

Well we were in a dreadful condition about that cousin—sometimes we'd call her "cousin," it was so delightful to claim relationship with such a perfect creature—and then we wouldn't call her cousin, for we laid a sort of trap, that if she asked, as we hoped she would, why we used not that claim by title—we had a very pretty speech made up to intimate that we desired, when manhood came, to call her by a dearer name. But the provoking little mix never seemed to notice whether we omitted her or not!

She was older than we—and her name was Eglantia.

One day, walking in the garden with the fair one, we determined to divulge the yet unspoken tale of affection, which surcharged our hearts. We were in a beautiful walk fringed with gooseberry bushes, when after the most approved fashion of romance, sinking gracefully upon one knee, in burning words we poured forth the story of our eternal love.

Eglantia calmly listened—we thought that we perceived a kind tear dimming her radiant eye—we rose, and stretched out our arms, expecting of course, that she would sink upon our breast, and murmur the gentle confession of reciprocated affection. Reader, she did not such thing.

She serenely turned and pulling a handful of green gooseberries, gravely asked, "Cousin John, what are these?" "Goose berries, my darling Eglantia!" answered cousin John. "E! them!" she replied, "goose-berries—must be good for your complaint!"

#### From the Charleston Mercury. HOW BANKS ARE GOTTEN UP.

The following views are an abstract of a part of a very excellent article in the Boston Quarterly. Men on 'Change are the last teachers to enlighten the world on Political Economy. They understand routine, but about the principles of their practice, and its moral and political bearings, they generally know nothing—care nothing—

They are so busy gathering the acorns that lie upon the ground, that they have no time to look up to the branches whence they have fallen, much less to investigate the laws of their production. If there was not specie enough in the world for the world's business, as they say, let them do business, and the world will not suffer. But it is a shallow pretence. The difficulty is, that though there is specie enough in the world, there is too little in their pockets—and an increase of the amount in the world would do them no good. Paper money which they bring in to supply the alleged deficiency does not in fact supply it, it but defers the settlement of balances—which settlement must ultimately be made in specie, and the balances being settled by the paper standard, more specie is required for the ultimate settlement, than if paper had never been issued.

Men of business want to make fortunes by buying and selling; but they have no money or property convertible into money, to buy with. They have only the faculty of buying and selling, and must get money on credit, from Capitalists or Bankers. Such credits are for the good of the community. Let the merchant who has his loan of money to pay the planter for his cotton, and depend on the sale of the cotton to cancel the loan, and if the lender limits the credit to his own account—means the loss of any will fall on the speculator and the lender (the Bank) where it should fall—but if the Bank furnishes credit, they and its means of redemption, and its cautious usury, the actual loss falls not on the speculator who had nothing to lose, nor on the Bank, but on the planter, who has given his cotton for the notes which the Bank cannot redeem. There is the evil.

Suppose the speculator could get no credit at the Bank—or cannot make enough by his sale of cotton to leave him a living profit, besides paying Bank interest. He and a host of others in a like condition, petition for a Bank charter, and obtain the privilege of issuing as much in notes as they can keep out. They pay in their Bank Capital in Stock Notes, and substituting their notes as a corporation for their notes as individuals—buy cotton with them on their own credit, and make in themselves, the characters of speculators, horse-traders and lenders. They are their own Bankers. The planter sells to them as individuals his cotton, and is paid in their Bank notes. Then if they fail in their cotton speculation, they must fail as debtors to their own Bank, and the Bank failing of course as debtors to the public—the notes they received become trash in the hands of the planter, and he has suffered a dead loss of his cotton.

Other knots of individuals seeing how, by this machinery of a Bank business can be done, and the industry of the State controlled, without real capital, petition to have a Bank too. Thus Bank after Bank mushroom-like springs up—and a deluge of Bank notes ensues. Speculation rages, fortunes are made in a day—poor clerks of yesterday are millionaires to-day—slow gains are despised—honest industry condemned—all the world rushes into gambling. But this must end. Balances must at last be paid in gold and silver—but of this there is not enough to be come at. A few fortunate cunning individuals come out of the crush with princely fortunes—the mass of active business men are just where they started; and the planters and farmers and mechanics are left in the lurch, with nothing to show for the products they have parted with. Such is the result of the paper system.

We shall in another paper, show how the working of Banks injures small dealers, and goes in after wards with some suggestions to Stockholders as to what they should require from a Board of Directors.

#### Law of Divorce in New Hampshire.—At the late session of the New Hampshire Legislature, the following provisions regulating divorces from the bonds of matrimony, among others, were enacted, and may not be without interest, if in some respects without a parallel.

"That divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall be decreed in favor of the innocent party, when the other shall be convicted of a felony and actually imposed for the same; or when the other shall become an habitual drunkard, and so continue to be for the space of three years, or having become an habitual drunkard shall so continue to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years; or when either party shall so treat the other, as seriously to injure health or endanger reason; or when the conduct of either party shall be so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other for the space of three years, or having been so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other, shall so continue to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years."

The Baltimore Republican says there are now outstanding, 75,000 dollars of the old notes of the United States Bank issued under its charter from Congress. It is thought they have chiefly been

passed or distributed, as they have almost ceased to make their appearance. It is not improbable, however, that some miserly old fellows have had a good many of them locked up, as a resort in time of need. If so, they have kept them too long.—Should it prove that they are lost, or never presented for redemption, it will be so much clear gain to the Bank; but the amount, we presume, will be a small item, in the balance against its losses.—Penitents (S. C.) Messenger.

It is said, that in a debate recently in the Illinois Legislature, on a motion to reduce the salaries of certain officers, a member observed that the Judges in that State were so poorly paid, that they were under the necessity of resorting to gambling, and horse-racing while on the circuit in order to support their families.—B.

#### THE NEW SENATE.

Annexed is a correct list of the members thus far elected to the New Senate of the United States, commencing 4th March, 1843, or who hold over from previous years. Those in Italics are Whigs.

Term expires.	Term expires.
<b>MAINE.</b>	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>
Ruel Williams 1841	W. C. Preston 1843
Gen. Evans 1847	J. C. Calhoun 1847
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	<b>GEORGIA.</b>
F. Pierce 1843	A. Cuthbert 1843
L. Woodbury 1847	J. M. Berrien 1847
<b>VERMONT.</b>	<b>ALABAMA.</b>
S. Prentiss 1843	C. C. Clay 1843
S. Phelps 1845	W. R. King 1847
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>
Rufus Choate 1843	J. Henderson 1845
L. C. Bates 1847	R. J. Walker 1847
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	<b>LOUISIANA.</b>
N. F. Dixon 1845	A. Mouton 1849
J. F. Simmons 1847	A. Barrow 1847
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	<b>TENNESSEE.</b>
Perry Smith 1843	A. O. P. Nicholson 1845
J. W. Hawting 1845	Vacancy 1847
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	<b>KENTUCKY.</b>
Silas Wright 1843	H. Clay 1843
N. P. Tallmadge 1845	Morehead 1847
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	<b>OHIO.</b>
S. L. Southard 1847	Wm. Allen 1843
Muller 1847	B. Tappan 1845
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	<b>INDIANA.</b>
J. Buchanan 1843	O. H. Smith 1843
D. W. Sturgeon 1847	A. S. White 1845
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	<b>ILLINOIS.</b>
R. H. Bayard 1845	R. M. Young 1843
F. Clayton 1847	S. M. Roberts 1847
<b>MARYLAND.</b>	<b>MISSOURI.</b>
J. L. Kerr 1843	L. F. Linn 1843
W. D. Merrick 1845	T. H. Benton 1845
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	<b>ARKANSAS.</b>
Wm. C. Rives 1845	A. H. Sevier 1845
Vacancy	W. S. Fulton 1847
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	<b>MICHIGAN.</b>
W. A. Graham 1843	A. S. Porter 1845
W. P. Mangum 1847	W. Woodbridge 1847

On the 4th Senators elected, 27 are Whigs and 22 Democrats. The three vacancies will mostly, and perhaps all, be filled by Whigs. A Whig Senator will also be elected in Tennessee, when the Legislature meets, which we believe is next fall, in place of Mr. Nicholson, Democrat, who has been temporarily appointed by the Governor as successor to Felix Grundy, deceased.

\* By appointment of Governor. Holds office till next meeting of the Legislature.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

**The President's House.**—It will be remembered, that previous to the election, the Federal party charged that the mansion of the President was furnished in an extravagant manner, and that all sorts of stanzas were told as to its splendid accommodations, and the magnificent furniture that crowded its apartments. It will also be remembered, that the friends of the Administration denied these misrepresentations, and their assertions were confirmed at the time by the evidence of Mr. Lincoln, a Federal member of Congress, who asserted on the floor of the House of Representatives that the furniture was not equivalent to the necessities for a family, such as the President of the United States should entertain. The tables now are turned, and the same Federal members who were so loud in their denunciations against the Executive, are now asking for ADDITIONAL FURNITURE to make the mansion comfortable!! The sum of \$5,250 50 is reported by Mr. Nojand, of the office of Commissioners of Public Buildings, as actually necessary to complete the furnishing of that house at the present time. So much for Federal veracity!!—*New York Standard.*

**John M. Morehead, elected Governor of North Carolina, has, (we learn from the Raleigh Register,) left his post, and gone on to Washington, "to witness the inauguration of the new President."** The people have not forgotten how lustily he declaimed last summer, against the "idleness" of the Clerks and others employed in the offices at Washington. Is he less a public servant than they are? If not, we would like to know what could be more "idle" than a visit for such a purpose? To witness the inauguration of the new President! How could he bear to look upon the splendor of such a pageant? We wonder if he was at the "People's Ball," which was free for every citizen—provided, he could pay ten dollars. Did he visit the White House, where the "old Hero" is now living "like a king," surrounded with all the trappings of "royalty"? We hope he has taken notes of what he saw, and will give the people a full account, when he comes before them again. We are particularly anxious that he should explain why, if it was wrong for Mr. Van Buren to live in the "richly furnished" White House, is it not equally so in Gen. Harrison's!—*Consolidator Republican.*

**Assumption of State Debts.**—Upon this subject we have said but little, nor do we say much now. Its bearings will be seen in Mr. Benton's speech. It is, however, a matter which the people of this State in particular ought to understand. For this reason we mention it now. The amount of State Debts due to English stockholders is about \$200,000,000; of the precise amount we do not pretend to speak, but it is certain that it will not fall short of this sum. The State of North Carolina has had no part in contracting this debt. Two years ago, she did not owe a dollar; and even now, with the exception of the \$300,000 recently given by our Legislature to the Raleigh and Gaston-Rail Road, she is free from debt. If, as the British capitalists say, that if legislators are returned to our next Congress who are "more immediately interested in these stocks," they will use every exertion to

pass a law to assume these debts. This measure is sought for by British money-dealers and by their friends in this country. They look to the next Congress and the Administration of Gen. Harrison to have this measure adopted; and Mr. Webster, the lead lawyer of the Baring & Co. in London, is the leader of the plan, and Mr. Clay his second. If the debts are assumed by Congress, how are they to be paid? From whom will the money be obtained? By taxation—from the hard working yeomanry of the country, whose daily labor scarce supports them now. From these men the money will—in part from the State of North Carolina. We ask, where is the justice in this? There is none. The people have it in their power yet to decide against it; and they should understand what will be their condition if they suffer members to be returned who will support the assumption. Let every man look to these things—let all have their eyes open and their minds fully informed on the subject. It rests with the people to say what shall be done, and not the President or his cabinet. *Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

**Delicate Reminiscence.**—Mr. Seaton, the Mayor of Washington, in welcoming Gen. Harrison to that city, said, "you, sir, were the first man to receive a blow from Gen. Jackson; the very first act of his Administration was your recall as a minister to a foreign court." But there was one very delicate incident connected with this recall, that was omitted by the Mayor—viz. Mr. Clay voted for the recall aforesaid. Mr. Seaton also adverted to Gen. Harrison's services during the war; but omitted to remind him that he reigned in the midst of it; and that Gen. Jackson took his place and covered himself with glory. This was another "blow" which the Mayor failed to relate. Such delicate matters should not be omitted in a congratulatory address. Mr. Seaton was strangely forgetful.—*N. C. Standard.*

**Episcopal Church in Texas.**—The corner stone of the first Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas, was laid on the 14th October last, in the city of Matagorda, the Rev. C. S. Ives, officiating on the occasion.

Sylvester's Reporter publishes the list of 152 Banks that have failed and swindled the community out of thirty eight millions of dollars. We do not say that this loss has fallen altogether upon those least able to bear it; but a very large proportion of it undoubtedly has. Men who labor for their daily bread and that of their families, must have suffered severely.

**Firing of Cannon.**—The great loss of human life which is constantly occurring by the imprudent or indiscreet firing of cannon, is a sad fact. The late Secretary of War, Mr. POLKETT, has prepared certain rules, the observance of which will prevent the occurrence of these accidents in future. The following are the rules, prepared by Capt. Huger of the Ordnance Board:

**ORDNANCE BOARD, March 2, 1841.**  
The accidental explosions of cannon, by which many lives and limbs are lost annually, are generally caused by fragments of the burning cartridge from a previous discharge remaining in the gun, and which are not extinguished before the next charge is inserted.

By observing the following directions, most of these accidents may be prevented.  
1. The gun should be pointed upwards, in a cart-ridge bag, made of worsted stuff or serge; the material should be entirely of wool, of a close texture, and the bag should be sewed with woollen yarn.

2. The sponge should be made of goat-hair, or sheep-skin, with the wool outwards, and it should fit the gun snugly, and fit the bore.  
3. The finger-stall is made of buckskin, or other soft leather, with a cushion stuffed with hair. The vent (touch-hole) should be stopped, by forcibly pressing this cushion upon it while the gun is being sponged and wadded. After the gun has been fired, it must be carefully sponged, to extinguish any burning remains of the cartridge. If this is done carefully with a dry sponge, it is certain to extinguish any pieces of burning flannel. The sponge should be forced down firmly against the bottom of the bore, and in this position it should be turned round two or three times in each direction. Care should be taken to use a very wet sponge. If it is slightly dampened, it may do no harm; but it is far safer to use the sponge dry, than when it contains water, for the water is squeezed out, and remains in the bottom of the bore. On inserting the next cartridge, its lower end gets thoroughly soaked, and the wet powder does not burn on discharging the piece; but is driven into the pores of the woollen stuff, and forms a kind of match, which not only retains the fire, but is with difficulty extinguished by the sponge; whereas, a dry piece of burning woollen is easily extinguished. The free use of water in sponging, is the frequent cause of accidental explosions.

If the piece flash, or the priming tube blows, it should be approached carefully. The person who approaches it should approach in front of the muzzle, to avoid being injured by the recoil, in case the piece goes off from fire remaining in the vent.

None but careful, sober men, and well instructed, should be allowed to sponge a gun, or serve the vent.

**THE EXTRA SESSION.**  
It really is wrong, the way in which the new President is treated about the extra session. He is President, he has been elected as such by the people, and has a right to be treated as such, especially by his own party. It is out of the question in them to treat him as a nullity, and to do so publicly, and in the face of the country. Now, in this whole business of the extra session, the old gentleman is treated as a cypher, and that publicly and notoriously. Mr. Clay gave directions for this extra session before he left Kentucky; he had it placed in the Governor's message, and in a legislative act for holding the State elections in April, to be ready for the extra session on the third Monday in May. He arrived at Washington, went into the Senate Chamber, and there instantly proclaimed it. He caused the necessary steps to be taken in different States to prepare for it. He held two caucuses here, and had his determination ratified by majorities in each of them. All this was public and notorious, and it was all done before Gen. HARRISON arrived here! Well, the old gentleman arrives—is informed of what was done—agrees to it of course—and posts off to Virginia, where he tells every body, friend and foe, male and female, adult and infant, that he will have an extra session, and that it shall be in the sweet and flowery month of May. While the old General is thus innocently gossiping in Virginia, what is going on here? What is revolving in Washington! All shack! New determinations on the tapis! and the extra session nearly countermanded! While the old General is telling every body in Virginia that it is to be, the question is started here whether it shall be? and the negative of the proposition seems to be predominant. Now, why this change? Simply because the signs

in the political horizon indicate majorities against a National Bank and a land revenue distribution. These two measures of Mr. Clay seem now to be in a fair way to be rejected at the extra session, and therefore the extra session is becoming, with its late calculations a very questionable measure. The indications are now against it; and Mr. Clay who was incessantly proclaiming it at the commencement of Congress, is now as silent as the grave in relation to it. With all this, we have, of course nothing to do. It belongs to the new powers to decide the question; but we protest against one thing—against PUBLICLY treating the new President as a nullity against exposing him to the ridicule of proclaiming an extra session in Virginia, while it is (being) countermanded here, and that by those who resolved upon it here while he was in Ohio.

The public may see, from this start, how things are to go—that while the old General is gratified with processions, dinners, balls, suppers, speeches, lady levees &c. &c. all the real business is conducted by a power behind the throne, &c. &c.—*Globe.*

**The Notice—The Reward.**—The National Intelligencer says that a sense of duty impelled Mr. Badger to take the place in the cabinet "to which he has been called by the distinguished citizen whom he has so essentially aided in placing in the Presidential Chair." The Federal organ has the grace to confess that Mr. Badger was rewarded for his log cabin services, and plainly tells us that a partisan of Harrison does not find any reward from a consciousness of having done his duty, but look'd to office for remuneration. To be sure, any man ought to be paid for such dirty work; but the "whigs" pretended that they were influenced by patriotic motives. It was all patriotic before, but all for the "spoils" after the election. But the Intelligencer is woefully wide from the mark in supposing that Mr. Badger "essentially aided" Harrison's election. He has some influence at soirees, dinner and tea parties, and some power over a few dependants—but he does not possess sufficient political influence over the minds of the people, to cause any man to be elected Constable in any District of North Carolina—and the man who contradicts this, where Mr. Badger is best known, violates the truth with his eyes open.—*N. C. Standard.*

#### THE GRAND PROCESSION.

The Boston Morning Post seems to be gifted with the Scotch second sight. The inauguration parade which passed before its vision in Boston, is very much like that which President Harrison had through the streets of Washington on the 4th. The description of the day however, does not fit the fourth here! The third was the bright day with us, and the swiftest evening of the Democratic Administration was of that lovely, brilliant, and serene aspect, which always betokens another morning of clear and propitious skies.

"Hung be the heavens with black," was the fact on the day of the inauguration of Federalism: clouds of vapor darkened the sky, and clouds of dust the earth, during the whole of the fourth, and it has been followed by cold, and snow, and sleet, and rain, and storm; and even heavy thunder in the midst of the icy winter which has ensued.

The pagantry in its poor keeping with such solemn accompaniments. Legions, trumpets, flags with silly mottoes—a little weaving machinery, carried about on wheels, and protected in a sort of ark, followed by such such a rout as the Boston Post describes, made up the train of the Chief Magistrate, while parading our streets to their tentatious triumph.—*Globe.*

It is said that our Whig Governor, Mr. Morehead, left his post of duty at Raleigh, and posted to Washington, to witness the inauguration on the 4th. If he was then so nervous on the subject as he was last summer, the display of the "pomp of royalty" at the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, must have made him exchange that lovely grin which he generally carries on his phiz for a most awful expression of the horrific. We have no idea he could have the nerve to witness the whole scene—being a very modest gentleman anyhow.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

The following sensible remark on the Address of the new Administration are from the Baltimore Republican:

#### THE INAUGURAL.

"Our readers have already seen the inaugural address of President Harrison; and we think that all who have had the patience to read it through, will agree with us in the opinion that it is a miserably poor production, and very different in its style and manner from the documents we have been accustomed to see from the hands of those who have preceded him in the high station he occupies. It displays throughout a degree of egotism truly disgusting, and entirely unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. A large portion of it consists of mere truisms. His remarks upon the subject of the veto power is a perfect piece of nonsense, and full of the most palpable contradictions. On the subject of Abolition he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of our State to interfere with the institutions, and internal concerns of others; and it is the only, or almost the only one respecting which he is so. On the subjects of a National Bank, the Tariff, the mode of keeping the public funds, the distribution of the public lands, our foreign relations, and others respecting which the people feel a deep and lively interest, he says nothing; or expresses himself in such a manner as to render it almost impossible to understand his meaning. His whole drift seems to be to draw attention to the Executive, the chosen chief of the public, and who depends upon the will of the people for his election, as the only source of all possible ills; and while the operations which are calculated to undermine the liberties of the people, and render them subject to the machinations of the wily and powerful, may work without attention, or create any alarm; and that the Executive may be placed beyond the reach of any regard for the feelings or interests of the people, he urges that he should be confined to a service of a single term, that the people may have no opportunity of expressing by their votes, their approbation or disapprobation of his measures.—Those who can feel satisfied with the document must be easily pleased.

**State of Decatur.**—The St. Louis Gazette mentions the probability that sometime within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Decatur. It will extend, according to that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux and Jacques rivers and include a part of the Coteau de Prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont and

New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these States taken together.



#### WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, March 19, 1841.

#### "THE DELUSION."

We find in President Harrison's Inaugural a most extraordinary admission of what is beginning to be pretty clear to a great many of those who were cheated, but what we did not expect to hear so openly acknowledged by the General himself, or his partisans yet awhile—we mean the fact that he was elected by "delusion." Hear him:

"Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a MOTIVE MAY EXIST TO KEEP UP THE DELUSION UNDER WHICH THEY MAY BE SUPPOSED TO HAVE ACTED IN RELATION TO MY PRINCIPLES AND OPINIONS."

This is the very thing the Democratic party have said; that the people were deluded, that is, according to the dictionary meaning of the word, cheated into the election of President Harrison—for saying so, we have been vehemently abused by the Whigs, and now here is the admission of the fact in the Inaugural they so much laud. The people have been deluded, not in relation to his "principles and opinions," for of these there were none exposed, but by promises of reform, economy, prosperity, and better times, which were to have followed immediately on the heels of the Whig victory. Where has the reform been practised? Where is the general prosperity—where the abundance of money and better times promised? President Harrison knows that it was all a "delusion," and a good many honest men who were deceived, are beginning to be of the same opinion.

**THE "GOLD SPOONS" AND "GOLD PLATEAU" HURDLES.**—We ask the sober consideration of those who were last summer deceived by the false statements of Whig orators, and the lying utensils of Ogile's speech about the gold spoons in the President's House, to the following extracts from proceedings of last Congress. We print them to show the people who heard these statements repeated again and again, how they were imposed upon, and gulled, so that they may judge hereafter who are to be believed and who are not.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, when the resolution which afterwards passed for appropriating \$6,000 to buy additional furniture for the President's House was under consideration:

"Mr. ALFORD moved the following substitute: "That, for furniture for the President's House, the President should be authorized to sell the gold spoons and other such furniture as he may deem extravagant and unnecessary in the President's purchase with the proceeds of the sale thereof such furniture as he may deem proper and useful."

"Mr. DENSON. I desire to be informed if there are any 'gold spoons' in the President's House?"

"Mr. LINCOLN explained that he did not know there were any such articles as gold spoons among the President's furniture.

Mr. Lincoln is a distinguished Whig from Massachusetts; and is the same gentleman who put the seal of contradiction on Ogile's contemptible lying speech when it was delivered. He here says there are no such articles as "gold spoons" among the President's furniture. In addition to this the following certificate from the Commissioner of Public Buildings was read in the House:

"I do hereby certify that a large elegant gilt plateau used in the above extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, taken by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, March 24, 1825, is the same which is now in use at the President's House, and that no other has been purchased for the House since that date. I do also certify that it appears from the inventory of furniture in the President's House taken by the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Public Buildings on the 3d of March, 1830, by order of President Jackson, there were twelve dozen silver-gilt desert knives and forks, three dozen silver-gilt desert spoons, and seventy-one silver-gilt tea-spoons, and I do further certify that no gold or silver gilt knives, or forks, or spoons, or plate of any description has been purchased for the President's House since Mr. Van Buren became the Chief Magistrate of the nation."  
—W. NOLAND, C. P. B.

Here then is the whole truth, and here ends the gold spoon humbug. It was impudently planned, and boldly maintained by the Whig speech-makers till after the election. This election which was fabricated to influence is over, and its effect, if it had any, has been produced, but surely it becomes all who were cheated by it, and other contemptible fabrications of a like character, to reflect soberly in their second thought now that the violence of an excited contest has passed away. They ought to ask themselves how much credit should hereafter be given to the statements of men who have played them so false in the past. They were humbugged by stories about the President's furniture, the Census, and many other things; and they were gulled with promises of economy, reform, prosperity and flows of money. The statements are now proven to be false, and the promises—let every man answer himself how they have been fulfilled.

**Profession and Practice.**—There is nothing against which the Federal party have been accustomed to exclaim more violently—nothing which they have affected to condemn with greater indignation than the appointment of members of Congress to office. Gen. Harrison himself took occasion to express his disapprobation of the practice last summer, and all his leading prints then agreed that it was monstrous—an abuse which the pure old patriot would reform if he got into power.—Well, this was their doctrine before the election, now let us see what has been their practice since. Out of the six members of the new Cabinet, four were taken from Congress; Webster and Crit-