reasond; aml after being bathed and clothed, he fore hand-no reasons to be given to the people, went out, as usual, to take his airing before break-fast. Yesterday and to day, he has showed some matters." to be presented to them. This shows remaining symptoms of a cold, and has not been that there was a consultation about the propriety so well as before the attack, but he has played of giving reasons—the propriety of letting the about the house, and been out as usual, and has people know what they were called to hold spebeen incomparably better than he was after any coal elections for, and what Congress was called former strack; and on neither of these occasions, together in May for; and that it was determined did the means used afford him anything like as at this consultation, to give no such information! apas ly relief as the cold water d d upon this occa. So we go! The people called out to vete in the E. ALLEN.

Buston, April 2, 1838. 64, Elliott St. The foregoing statement being published in a Boston paper, led to the following experiment, and also the cure made in Rochester, an account of which we published last week :

Sen: In October, 1888, myself, wife and little daughter, then nearly three years old, took a journey of about thirty miles, to spend a week in the country. From exposure or improper diet, or b th, the little girl was attacked with the Croup, the third right from home. She aroused her mother from sleep, by hugging her around the neck. She could not speak, and it was with extreme difficulty that she could breathe. I sprang from the bed and hastened for a tub, and pail of cold water. I stripped her and placed her in the tub, and poured the water on her freely. We then took her into bed and commenced rubbing her briskly with flunnels and gave her cold water to drink. She became bett r rapidly, and within one hour, we were quietly asleep again. In the morning, our little girl received her usual bath, and has continued well to the present time.

WILLIAM WHEELER. Boston, March 20, 1840.

If such simple means as these will so promptly cure the croup, that dreadful disease is disarmed of its terrors. We hope the Faculty will carefully There are two columns of this superfluous matterexamine this matter. We need not ask parents to year hurried to the grave by this tearful, sudden, and violent disease. And we might pertmently ask, shoulders, in excessively had taste-enforcing noth-

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

consulted in the affairs of Government, or whether

policy, or any set of measures, was put in issue by that induced him to furnish so liberal a supply of the victoriou- party.

which, during three menths, the victorious party peremptorily refused to show their hand, or to

Prestocut eject, the jargest one ever delivered, and of the last fourth of March. not a word in it to give a glimpse of the course of the new Administration in relation to a single question, loreign or domestic, water occupies the attent not the country.

to vote on at these elections, or what it is that their as briefly as possible. Representatives are to vote on when they meet It is the most ill written public document we ever together at the extraordinary Session in May.

to be their part in line to come.

called upon to do when they together in May. In which it was no longer necessary to keep up. a tree country, where liberty of speech, liberty of The fourth paragraph exemplifies what is meant the press, freedom of voting, with responsibility by "confusion worse confounded." Take the first to the representative, and the right of instruction sentence :- " The broad foundation upon which our in the constituent, prevails, certainly it was time. Constitution rests being the people-a breath of in calling these straordinary session, to lift the veil, theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, to cease the mystery, to quit the darkness, and change, or modify it,"-(the Constitution?) "it emit one ray of light, for the information of the can be assigned to none of the great divisions of people. Nothing of this is done. The proclama Government but to that (what? that divisions!) of tion for the called session is durk, is stient, is mys- Democracy." Whenever we have seen the phrase terious, and studiously so, upon all the objects of " in other words," we have invariably found it a its meeting. Its words are: " Sundry important | laborious task to endeavor to understand what the and weighty matters, principally growing out of previous "words" were about. It is with this the condition of the revenue and finances of the coun phrase that this part of the Inaugural terminates. try, appears to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual citizen, we are told that "he claims them because session," &c. This is all that the proclamation he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Alsave in relation to the business which the extraor- mighty hand as" (fashioned) "the rest of his spedinary session of Congress is called. What more cies, and" (because he is) "entitled to a full share vague and undefinite than this? "Sundry import of the blessings with which he has endowed them." tant and weighty matters." Why not name them? (What? them species!) Why does this State paper, signed by President Harrison, and countersigned by Secretary Webs- better than the instrument through which it is sent ter commence with the most insignificant and com- forth. The Government is to be restored to its mon place word in the Euglish language? Com- pristing health and vigor. The President "reterminates ! " Recense" and finances" are tau- no circumstances, will be consent to serve a second toligical. The both mean the same thing. They term. both mean the meme-the aunual income of the Government. The only point stated, then, is the revenue; and here two magnities immediately suggest-themselves to the much. First : Are the five millions of Tressury notes which were granted by the late Congress, in addition to the accruing revenge, month sent to last the new Adminstration till September, when Congress could come together without inconvenience, and the called session run into the stated one, and save bulf the expense? Secondly: Is the Treasury to be emptied by a distribution bill, and they filled by a tariff bill ! These are questions which will occupy the public mind, but which cannot find their solution untill Congress

We say that the proclamation is studiously dark on the objects of this called session; and we prove it by the contents of a letter which contains the internal evidence of its own authenticity. The New York Journal of Commerce confains a letter from Washington writted the day before the proclan ation - written on the 16th inst - the proclama - forced to assume the duty. How it performs it, tion leng on the 17th-which says: "The proc amation for the extra session will not as was supposed, set forth the reasons of the call. I conjecture that it will speak merely in the formal man-Det, 'OF GRAVES D WEIGHTS MATTERS.'" Here the baracter of the proclamation is discovered be. esting parts of General Harrison's Inaugural speech,

meets.

dark-to follow blindfold a cabinet, and President, and a leader in Congress, whose principles, systems and measures are unknown, and unknowable!

THE INAUGURAL.

The following remarks upon Harrison's Inaugural Address are taken from the Boston Courier, the editor of which has adhered to the principles of the old Federal party, with a degree of honesty and constancy not surpassed by any other individual:

"If Gen. Harrison honestly intends, as we have no doubt he does, to reform many of the abuses inroduced into the administration by his two immediate predecessors-which abuses are the practical effects of Mr. Jefferson's doctrines-we advise him (for even we have a right to offer him advice) to orget Mr. Jefferson as quick as possible. We do not know of a single exceptional act of General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, which was not a mere carrying out in practice what Mr. Jefferson justified in theory, and would have performed, if he had been bold enough to meet the public indignation, which he foresaw such an attempt would provoke.

"We should have been better pleased with the Address if the President had omitted all-yes, ALLthat he has introduced about Greece, and Rome, and Switzerland, and all other ancient or modern Governments and countries, except our own .not of a character to arouse opposition, or to engive beed to it. How many children are every courage prejudice, or to provoke ridicule; but, to use a common phrase, lugged in by the head and how many are destroyed by the means used to ing, illustrating nothing, proving nothing. As a literary composition, we confess we are sadly disappointed with the Address. It is no better than some other public documents, with which our Whig critics have made themselves merry. And this, we apprehend, is the consequence of the President's willingness to follow a most permicious example, and make an Address that should equal in length It is time for the people of the United States to the Addresses of his predecessors." If he had said begin to inquire whether they are to be any longer nothing but what was pertinent to the occasion, without attempting any rhetorical flourishes, ho they are to be led blindfold from one measure to would have given us a few grains of wheat without another until they know not where they are to end- these five bushels of chaff. But, after all, as there We have just had a Presidential election, in are some hungry enough to feed on chaff, it was which no principle was declared, or any system of perhaps a provident disposition in the old General We have just had a session of Congress, in small quantity of wheat."

"No "predecessor" ever set such an example of commit themselves on a single principle, measure, "lengthiness" is an Inaugural Address. Jefferson's or system, or even to indicate the substitute for the was not more than an ordinacy newspaper column-Independent Treasury, which they propose to Jackson's still shorter. Mr. Van Buren's was the longwas not half the length of the interminable dissertation

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

Our Review of the Inaugural .- The Inaugural Address of General Harrison was brought to this And now we have a called session of Congress, city on Thursday night, and laid before the good involving no less that ten special elections, in which citizens thereof, by all the daily papers, at an early the people are not informed what it is that they are hour the next morning. We propose reviewing it

had the misfortune to peruse. Trany these are new scenes in the history of our the words badly chosen and badly placed. It is not country; and such as distinctly a mounce to the style of a vigorous intellect, or that of a clear people that they are to be governed, and not to go- and well organized mind. If it is to be characteregn' that hereafter they are to follow, and not to rized at all, the epithet of confusedness may be lead the Government! that submission and acquire better used for that purpose than any other. The escence, passive o'adience, and non resistance, is exordium, or beginning of the Address, is so vilely written that we had greatly difficulty in getting at If ever there was an occasion upon earth in a right understanding of its merits. The accordwhich the people ought to have been informed what puragraph, about the "remark" of "a virtuous, the extra session was called for-what the toil and and indignant Roman," made "upwards of two expense of ten special elections was to be incurred, thousand years since," is a striking piece " of twat-Lit - this is the occasion. An election without a tle; and the third, in which we are told that "it principle -- a session of Congress without a declared may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up measure—an Inaugural without a point—and, we the delusion under which they (the people) may be that and a Calmet without committal to any supposed to have acted in relation to my principles thing; outh this chaos of policy before them, cer- and opinions "-is undignified and unworthy of tamly t a people were entitled to know what they "the chief Magistrate of this glorious Republic." were voting about when voting for Representatives. It would seem to intimate that the people had been in April, and what these Representatives would be juggled, and that a a "delusion" had existed

On the subject of the privileges of an American

The tone, however, of this document, is much mence with a word with which a grocar's account news" his pledge, " heretofore" given, that, under

From the Pennsulvanian, of March 10.

THE INAUGURAL. We have waited with a good deal of interest for the comments of our friends of the Whig corps editorial, upon this learned and amusing production. It has been said that Chevy Chase might have passed into a mere memory but for the genius and taste of Addison; and the world has a right to expect that the achievements of a hero, whether with plume or pen, shall not sink to oblivion for the want of eulogy from his admirers. But it would seem to a great extent, as if the numerous cares of their novel position have not yet permitted the main body of the friends of the President fully to indulge their critical acumen in developing the beauties of the Inaugural. A few voices have faintly spoken, but as vot not much to the purpose, The neutral press, however, less ungrossed, but less perceptive of official excellence, has been our readers may judge by the extract which we translate from the Courrier des Etats Unis of the

From the Courrier des Etats Univ. We give below a translation of the most interto us to be worth the trouble.

men, that before proceeding, we think it right to to in a very satisfactory manner. protest once more, not only our independence of The Message contains some irrelevant matter, gentleman, of most trank and open disposition, do not think it a model either of taste or style. and full of the best intentions in the world. But while we render this homage to the man, we hold ourselves not the less bound to judge of his pro publication of Harrison's loaugural is from the duction by its intrinsic merits, and to declare our Ohio Statesman. It will be seen that his frien s

Four great questions have agitated and divided a source. But hear the Statesman:—New York this country for some time past. These the Whig Standard. party have inscribed on their banners, and under them they have achieved the victory of their can didate. They have reference, 1st, to the restoration of the currency, and the safe-keeping of the public money by other institutions than the Sub-Treasuries; 2d, to the creation of a National Bank; 3d, the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds among the States; 4th, the assump. They pointed out passages which they declared tion of the State debts by the General Government on certain terms.

Of course it was to be expected, that in an address intended to explain the principles and future policy of his administration, we should find the President giving his views on each of these topics. But we are disappointed; to the three last be makes not the slightest allusion, and contents him self us to the first with a simple repetition of the harshest and weakest criticisms on the system of

his predecessors. We are not ourselves partisans of the opinions. announced first by General Jackson, and adopted in part by Mr. Van Buren, that the corrency of We regard this notion as not less extravagant than tellic circulation, if indeed there are any such rethe peeple, is to demonstrate more ingenuity of people will make their own comments." argumentation than correctness of judgment.

With the exception of a lew unfortunate expres sions, thrown out in passing, upon this vitally important subject, the new President keeps silence on all the great topics of national policy. He ways not a word about the contested frontier between Maine and the British possessions-not a word about the McLeod affair. He alludes, it is true to his want of knowledge as to the state of pending negotiations; but certainly there are principles obviously involved in them, which are permanent and inviolable, and upon these, whatever may be the facts, his opinions would be full of interest. In full view of the dangers which threaten the United States, and which for a month post have directed the attention of every man in and out of Congress to the necessities of national defence, the new President says not a word on the subject of defence, but rests his hopes of peace on the amiable disposition of the Queen of England. Really, this smacks a little too much of that unsuspecious good nature. (bon hommie.) which is not niways a sale guide in athers of state.

part of the andress cannot full to secure ! Gen. Harrison the praise of personal distinterested. ness; it is that to which he makes so summary a disposition of his official prerogatives. It offirms Harrison accordingly declares: 1-that he will not consent to be re-elected; 2-that he renounces almost entirely the veto power, which the Constitution confers upon him, but which in his view savors too much of dictatorship; 3-that he will never displace a Secretary of the Treasury, without reporting the reasons to Congress; 4 - that he will not only tolerate, but encourage the independeut censorship of the press upon his administration ; and 5-that he will leave to Congress the entire charge of the public moneys, under the conviction that the farther they are removed from his control, the more republican will be the arrange-

It would hardly be possible to make a hecatomb with more cheerfulness of the powers of his station. So ample is the requesiation as alm at to persuade one that the good General, in his competition with Mr. Van Buren, had no persupal aspirations beyond the Presidential mightenp and pil lows. Such disinterestedness is unequivocally Ro

And this reminds us, that General Harrison in his harangue speaks five or six times of Rome, twice of Athens, once of Gaul, Egypt, Asin, Seythia, Scandinavia, the Capitel of the Roman Emperor, three times of the Consuls, once of Octavius, Antony, Brutus, Curtius, Dacius, Camil lus, the Scipios, three times of Casar, and twice of a Roman Knight whose name he does not mention.

The Romans, to refer to them-once more, have said, "habemus facetum consulem"-" ours is a merry consul;" the Americans may say, "our President knows his geography, and history "-at least his ancient, for he says in one place that the independence and union of the Republics of Swit zerland have never been disturbed, a remark which shows him not to have read the very latest news drawn, a rule which must prevail, if the country is from that country.

From the Journal of Commerce, of March 6,

sident Harrison is a document perfectly unique in about the difference in candidates "before and its character; no one can doubt that it was written after an election." by "Old Tip" himself. There is less directoess in some of his paragraphs toon we should have that raised him [the President] to power," was alexpected from a Western man; but not less, per together dependent man "the speak principle." of public poincy he has not even alluded. He has the spals than "can be acc monodated" with the developed principles rather than mensures. He sleederest patiances of Executive patronage," says nothing about a National Bank, the Tariff, or 3. That it "would be manifest injustice to those the Public Lands, and presents no plan for the who have suffered so long and so much, to be excustody of the public money. He avows a pacific cluded to accommodate or gratify them " - that is, policy as it respects foreign powers, and a desire those who were sidemaly told before the election for the abatement of party and sectional strites at that they should not be touched for opinion's sake nome. He gives, obliquely, a slap at the Aboit to make room fir the party that denounced spoilspoints, and intimates an opinion that the Abdition hunting as the curse and rum of the Government. of slavery in the District of Columbia, without the tutional power of Congress.

for re election. The veto power he thinks has gamzation."

pronounced on the 4th inst. We have not trans- | been greatly abused by some of his predecessors, ated the entire document, because in the first and also the appointing power, and Executive place it is extremely long, and in the second—we Patronage. He points out the absurdity of a say it in all frankness—because it has not appeared purely idetallic currency, and shows that it is the hand maid of aristocracy, and not of republicanism. It is so uncommon in this country to express a Our Indian relations, and those of the individual conscientious opinion upon political measures or States with the General Government, are alluded

party attachment, but our personal regard for as it seems to us, and we are not pleased, in such a General Harrison. We consider him a noble of document, with so many historical allosions. We

Supposed Houx .- The following notice of the conviction that no Presidential address was ever at Concumati insisted that the publication made by weaker or more grotesque, or embodied fewer ideas the Statesman was a hoax. They could not believe that such a document could assue from such

· Harrison's Inaugural.-Having thrown this extra ridinary document of the eider Brutus, and of the Curtit and Decu '- of Camillus and the Sci, non' of Octavios' - and Anthony,' before the world in advance of the tazy Whig stablish ments of this city, the whole tribe of Federalists declared upon honor that it was a fraud, or hoax. carried the hoax upon their face. Many of them went so far as to make five dollar bets that it was not the real, genuine, pure and unadulterated thing itself. The Journal lolks stood aghast over it, and were afraid to touch the horrible fraud on Old Tip. Such a thing as that, the Inaugural of Old Tip! It is a trick of the Ohio Statesman -- some of Medway's schemes to play a trick on us. Why, says one, look at the egotism of the think; no modest old soldier would write such stuff about his own services in the field! Why, says another, look at the paragraph about the District of Co lumbia-there is no sense in it. Why there is no sense in any of it, cries another-did you ever the United States should be exclosively metallic. see so long a document with so few ideas? Another made the full discovery that it was a hoax that which would sustain the present system of because old Tip's name was not to it, forgetting banking. It is true, that credit has been the ruin that the Presidents never put their names to their of this country; but it was credit misunderstood Inaugurals. 'I,' 'I,' says another, 'runs all and pushed to extremity. A thousand good things through it, in violation of all propriety-oh, its a may be said in reply to the preachers of a purely me- hoax-a disgraceful hoax.' A Whig of a little more shrewdness than the rest, cried out, 'I would give maining. But to combat this system, as General fifty dollars if it was a hosz.' And we can speak Harrison does, on the ground that it would favor for hosts of others 67 they would give fifty dolgreat inequalities of fortune, incilitate usury, and lars, yes, five times fifty, if it were all a hoax! destroy generosity and nobility of scattment among But there it is, spread before the world-and the

> A striking instance of the facility with which legislators can imagine or invent a pressing public emand for the commodity of their wisdom, is given by Senator Tappan, of Onio, in his admirable speech on the Bill to re-charter the Banks of the District of Columbia. There are some 50,000 people in the Districts and petitions for the recharter of the Banks had been sent to the Secute, signed, in all, by 200 citizens. On the strength of this the Whig Senators said, and probably believed, that the people of the District were in universal and extreme distress, by reason of not having one Banks, and that the Senate was called upon by the voice of a groaning, suffering community to fly to their relief by according the petitions of the said 200 out of 50 000 of the inhabitants, to have the special privilege of making paper money. It is not the hell instance of a few interested persons frightening an assembly of grave men, and by dint of loud bawling, passing themseives off as the community .- Charleston Mercury.

* PROSCRIPTION PROSCRIEED.

One of the Federal journals of this city buts that the Presidency as heretolore exercised, has forth the following notice, side by side, in adjoinbeen tending rapidly to monarchy, by permitting ing columns with the President's proclamation its incumbent to enjoy too long the perdous sweets calling Congress. We take it, therefore, as a of power, by the control it allowed him over sub quasi proclamation, the summon to spoils hunters orderate officers, and finally by uniting in his hands into the electioneering arena, to usual the objects the possession of the purse and sword. General of the principal, by bringing a suitable Congress

From the Madisonian.

"A WORD TO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE." "We have noticed, within the last week, and

more within the last typ or three days, no small assatisfaction, that so little is done by the Presitent and Cabinet in deciding upon new appoint ments. We take upon us to say-waith with patrence. It is too so in to begin to suspect, now that General Harris n and his advisers are fairly in their seats, that they have forgotten the history that out their there. We assure all whom it mey concern, that there is no reason for it. Can it for a moment be supposed that the President would thent to put in peril that vast organization that as raised him to power and saved the country?

We sympathize sincerely in that universal public distress brought upon the country by misrule, which has made it convenient and desirable for many more to enjoy even the slenderest pittances of Executive patronage, than can be accommoda-

We believe, as a matter of common justice, that they who have fought long and hard, at great sacrifice, to redeem the country, now that it is redeemed, are fairly entitled first to be considered a the bestowment of office, other things being equal, and that they who, while in other, evinced desire by their efforts to maintain that ruinous and destructive regime, and used their influence to that and, are so far from having the slightest ciam to be confirmed in their places, that it would be marriest injustice for those who have suffered so long and so much to be excluded to accommodate or gratify them.

" Here, we think, is a distinction that must be to be saved from a total dishanding of parties, and an entire reorganization."

There are sev ral striking confessions in this The Message. - The Langural Message of Pre- which confirm the remark of a Roman Consul 1 It is confessed that "the reat organization

haps, than wisdom dictated at the very outset of 2. It is confessed that many more were taught his Administration. To several prominent points to expect "convenient and desirable" relief from

4. In face of the year of the new President at consent of its inhabitants, is not within the cousts. Fredericks a z, that he would be the President of the marra, and not of a party, it is proclaimed He expresses his opposition to long periods of that a distinction must be made-a rule which service in high stations, and declares his determine must prevail, if the country is to be saved from a ation, under no circumstances, to be a candidate total disharding of paries, and air entire reor-

5. And finally the public is informed that "a transfer of patronage follows a change of Administration as regularly as night the day;" that no man could be made President, except on that condition; and that "IT IS A PART OF THE COMPACE" in the present case.

What a comment this, upon the cry of proserie ion against the late Democratic Adu which neither in Congress, nor in the Executive offices, during the twelve years, brought the party in the majority to an equality with that of the minority, as regards the number of offices held by each .- Globe.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. O.: Friday, April 2, 1841.

"HARRISON AND REFORM" We do not intend that the flag-mottes and catch-words

of last sammer shall be soon forgotten by the humbug. gers hereabouts, and while their cry of " Harrison and Reform" is yet fresh in the memory of every man, we have a word to say of its practice both in our Legish. ture, and in Congress, since the hard cider banner has been triumphant. "Give us but the power," mid the coon-skin patriots in their electioneering harangues, and we will put a speedy stop to all manner of extravagance—to the expenditure of public money for fine furniture, &c." Every Harrison candidate in the State from the modest Governor down to his humblest admirer, spouted most vigorously from their pouket copies of Ogle's speech against soap and candles, towels and dish-rags; -they thought it most monstrous that such things should be turnished for Mr. Van Buren. Their leader in this oncompromising warfare against domestic appurtenances, the honorable Mr Jno. M. Morehead himself-a very proper leader by the way, in such a cause-at Litaker's muster ground in this County, and probably every where else in his rounds, held forth in a strain as long as the ancient covenanters used to-fully four mortal hours-in descarting on the waste of public money, the extravagence of Mr. Van Buren, and the use of soap, towels, candles, wash bowls, dish-raps, and other things; -he thought it all outrageous-most outrageous, and was particularly horrified that the dish-rags should have been " hemined " But mark the and of all these boly horrors of ex ravagance!- Not live months after their election, this man's supporters ro to the Legislature, and vote four thousand dellers of the public money to turnish the Governor's firms for the reception of his log-cabin Excellency, and be accepts the lavish appropriation, and considers it all perfectly proper .- This was the actual " Reform " of the Whiggies at Raleigh.-Let us take a glance next at their work in Washington. When Gen. Harrison reached that City just before his Inauguration to the Presidency, one of the first things he did was to visit the "White House"-the President's residence called by the slang orators last year, the "Palece." He wert through the roome, and after examining their furniture ared that it was insufficient to acco family comfortably, and demanded more. Here from Gen Harrison himself, let it be marked, was the declaration that the " Palace " and " splendid furniture" for which Mr. Van Buren had been so abused by his partisans, was actually not sufficiently comfortabe to accommodate the family of a " North Bend Farmer" and "log-cabin" man !- It follows then, that the coonskin speech-makers have either told what was false, in saying that the house was extravagantly furnished, or they have practised a fraud in representing Gep. Harrison as a plain farmer-like log cabin man .- They can choose either horn. But after Gen, Harrison said the house would not do as it was, the list of additional furniture, which we intely published, was made out under his inspection, and Congress voted six thousand dollars to pay for it. So that he now has every article of furniture which Mr. Van Buren had, and six thousand . dollars worth besides. This is the first specimen of Harrison and Morehesi

reform, and to this we add that the country is now enjoying the prosperity and "better times" promised to tail place as soon as "Old Trp " should be elected. Huzzs for " Harrison and Reform !"

Elections of Representatives for next Congress. -The call of an extraordinary session of Congress has created the necessity for special elections at an early day in many of the States where the regular elections do not come on until summer. The following States elect, the terms of their Representatives having expired on the 3rd of March :

	Virginia,			21	Representatives.
	North Carolin	na,		1.3	
	Tennessee,		145	13	44
	Alubama,			5	
Į.	Messissippi,	*		2	44
1	Kentucky,		v.	13	**
	Indiana,	œ		7	94
	Illinois,	-		3	4.6
	Maryland,			9	44
	Connecticut,		*(- 6	-66
	Rhode Island			2	- 11
	Missouri,			5	4.6

Of these only Virginia and Connecticut have heretofore held their elections in April, - Kentucky last winter made a provision, in anticipation of the Extra Session of Congress, for electing in time. In all the rest, we believe, the Governors will have to order special elections for the emergency, except in Mississippi, which will not be represented. her Constitution containing no provision to meet

Of the 149 members alrealy elected by the other fifteen States, 84 are Federal Whigs, an 165

President Harrison's Inaugural .- For several weeks past, we have been giving extracts from many able papers neutral, Whig, and Democratic. to show the opinion generally of the press in relation to that singularly verbose, vapid, point-nopoint production, which is already rapidly passing away to the receptacle of things not worth preserving. After this week, we shall not trouble our readers with any thing further concerning the Inaugural.