquent voices of the orators, and not feel that he, too, had a sacred duty to perform in the coming struggle, for the preservation of the rights so hardly won in the war of Independence? And that mighty multitude did feel. Never have we seen or imagined such unbounded enthusiasm.

Could all the honest Republicans of North Carolina have been present, we should feel no doubt or apprehension of the result in November. The overwhelming might of a free people would sweep like a storm-cloud over the deceptive arts of Federal Humbug, and the birth place of American Freedom would again stand forth redeemed and disenthralled from Federal misrule. As it is, we say to every true hearted Democrat, come forward to the rescue of the Constitution!—Let no man falter or fail;—all are called to action, to strenuous action. Let each man do his duty, and then come what may, his hands are clean. There is a sacred call on every American citizen, and he who fails his country in this hour of peril deserves not to be free. To our friends of the East we say, take courage for the battle in November! The West is arousing in power, and will do her duty. Every mountain and every valley will send out her sons who are determined to make one more effort for the Constitution, one more struggle to redeem the good old North State from the disgraceful embrace of Federalism. The trained bands of the Bank party are rallied, vigilant, and active.—Shall the people be less so, in defence of their rights? "Once more, then, to the breach!" Let our rallying cry be "Liberty and the Constitution." "Equal rights and no Monopolies."—Come every Democrat to the rescue!—Do this, and we confidently believe that all will be well;—do this, and then at least, "if Rome must fall, why, we are innocent."

The North Carolina Standard.—We are gratified to learn that the Democratic corps Editorial of No. Carolina, has received an able addition to their body in the association of HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., formerly of Washington, Beaufort Co., with Mr. Loring, in the control of the Standard. Mr. Toole is a gentleman of high standing and acknowledged ability, and withal, as we are informed, a ripe scholar. His opening address certainly indicates as much, it makes no mincing of words, but strikes home in the true style, and promises to the Republican Party of North Carolina the aid of a powerful, efficient, and fearless advocate.

New Orleans.—The population of New Orleans, by the late census, is more than 100,000, an increase of over 50,000 since 1830.

MR FISHER AND MR. RENCHER.

The blackguard publisher of the Fayetteville Observer, in the course of his attacks on Mr. Fisher, vauntingly boasts of a "castigation" that Mr. Rencher gave Mr. Fisher at Pittsboro. What does the hypocrite mean? The thing is perfectly ridiculous. Who that knows both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Rencher would not laugh at the idea that Mr. Rencher could give him "a castigation" in any way or form, or manner whatsoever. The real degree of lying with Ned would be to say, that he could by any possibility give Mr. Fisher, or any other man, "a castigation," though we do not by any means desire to be understood as making any comparison between Mr. Rencher and Ned. Now the facts are these, in relation to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Rencher, as we have heard them related: On Mr. Fisher's return from Washington, he was requested by some of the Republicans of Chatham, to reach Pittsboro on Monday, as there was to be a muster or tax gathering there that day. When Mr. Fisher arrived in the Village he found it to be so, but he also found many Candidates on the ground, speeches; they at first talked of altogether, but on remonstrance gave him two hours. It was given up the day to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Rencher, but this they refused, and would at most only allow Mr. Fisher two hours; holding out at the same time, the idea that Mr. Rencher was too unwell to speak. Well, Mr. Fisher spoke the two hours, and was then called on and required to give way without finishing his speech. At this juncture, our friend Mr. Rencher from a house behind where Mr. Fisher stood, and commenced his old ad speech;—the same of course that he delivered at the ball rolling parade in Salisbury on the 4th of July, reading and commenting on the Resolutions adopted at the meeting here in 1835. He spoke longer than Mr. Fisher, and several times made personal allusions to him, and when Mr. F. rose to correct him, complained of being interrupted!

When he had done, Mr. Fisher asked to be heard in reply;—this however, was most positively objected to by the county candidates and others of the party, and thus Abraham escaped "a castigation."—In justice to Mr. Guthrie, one of the county candidates, it is proper to mention that with the courtesy befitting a gentleman, he came forward and proffered to give Mr. Fisher an opportunity to reply. This was however so absolutely opposed by several of the others, who refused to give way, that Mr. F. had to retire. And this is what Ned of the Observer calls "a castigation." We have indulged some hope of reforming Ned's lying propensities, but begin sadly to fear that he is past cure; it is "human nature," with him.

But Mr. Fisher failed to attend several meetings that were appointed. This is true, but the cause of failure was occasioned by circumstances beyond his control, and was far other than any fear of Mr. Rencher. It would be difficult for Ned to make even Mr. Rencher's own friends in this district, who know the man, believe otherwise.

THE RALEIGH CONVENTION.

According to some months previous advertisement, the great log rolling, coon skin and other barrel convention of the Federalists came off at Raleigh on the 9th inst.—From all our relations, we conclude that the whole affair turned out a splendid failure. The Standard gives some particulars of the doings. That paper says there were not more than five thousand strangers present, and even the "Whig" prints write the number down at 13,000, an exceedingly moderate count for the party. The procession was small, the variety of nights and choice selection of the menagerie, made up in usual attraction for the paucity of numbers. They had, besides delegates, not only some skins of assorted sizes with the usual infernal arrangement and interposition of buck horns, but also live fowls, chicken cocks, hired crows (an unnecessary expense and appendage by the way, for the party are all good at crowing) and other curiosities of this kind. There were *land ships* too, a new and strange craft, but very proper emblems of Harrison Whig Republicans.

Who before ever heard of ships on dry land? Federal Bank "Whigs" professing Republicanism and regard for the People;—and ships dragged over dry land on wagons!—an admirable couple of absurdities!—the emblem, a well selected representation of the party—a striking and "most capital list," we must acknowledge. While on the subject, we mention for the information of our Democratic friends, that they can probably have a chance of seeing this curiosity, a *dry land ship*, as the Rowan Tip's effected an exchange of commodities, or something of that sort, we don't know exactly how, with some of the Eastern Tips, and much to the delight and amusement of the children, brought back an oyster boat rigged off, instead of the canoe they hauled down to Raleigh. Of their performances in the metropolis, the "Whig" papers contain a short notice of some 4 or 5 columns, which, excepting the description of "the pageant," might be comprehensively abbreviated and condensed by saying that the procession marched up the street and then marched down again, paraded at the capitol square, and heard one of their orators read a "declaration" "full of sound and fury signifying nothing," except in its misrepresentation, distortion of facts, and abuse of the Administration. A vocation at which the reader, and we suppose writer of the thing, ought to be perfect, considering his practice in the last few months. But we have no further space now—more of this "declaration" next week.

What do the Federal "Reformers" think of our splendid Capitol at Raleigh, with its costly furniture? Will they come home and circulate "head water Ogle's" omnibus concerning the President's kitchen and bed chamber, as usual? The gulls of the party who stick to them after hearing their professions of "economy and reform" and seeing their practice, have certainly discovered that—

"The pleasure is as great,
In being cheated as to cheat."