

steamer were going round to the end of it. The salutes were not fired until after the vessels had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of the Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a surface to the wind, and was too wide and high to pass under some of the bridges. The *Dorade* has proceeded alone to Rouen, where it will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned, and will be conveyed in it to Courbevoie.

**The Funeral Car.**—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides is finished. The effect of it may now be judged of as well by its draperies and decorations, as by its form, which is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length, and 15 1/2 feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels. The car is composed of a basement, with panels between columns. The platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold, with stars, and eagles. The under-carriage, both before and behind, are of a semi-circular form, decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations. The tier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre, and crown, and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French. The base of the car is covered with garlands and crowns of immortelles.

Over the whole is an immense cape drapery, which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold, with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters will be three Marshals and an Admiral, all on horseback. An immense temporary wharf and a lofty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 3d legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invalides, and the rest will line the route to the cortege. The Minister of the Interior intends proceeding, with the authorities of the Department of the Seine, to the limits of the department beyond St. Denis, on the river, in order to receive the remains of Napoleon with imperial honors. Two steamers are preparing for this purpose.

#### FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

Paris, December 15.

At eight o'clock this morning numbers of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was not opened till nine. Great confusion was occasioned by carts of sand that went in every five minutes, throwing back the crowd and frightening people to death. At last the doors were thrown open, and after rushing about through endless long passages, we found ourselves in the interior of the beautiful chapel of the Invalides. The effect was most striking. The whole nave carpeted in black, with seats arranged in amphitheatres on each side, filled with military, and up the side aisles, between the pillars, were rows of benches all occupied by a multitude in deep mourning. Between the pillars were hung black draperies embroidered with silver borders and deep silver fringe; a large lustre hung in the centre of each, whose many lights shone brilliantly in relief against the dark draperies. The pillars were ornamented with gilded trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, Austerlitz, Wagram, &c., and on each side of the pillars were three large tri-colored flags. The upper tribunes, containing thousands of people, were also hung with black, embroidered with silver border and golden emblems, and, surrounding each division in these tribunes, was a black medallion, surrounded with laurels, on which were inscribed in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's life, such as the peace of Amiens, and Lunéville. Above these medallions, and extending all round the nave, were immense numbers of flags taken from the enemy in different battles. From the door of entrance up to the rails of the choir were placed at short distances enormous candelabras, twelve or fourteen feet high, from which issued brilliant colored flames.

The choir and dome, which form perhaps more than half the church, separated from the nave by a flight of steps, were hung with purple cloth from the ground to the summit, and brilliantly lighted hundreds of lustres. In the centre of the choir, in front of the altar, was erected the splendid catafalque, a representation in gilded wood of the tomb that is to be erected in marble, supported by four pillars, and surrounded by a golden eagle with outspread wings. At 1 o'clock the cannon announced the departure of the King for the Tuilleries, and at 2 the procession entered the church, headed by the Prince de Joinville, with the four hundred members of the Belle Pisle, remarkably handsome looking men. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, awaited the arrival of the body. This was decided the most beautiful moment of the whole ceremony; the steps leading up to the choir lined on both sides with the military and old invalids, so many of whom had fought under Napoleon; the whole of the aisle filled on both sides with troops, and all down the centre of the steps and part of the aisle, the body of clergy standing in religious silence, awaiting the entrance of the cortege. The archbishop's attitude would have made a lovely picture—his eyes fixed on the cross, that was carried on high before him, and his hands joined in prayer, apparently heedless of the crowds around him, called one's thoughts from the pageantry of the scene to higher things.

Most of the eunes of Paris were also in the procession, and the appearance of so many of those good ministers of peace among the multitude of military, formed a beautiful and striking contrast. The drums rolled, the cannon shook the old walls of the Invalides, and then the muffled drums came slowly and solemnly up the aisle. At last the coffin came in sight, borne by several of the marines of the Belle Pisle and some of the old invalids, and the four corners by his old friends Bertrand, Marchand, Lecaesne, and ——. The coffin was covered with purple velvet and a large white cross, and the imperial crown was laid on it, covered with black crape. The moment the coffin passed, there was a strong demonstration of enthusiasm and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent forward, but not a word was uttered; a religious silence prevailed. In front of the magnificent white and gold organ was erected a large platform for the musicians; and as soon as the body was brought up to the choir, and the mass began, Mozart's celebrated requiem was performed by all the principal singers of the Italian and French operas. An interesting sight, also, was the arrival of the venerable old Marshal Mowat, who had long since expressed his ardent wish that he might live to see this day. He is in a very infirm state, and they

may have been nursing himself with great care, to be able to encounter the fatigue of being present to receive the remains of his beloved master. He arrived in a chair on wheels, and was with great difficulty lifted up the steps into the choir. It was a curious incident in the beginning of the day to see the little bustling M. Thiers strutting about in his clock, and collecting a crowd around him in the middle of the church to hear him talk with M. Mole, as if he had been a *salon*. The crowd augmented every moment, and on every side people whispered *voilà le comte autour de M. Thiers*. I must not forget to mention the effect of the altar, which was glorious: numbers of silver hanging lamps, of the most elegant form, were suspended in front of it, and the altar-piece itself was of silver, a sort of chiselled silver on a purple velvet ground. On each side of the altar and around the catafalque were tribunes and benches: in one of the tribunes hung purple cloth, were the King and the Ministers, and in the other the Infants of Spain; and every corner of the immense building was full from 9 in the morning till half past 5, in spite of the cold, which was intense.

The cold was indeed bitter for those to whom tickets had been allotted for the tribunes that occupied each side of the avenue leading up the esplanade of the Invalides from the quay to the great gate; but the crowd bore the biting frost with patience, for it was decidedly one of the very best positions for seeing the funeral procession pass. The stands were already filled by 11 o'clock, and it was not until 2 o'clock that the procession reached the quay. Never was sight during this interval of three mortal hours less appropriate to the occasion than the spectacle we have had before us. The intense cold rendered movement necessary for fear of being frozen to the spot, and to keep themselves warm, the spectators in the stands began to dance. The mania gained the crowd below, and for a long time the troops of the line and the National Guards were joining in one general contredanse or an enormous *ron de la main*. This preliminary *orgie*, while waiting for the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the face of the long line of statues of their greatest warriors, struck us as peculiarly French—perhaps we mean inconsistent. Apropos of the long line of warrior statues that lined the avenue: the idea struck us good. These heroes seemed placed there to receive the last, and perhaps the greatest, warrior of the nation, as he was restored in death to his country. They may have been coarsely executed for the greater part, but this succession of warriors, from Charlemagne and Clovis down to the last Generals of the Empire, placed upon the passage of the Emperor to salute him as he passed to his last home, was well conceived. But why place Napoleon in his imperial robes, at the end, to greet himself? *A gamin* near us shouted, as the procession passed, "*Tiens! voilà comme l'Empereur fait la queue a lui meme!*" Till the procession really reached this spot, the hours of impatient waiting were long; the dancing, however, which we have already described, whiled away the time of some, and the cannon fired from the first court of the Invalides every quarter of an hour seemed to warm the hearts, if not the limbs of others.

For our parts, the cannon had one great advantage: the rich clouds of rolling smoke that they sent forth hid from our eyes for a time the bare poles and skeleton scaffolding of the half draped spars that were announced in the programme as a triumphal funeral entrance to the Invalides. Nothing could be more paltry, more ugly, more disagreeable than this ragged looking curtain to the great drama that was to be acted. Ten workmen might have completed in time what it was impossible for three to finish, as they went through their lazy movements seemingly as if they had received orders not to have it done in time. The very first spars that occupied the tribunes at the top of the two entrance gate posts of plated half gilt wood, seemed as if they, too, had received orders not to burn and only to smoke.

The same *ordre de jour* was zealously observed by the other candelabras that alternated with the statues along the avenue leading to the Invalides, and that smoked instead of blazing, and went out before the funeral procession arrived. The day before the procession reached us, had cleared up beautifully. A small quantity of snow had fallen, but the Heavens did more for the solemnity of the ceremony than man had done. The day, as far as the season of the year would admit of, was a day such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fetes in his imperial splendor, and greeted him again as he received his last hours. We heard it called a Napoleonic day.

From the point of view of the esplanade of the Invalides the coup d'oeil of the procession was magnificent. It was perhaps the best situation for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as the procession headed the funeral car along the vista leading to that splendid building at its termination. The funeral car we have said—but this epithet might have been left aside, for, splendid as was the machine that bore the Emperor's coffin, it was a triumphal car in truth, but had but few attributes of a funeral nature.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

The Feds have settled among themselves that Mr. Francis Granger is to be Secretary of the Navy under General Harrison. Mr. Granger was the Anti Masonic and Abolition candidate for Vice President in 1836. He is, therefore, well qualified for a seat in Harrison's Cabinet. Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, the property of the United States Bank, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. The statement of a New-York Federal paper, that Mr. Webster would be Secretary of State, remains uncontradicted, and is, no doubt, correct.

Here, then, we have for Secretary of State an old fashioned anti-war Federalist, who was not only opposed to the policy of declaring war in 1812, but who opposed it throughout—voted in Congress against every appropriation for paying the soldiers—and never ceased his opposition until the declaration of peace. Yet we were promised a Republican administration if Harrison was elected! For Secretary of the Treasury we are to have a man who was for years the Attorney of the United States Bank, and who knows no wish separate from the interests of that institution. The fed Attorney of a rotten and corrupt banking institution at the head of the finances of the country! For Secretary of the Navy, under this Republican administration, we are to have an open-armed Abolitionist, who first made himself notorious as a leader of that most miserable of all factions, the anti-Masons, and who, when the excitement about Morgan died away, became a leader of the Abolitionists! These appointments are already agreed upon. Who is to be Secretary of War, and Postmaster General, is more doubtful. It is said that Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, has "the refusal" of the latter office, and that Mr. John Bell, of this State, is urging his claims for the War Department.—What a motley crew! The leader of the old blue-light Federalists, the Attorney of the United States Bank, the leader of the Abolitionists, and one or two renegade Republicans, will compose the Cabinet of Old Tip. All the factions which united to

overthrow Mr. Van Buren's administration, and obtain "the spoils" will be represented—but can they act harmoniously together? That remains to be seen.

Mr. Clay refused to enter the Cabinet, but all the Federal papers agree that he will have a controlling influence in the new administration. He is already the designated candidate for the succession, and all the patronage of the Government will be exerted to aid his elevation. We have no fears, however, of ever seeing the thrice-rejected in the Presidential chair.

Old Tip himself will have little to do or say in the affairs of Government. He will be a perfect King Log. His thinking committee managed him before the election, and Clay and Webster manage him now.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.*

#### From the Globe.

##### STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

Mr. Clay's special friend and secret informer, "The Spy in Washington," as he calls himself in his New York correspondence—"The Geneva Traveller," in his letter to the London Times—gave, in his later character, to the British public, a finished portrait of General Harrison, as he received it from the master touches of the Western orator in 1836. No hummer ever studied the peculiar traits of another with more care than Mr. Clay has those of General Harrison. The General's shallow pretensions attracted his notice early in life. His failures provoked him to such a pitch, that he would not even name him in the roll of Generals, with whose names he graced a speech in Congress, on the glory gained in the war. And at last a rivalry for the Presidency called out the picture which the Geneva traveller displayed to the world, but which bears internal evidence that it was derived from his great master—certainly a master infinitely superior to himself in the art of delineation, this portrait we once gave to the public, and we shall at some future time give it again. For the present we shall notice only one point in the character ascribed to General Harrison by the instrument of the man who now sees him, as explaining the present course of Mr. Clay in relation to him. That point is his imbecility.

The nation has seen that, without the presence of the President elect, Mr. Clay has undertaken to declare in advance not only what he shall do in relation to every great measure in principle and policy, but what he will do as to appointments to office. It is already laid down for him that he must call an extra session—that he must consent to a distribution of the public domain—that he must consent to levy new taxes—that he must consent to the overthrow of the Constitutional Treasury—that he must consent to sign a great National Bank charter, although he has declared his own belief that it is unconstitutional. All these measures are already proclaimed by Mr. Clay, to be his measures, and it is at once universally taken for granted that Harrison adopts them.

But Mr. Clay has not stopped at this. He announced to the Senate, but the other day, that would be done in relation to turning out of office; and from announcements of the Federal newspapers, as well as private statements of knowing ones in the ranks of Whiggery, we ascertain that Mr. Clay has settled what shall be done in relation to filling up offices. All the Democratic office holders, he declared in the Senate would be removed, except a few—"a very few," (he said with a significant shrug,) who might be deemed capable and faithful"—who should be spared as "solitary monuments of Whig patriotism."

Harrison has protested against proscription, in writing and orally, before and since his election, and Clay himself has declared that he had no power to remove without cause, and then only with the consent of the Senate, which formed, with the President, the appointing power. But what signifies all this? Harrison is an "imbecile," and Mr. Clay has changed his opinion about removing—Mr. Clay looks upon the President elect as the mere shadow of his authority, and he acts accordingly. We have some curious examples, showing the way in which Mr. Clay asserts his authority.

In the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst., Messrs. Webster, Ewing, and Crittenden were announced as three installed cabinet officers of the President elect. The manner of doing this shows how things are done up at Washington for Mr. Clay's "supplices." To leave no chances of a change on these fixed points, it was thought advisable by those who do every thing for the General here, that proclamation of the fact should be made in the official organ. Still it looked badly to be done at head quarters and the General absent. It was contrived, therefore, that it should appear to have been communicated casually by the General himself to his visitor of last year—Master Brooks, of the New York Express—and the fact is announced in the *National Intelligencer*, on the letter of this Master Brooks, its New York correspondent, under date of the 8th of January. Unluckily this letter, dated the 8th, was printed at the Intelligencer office on the evening of the 10th, but issued under date of the 11th; so it could not have been received from New York. The great freight had carried away the steambot, so that no paper, letter, or passenger, starting on the 8th, could, or did, reach Washington in time for the National Intelligencer's publication of the 11th! and upon inquiry, we find that Master Brooks, the correspondent, was, at the time of writing the letter, in Washington, snug at the elbow of Messrs. Clay and Webster. The cabinet makers, therefore, certainly ordered the announcement though they did not wish it to seem so.

From what we see, it is pretty clear that the whole cabinet is bargained for by Mr. Clay, in the new coalition. Crittenden, Ewing, Bell, Clayton, of Delaware, and Dawson are pretty well settled upon by Mr. Clay, to fill up the council over which Mr. Webster is to preside, simply on the condition that the safe precedent position is not to interfere with Mr. Clay's immediate succession. Mr. Webster has agreed to waive his pretensions to "some other time more propitious," as Mr. Clay said to Mr. Adams. Hence it is, that every cabinet officer besides the premier is to be a Clay man, and not a Harrison man, a Scott man, or any other man's man.

We did not suppose, when Mr. Clay took upon himself at once the direction of measures and the formation of the cabinet, that he would without scruple assume the disposition of the minor local patronage which appertains to the President in this District, before he came on. He was, we are informed brought to restore Dr. Jones to the City Post Office who ascribes his ouster to his Harrison preferences. After removal, he became postmaster to the Wing Central Committee, and packed and sent off from the famous brick stable, the myriads of *Tip* and *Ty* fabrications which deluged the land. This service, and his removal by Mr. Van Buren, gave him claims in the opinion of Mr. Clay's immediate friends which could not be resisted. They appealed to Mr. Clay in his behalf. He told them so—that Mr. Sweeney must have the office, and that Dr. Jones must be content with the Sergeant-at-Arms place of the House.

From his will be seen that Mr. Clay does not

care to let the people of the District know that it is not worth while even to consult, or seem to consult Harrison even about the most subordinate appointments in his immediate gift. Without giving Harrison an opportunity to say whether he will remove Dr. Gunnell, whom the whole city will pronounce capable and faithful, and who refused to accept the office if Dr. Jones could be permitted to hold it; without permitting him to say whether, if resolved to remove the present incumbent, he would restore the old postmaster removed by Gen. Jackson, or the late postmaster removed by Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Clay jumps to the conclusion at once, and says Mr. Sweeney shall have it!

Will any man, after such a fact is made manifest, consider the President elect anything more than a cipher?

#### From the North Carolina Standard.

##### RESOLUTIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY CASE.

The inflammatory resolutions, introduced into the House of Commons, at the recent session of our Legislature, by Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, were, on Friday, the 5th instant, reported to the House by Mr. Boyden, from the committee to whom they had been referred, recommending that they be adopted.

Mr. Graves, of Caswell, made an able and gallant attack on these resolutions, which drove the Whigs from their purpose. This gentleman deserves much credit for saving the State from the disgrace with which the "Whigs" intended to brand it, by the passage of them. He asked them for what purpose had these resolutions been thrown in upon the Legislature? Was it intended to lash the House into an excitement upon the subject of party politics, and thereby defeat the grand objects for which the Legislature had assembled? Or was it intended merely to give their projectors and those who are prepared to sustain them, (if there be any such) an opportunity of disclosing to the world, that those who dare to differ with them in regard to questions involving constitutional construction and the interpretation of parliamentary rules, are factious traitors and perfidious scoundrels? He asked if gentlemen were prepared for this? He said it was far to presume that when gentlemen offered Resolutions of an important character, or those which asserted facts implicating the characters of many distinguished individuals, they were prepared to maintain them by argument and by proof, and on that occasion, should that be attempted, they should be met. But he said he would then predict, in advance, that the power and ingenuity of the highest intellects in the land, would fail in the attempt to sustain these Resolutions. He then proposed, for the sake of argument, to concede that the majority of the House of Representatives was wrong in rejecting the New Jersey broad seal members, and that the decision was against law and parliamentary usage. Were gentlemen here prepared at once, without investigation, to pass upon their motives, and denounce them as base? Was nothing to be accorded in deference to the opinions of others?—Could no man differ with us in opinion, and be honest in that difference? In that view, they were wholly indefensible, and justly merited the denunciation of all Mr. Graves then proceeded to suggest that the Resolutions might have been offered in defence of the redoubtable Governor of New Jersey. If, so, then even taking them to be true, in their broadest meaning, let it be remembered that Governor Pennington himself, in this same transaction, had committed an offence of infinitely higher grade, than that which is charged upon the majority in Congress, at the last session, in attempting, by the force of his "broad seal," to thrust upon the House of Representatives, those whom he knew not to have received a majority of the votes of the freemen of New Jersey. After Mr. Graves had concluded, Mr. Patton, a "Whig," moved that the Resolutions be laid upon the table, which motion was carried. They were not called up again—a circumstance which must be gratifying to every citizen of the State, who has any regard for his honor.

#### From the North Carolina Standard.

##### THE BANKS.

On Friday, the 8th instant, the Bill concerning the Banks established, or which may hereafter be established, was brought up in our State Senate, and on motion to lay it on the table, it was decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 23.—A motion to postpone indefinitely was also decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 26.

We have referred to this subject chiefly with a view to notice some amendments offered by Gen. Lewis D. Wilson, and their fate in the Senate. The first amendment reads as follows: "Be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, any Bank established within this State shall suspend, or refuse to pay any of its notes, to the holder thereof, in specie, when demanded, at the Bank or place where the said notes may have been issued, it shall not be lawful for any Bank so suspending specie payments, to collect any of its debts, due at the time of suspension, until the said Bank shall resume specie payments: Provided, such person or persons as may be indebted to said Bank or Banks, shall renew their notes, as they shall fall due, paying the interest, and giving such security as may be deemed good and sufficient for said debt.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Cooper, and were as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Hill, Holder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkins, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson.—21. Nays—Messrs. Bryant, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Johnson, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth.—26.

#### From the North Carolina Standard.

##### THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

We are satisfied that no Legislative body which ever held its deliberations in North Carolina has done less for the public good, or occasioned such general dissatisfaction, and even open reprobation, as the Federal "Reform" Assembly, lately adjourned. After a prolonged session of fifty-seven days, they have closed their labors, pocketed their pay, and returned home. "What have they done?" is the question we hear on all sides, and "echo answers" what? A good many say—nothing, but this is a mistake;—the "Reformers" have been engaged; we think their hands have been pretty full of business—such as it was, and to judge from the time consumed in it, and their conduct generally, we may fairly conclude that they regarded it as easily the most important of all their duties. And what was this business? Why, distributing the "spoils" amongst their brawling and importunate adherents;—paying off the disinterested patriots who last summer abused office-holders as furiously, by appointing them to office;—and laboring to reconcile the clashing claims of these spoils hunters who have been plotting to supersede one another, and quarreling for the vacant places, like famished wolves after prey.

They amused the people before their election by great and wonderful promises of mighty reforms which they intended to work in every thing; they were also the very special advocates of economy, denounced the extravagance of the Administration, and represented their intended practice as something which should be a pattern of log-cabin simplicity and economy.—They were to abolish corruption and restore the Government to its "original purity." All this, and much more was promised. Now we put the question to every honest "Whig"—how have they redeemed their pledges—what have they done? They were incessant in their abuse of office holders, and office seekers;—there has been a greater and more disgusting scramble for office than was ever before witnessed in North Carolina. They denounced the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils";—little—very little else has occupied their time throughout the whole session, than a division of the "spoils" greedily clutched by the party, and ravenously fought for by hundreds of hungry claimants. They exclaimed against all party prescription, they declared that the only questions proper to be asked of a man's qualifications for office are,—is he capable, is he honest, is he faithful to the Constitution; and if these were satisfactorily answered, political differences should not weigh a feather in the scale;—they have invariably (with one exception which the "timid

at a greater rate than two per cent premium on exchange; nor shall any person or persons as agent or Attorney, or in any other capacity, do so for the benefit of said Bank or Banks; and any officers of said Bank or Banks, or other persons or persons for the benefit of said Bank or Banks, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment. The vote on this amendment was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Holder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkins, McDiarmid, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson.—21. Nays—Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bryant, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Hill, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth.—27.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill, which was decided in the negative,—yeas 24, nays 27.—The Speaker voting in the negative, making equal numbers, the bill was consequently rejected. Gen. Wilson sustained his amendments by some spirited and interesting remarks, which we are in hopes to lay before our readers.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, January 29, 1841.

We earnestly request our subscribers in this County who are indebted to us, to call and settle their accounts next (Curtis) week, as the most of them will probably be in Town. We intend to include all, in this request, and hope no man who owes us for subscription or otherwise, will feel himself excepted.

To our subscribers at a distance, many of whom are in arrears for years, we again make an urgent appeal for our just dues. They will especially oblige us by remitting immediately; they can do so in accordance with the annexed Circular of the Post Master General, and we will risk the mail.

**Circular from the Post Master General.** Remittance by Mail.—A Post Master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, it written by himself.

In most instances, we have no doubt, a failure to remit heretofore, has been the result of sheer carelessness; each man thinks the trifling amount which he owes, cannot be of any great consequence to the publisher, forgetting that our whole return for constant laborious exertion, and our dependence to meet a heavy daily expense, is upon the aggregate amount of these small sums scattered over the country. No reasonable man will expect us to furnish him a paper from year to year on a never-ending credit, when he is reminded that we have to pay cash for the labor and material necessary to print it; and no honorable man will withhold what we have fairly earned, when these facts are brought before him, particularly when he recollects that we are mainly dependent upon the honor of subscribers at a distance for payment.

We shall make out and forward our accounts, and trust that it will require no repetition of this request, to insure a prompt remittance of the amount of each one, according to the mode prescribed in the circular above.

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