

after Egypt had been distracted by civil wars, and then subdued by the Persians; calamities quite sufficient to account for the disappearance of such highly artificial cultivation as that of the vine must have been in Egypt. His statement is most probably correct, if it is limited to the period when Herodotus wrote; and thus viewed, it becomes important evidence for the superior antiquity, both of the Nile and the Egyptian monuments.—*Taylor's Natural History on Sicily.*

From the Globe.

The following correspondence between the late President and Governor Reynolds, has been politely placed in our hands by Gov. Miller, of Missouri, with permission to publish it. The address of the Legislature, and proceedings of the members in Convention, by which they presented the name of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for re-election, have already appeared in the Globe.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
City of Jefferson, (Mo.) Feb. 18, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed address.

On the part of the State of Missouri—a State which has been free from the delusions that have brought your opponent into power, and which, in the hour of peril, has nobly sustained her Democratic faith—I feel honored in being selected to offer you this tribute of unabated confidence in the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism that have marked your administration.

With sentiments of high regard,  
I have the honor to be, etc.,

TH. REYNOLDS,  
Governor of Missouri.

To his Excellency, M. VAN BUREN,  
President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1841.

To his Excellency, Gov. REYNOLDS,  
SIR: Your friendly letter, accompanied by an address from the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, came to my hands yesterday.

I shall not attempt to disguise the great satisfaction I have derived from this honorable testimonial of respect and regard, rendered doubly valuable from the source whence it proceeded. Coming, as it obviously does, from the hearts of its authors, you may be assured it appeals directly to my own. It is given at a period when its motives cannot be misinterpreted, and conveys the feelings of a majority of the Representatives of a State second to none in this Union in the integrity of its political principles, its present prosperity, and future prospects.

No where has a strict and invariable adherence to the great principles of free government been attended with more beneficial consequences than in the State of Missouri. Founding her political faith on the simple, self-deceiving doctrine of the great apostle of liberty, and firmly resisting all the delusive seductions of systems which have only resulted in a sudden, evanescent prosperity, as suddenly followed by disasters and ruin, the inhabitants of Missouri have steadily pursued their course through all the vicissitudes of conflicting parties and antagonistic principles, without despondency and without compromise, thus securing the uniform ascendancy of Democratic men, as well as the adoption of Democratic measures in her councils, from the period of her admission into the Union until the present time.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassing encumbrance of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources remain uncaptured by the chains of dependence, her credit remains unimpaired, and her means are fully adequate to all her wants, without the infliction of new burdens on her citizens, or the anticipation of future resources to meet the present exigencies. With a mixed currency, composed of a well balanced and harmonious operation of the standard of value and its paper representative, the latter always redeemable on demand, with light taxes and no necessity for increasing them, and with a population extensively agricultural and mechanical—wise enough to know that industry, frugality, and temperance, are the only true sources of public and private prosperity, the only safeguards of Republican principle—the State of Missouri presents at this moment a most striking example of the wisdom and efficacy of the Democratic policy when steadily maintained, without the occasional interference of a counteracting influence, interrupting its salutary course, and sowing the seeds of difficulties which occupy years to overcome. Should the friends of Democratic principles wish to point out to the world an example of the results of their steady and practical application to the Government of mankind, they may turn to Missouri with gratification and triumph.

The legislative address which you have conveyed to me in such obliging terms, and most especially the resolutions subsequently adopted by the members in convention, speak of me, in connection with the next Presidential election, in a way which makes a more particular notice of the subjects, on my part, consonant with that unreserved communication of my opinions and wishes in relation to public affairs which I have always maintained with my political friends.

Having for years been increasingly assailed with the imputations of intriguing for the Presidency, I felt it my duty to set myself right, as well as to those by whom such imputations were made, by putting these charges to the test, by declaring, in the face of my fellow citizens, that I had neither sought the aid, nor sought the support, of any man for their high and responsible station, unless my frank replies to the inquiries of my countrymen in relation to public measures and political principles, together with my constant and sincere efforts to make myself worthy of their regard and confidence were held to be that construction.

For the truth of that declaration, I appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the then recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union who had distinguished me by their preference—and to my personal correspondents and friends, not excepting the very considerable number of persons once my intimate associates, who, in the fluctuations of politics, had been converted into opponents. I affirm that in none of these classes or in any other, was there a man who could truly say that I had solicited his political support, or with whom I had entered, or had sought to enter, into any arrangement to bring about the nomination I had then received, or to secure my elevation to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union. I took occasion to add, that I trusted I should be excused by the liberal minded of all parties for thus speaking of my own course of conduct in reference to a point on which I had been so frequently assailed, and had hitherto continued silent, most especially as I alone could answer for it, in relation to all my countrymen, though thousands would be ready to answer for themselves.

The result of this appeal was such as might con-

idently be expected from the truth in which it was founded; and not a voice was heard in contravention of the position I had assumed. It did not, however, relieve me from the assaults of my opponents; and in this I was not disappointed; for I had sufficient experience in such matters to satisfy me that, as long as I continued to merit the confidence of my friends, I should receive the condemnation of my foes, and that few political men are praised by the latter until they are about abandoning the former. It however compelled them to change their position, and adopt new weapons of warfare.

The feelings and principles by which my conduct was then regulated, will also guide it in the future; and my friends may rest assured that I will never place it out of my power to repeat, with perfect truth, the declaration I at that time felt myself called on to make.

I did not on that occasion, nor do I now, profess to be indifferent to a station to which every citizen of the United States may aspire, by just and honorable means, without in the least interfering with the rights of others, because I did not then, nor do I now, cherish such a feeling. To make myself worthy of the office of Chief Magistrate of the most powerful confederation of States that ever existed, and to occupy the highest station among men, if it could be gained without the sacrifice of my principles or my integrity, was, on the contrary, the object of my most earnest desire, as it may properly be that of every worthy member of this great community, where no man is precluded from obtaining the highest honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens.

The present occasion seems to me one which not only justifies but renders it incumbent on me to express myself with that perfect frankness, by which communications of this kind between friends and brethren of the same principles, should, in my opinion, always be characterized. I will, therefore, with your permission, proceed to state my sentiments on this last head a little more at large.

That I am deeply and gratefully impressed with the zeal and consistency of that regard and confidence, so fully manifested by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as well as by many others of my fellow citizens in various other portions of the Union, under circumstances apparently so discouraging, you cannot doubt for a moment. It is on the contrary, in the unfeigned respect I cherish for those who have offered me these testimonials of continued attachment, and I find the strongest motives to meet them at the threshold, by a free and frank expression of my views and feelings on the subject, indicated in these declarations of my friends.

I beg you, therefore, to believe me when I inform you that the personal interest which I feel in the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency, is restricted to a consideration of the ultimate influence it may have on the final success of those great principles on which I have earnestly labored to administer this Government—which I have ever believed, and still believe, essential to the freedom and happiness of our common country, and with which I have always been content to stand or fall.

Although I might never feel myself at liberty to shrink from any and every responsibility which it may please the Democracy of the United States to impose on me, and which is consistent with the respect due to the people on account of the high station I have held by their choice, I should, nevertheless, be not merely as well, but better, satisfied at seeing those great objects accomplished under the auspices of some one of the numerous names to be found in the ranks of Democracy, whose talents, character, and services, though they richly merit, have not yet received, the highest rewards of the people.

My political friends every where will, I hope and believe, do me the justice to regard this declaration, made in the fulness of a grateful heart, as indicating with absolute sincerity the feelings by which I am actuated. They are made upon a consideration of the subject, so full and so mature as to exempt the views and opinions they express, as far as belongs to human determination, from all liability to change. No one can expect or should desire to be always in office under a Government and institutions like ours; and I have enjoyed that privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition.

With regard to that vital consideration, which, in the estimation of a well organized mind and an honest heart, will always be more deep and impressive than the mere trappings of office—I mean the consciousness of rectitude of purpose and the estimation of friends—I think I cannot be mistaken in believing that I could, under no circumstances, hope to do better. If, therefore, there be any political supporters who are or may hereafter be induced by any consideration personal to myself, by a respect to my feelings under a supposition that they may have been wounded or embittered by a defeat incurred in defence of their principles, to bring me forward again as a candidate for re-election, I beg them, in justice to myself to dismiss all such motives from their minds. I cherish no such feelings, and require no new proofs of the confidence and good will of those who have sustained me in success and rallied round me in defeat. The circumstances under which the Democracy of my native country, of my native State, and of the sister States, have raised me from the first to the last step of advancement, the opportunities they have afforded me to exemplify to the world the principles by which I have been governed, and the indomitable spirit with which they have sustained me in the late struggle to baffle the exertions and appliances of selfish and political interests combined against me, and against the measures which I have uniformly advocated, and in part succeeded in establishing, have imposed upon me an obligation lasting as life, and leaving on my heart a debt of gratitude I can never discharge.

It will be time enough hereafter for the Democracy to designate its candidate. It is not to be disguised that feelings of personal kindness towards myself, and for which I cannot be too grateful, have been among the motives for thus early designating me for the station from which I have just retired. This feeling constitutes a dangerous ingredient in political operations, and from no one could an attempt to check it proceed more properly than from myself. Preparations for the next Presidential election, are not on this occasion, and at this crisis, liable to the ordinary objection of prejudging the conduct of the incumbent for the time being, inasmuch as he will, at all events retire at the expiration of the constitutional term.

The most appropriate as well as most useful exertion which can be made at this time by our friends, is, in adopting the best measures and means in their power for the explanation and diffusion of their principles, the detection of falsehoods, and the dissemination of truth among the great body of the people, leaving the selection of their candidate to a more suitable period. In the latter the Democracy never has less to apprehend from dissension among its members, since there has not according to my best judgment, ever been a moment, when the noble and patriotic sentiment advanced by your distinguished representative,—“Every thing for the cause—nothing for men”—

was so universal among the supporters of our principles.

In the efforts to be made by the great Democracy of the United States for re-establishing the ascendancy of their principles in the administration of the General Government, I shall be placed, in many respects by the station I have occupied and the known sentiments of the people in reference to the conduct becoming the position in which I stand, in the situation of an observer only. But it will not, I assure you, be that of one indifferent to the result. I can never, while I live, look on an unconcerned spectator where the great principles to the establishment of which I have devoted the best years of my life, and the success of which, I am assured, is essential to the welfare of my country, are at issue, and my friends are struggling for their preservation with the stern energies of men conscious of the justice of their cause, and animated by the full assurance of its ultimate triumph.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere acknowledgments for the friendly expressions of regard and confidence conveyed in your letter, and assuring you that they added much to the gratification I received from the honorable testimony by which it was accompanied.

Respectfully your friend and fellow citizen,  
M. VAN BUREN.

THE CLAY SESSION.

The extraordinary session of Congress which is called for the last of May, can well be called the CLAY session. It is his all over, in its origin, its objects, and its conduct. He gave notice of it before he left Kentucky last fall; had it put in the Governor's message; had a law passed for the special election; and came here and proclaimed it in the Senate chamber, where General Harrison was in Ohio. It is, therefore, the offspring of Mr. Clay; it has its origin with him. The pretext for it is absurd; the state of the revenue is the pretext; a deficiency of revenue is the pretended cause.—Who can be deceived by this? All America knows that five millions of Treasury notes, in addition to the annual revenue, was given to the new Administration. Five millions of these notes were set apart for them, after the 4th of March, in addition to the daily accruing revenue of the year; and surely this should have lasted, if not till December, when Congress meets regularly, at least till September, when the extra would have run into the regular session; saved an enormous expense, and enabled the regular session to have adjourned three months sooner by meeting three months sooner. The object of the extra session is not revenue; it is not to supply an empty Treasury, although Mr. Clay and his party did what they could to empty it by their distribution law. The real object is to empty it, first, by the distribution law, and then get a pretext for the new Tariff, and for the surplus revenue, which is to go into banks which will lead it to members of Congress. The real object of the Clay session is to enact all the Clay measures, and first of all to empty the Treasury, by giving the land revenue to the States; after that comes the new Tariff, the new Bank, the assumption of State debts, the expunging of the expunging resolution, and repealing the Independent Treasury, and all the other Clay measures which the country has rejected for so many years. It is known here that all the Federal party were against the May session; but Clay forced it through, according to his original plan, conceded and declared before he left Kentucky. The Union is put to the enormous expense of a called session; the States are put (ten of them) to the almost ruinous measure of holding special elections in April; some of them have the additional burden of holding extra sessions of the Legislature before they can hold special elections; and all for what? To empty the Treasury by a distribution bill, in order to fill it by a Tariff bill; to indulge Mr. Clay in lording and tyrannizing over the country by means of his expected majorities in the two Houses, and fastening the mill-stone of a fifty million Bank round the necks of the Democracy, with the full belief of loading them down forever, and crushing them to death with that stone. For such purposes as these, and gratifying revenge against General Jackson, by re-establishing the old Bank sentence of condemnation against him, is the object of the Clay session; and it will be truly a reign of terror.—After that (if the spring elections go in his favor) the temper which, at the beginning of the late session, compared the defeated Democracy to a condemned criminal, standing under the gallows, with a rope round his neck, and the cart just ready to be driven off, and which at the end of the session, when moving to dismiss Blair and Rives, rehearsed the most Senatorial, classic, and polite story of Tom Moore, of Fleet street, and his jackdaw, and wringing off the blackbirds' heads, and the beautiful oath of “Damn it, how he nicks 'em”; this temper will then take its swing; and the reign of terror and proscription will be complete.

No less than eleven States have now to hold special elections, and that at the most busy season of the year. It is calculated that the Democratic farmers of the country cannot attend them, and that the Federal party which is strongest in the towns, will have all these elections in their own hands. This is one reason for forcing them on in April.—Globe.

The President's Circular.—We are not alone in the views we entertain of the Circular, on which we commented yesterday; the Washington Globe in the course of some severe strictures upon the document, says: “The public cannot have forgotten the famous printed circular, (intended to be as secret as this of the Secretary's is to be ostentatious) which we brought to light, signed by Curtis Graves, and Phillips, as an Executive Committee. This circular solicited the Federalists, in and out of office, without discrimination, to contribute to an electioneering fund to an enormous amount. The sum first required was twenty-five thousand dollars, to establish a partisan press.—This plan, in which Curtis himself led the way, has been followed up by the same party, and a greater amount of money was raised to corrupt the public suffrage by the Federalists than was ever before applied in this country to such a purpose. The late Central Fund in Washington was revealed in John C. Clark's circulars. Subscription papers in Philadelphia were seen, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars—single individuals subscribing thousands; and no one doubts, from the immense multitudes brought together, at Baltimore, Bunker Hill, Fort Meigs, Columbus, Tippecanoe, &c. &c. all fed, and most of them provided with transportation without charge, with the expense of log cabins and other provision of groceries, that millions must have been contributed from abroad. And now we have, as the cover of all this corruption, the edict of the Executive, that “Any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purpose will be regarded as cause of removal.”

The English of the matter is the same as if a set of gamblers and pickpockets, or a gang of fel-

lons of any grade, after succeeding in their villainies and becoming rich should suddenly forgo honesty and principle, and having forced or bribed themselves into the hall of legislation, should pass laws for hanging and quartering all who should thereafter be guilty of any or all of their offences. N. Y. Standard.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 9, 1841.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It is said that the Extra Session is called for the purpose of giving relief to the country,—and carrying out the Harrison pledges and promises.—How is it to do all this? The following are the measures to be acted on when it convenes:

1st. To give away the proceeds of the Public Lands and thereby create a necessity for increasing the Tariff and imposing new taxes.

2dly. To create a national debt of 25 or 30 millions of dollars, and relieve the North by spending the whole of it in that quarter.

3dly. To establish a new United States Bank for the benefit of the nabobs at the North and in England, to rule and regulate the affairs of this country at their pleasure,—to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.”

4thly. To repeal the Independent Treasury law by which the public money is now kept safe and according to the Constitution, and to restore it to the new Bank to loan to its favorites, and speculate on, without paying a dollar for its use.

These are the measures contemplated by the Federal party to give relief to the country. We have no doubt of their tendency to benefit the North; so did the iniquitous and oppressive Tariff at our expense, but terrible and desolating will be their effects on the South, such, indeed, as no one, except those who may have a fancy for seeing “grass grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston,” can anticipate without gloomy apprehension.

If these measures should be adopted “hard times” have but commenced here. If another Bank should be established on the old plan, we may look to see such scenes of distress as have never before been witnessed in this country. The new and powerful “regulator” will break up the local Banks, and these in turn will break up the people without mercy or forbearance. There can be no question about it, these consequences would be certain and inevitable.

New Hampshire.—This noble Democratic State has set a glorious example in her late elections.—Her unflinching Democracy have made even a cleaner sweep of Federalism from their granite hills, than in the November election. They have carried their Governor by a triumphant majority of over 8,000, a gain of 2,000 since last fall; they have elected their full ticket to Congress, ten out of twelve Senators, and an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, of the State.—New Hampshire scorns the Federal trammels that bind her neighbors. Honor and praise to the onyielding sons of the Granite State!

THE OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

The Federal party must begin to think it a very easy matter to gull and Ogle the people of this country. Before the Presidential election the coon skin orators were continually exclaiming, “only make Gen. Harrison President, and the times will at once become prosperous.” Gen. Harrison was elected, and now, instead of a realization of those golden promises, all see and grievously feel, that the very reverse has come to pass; distress, extreme scarcity of money, reduction of wages, depression in prices, and all the other gloomy evils that Harrisonism was to avert, weigh us down more hopelessly, and grievously than ever.—The hard cider politicians cannot deny their pledges and promises of immediate relief on the election of Gen. Harrison; they have signally failed, and what now is the cry from the Federal press?—Why, say they, “it is too soon, we have not yet had time to make a change—wait till the Extra Session.” This is now the song, and let the people mark it, and see how much truer the second set of promises will prove than the first have.

Texas Loan.—Gen. Hamilton, in a letter from Paris to the New York Herald of date the 14th February states that he has succeeded in negotiating a loan for his government, with the banking house of Messrs. J. LaFitte & Co. of that city.

Candidates in the Tenth Congressional District.—Mr. Abraham Rencher has declared himself, and is travelling over the District as a candidate for Congress. We have heard several others mentioned as being desirous of taking the field; among the rest, Dr. P. Henderson, of we know not where, and Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph County. The two last are thorough Federal Whigs, and Mr. Rencher is the Lord knows what—we certainly do not. On Thursday last week, he delivered a speech at Lexington;—we were not there to hear it, but suppose we heard the same thing here on Friday. It was a mixed kind of affair—a sort of *alla pod.* made up of United States Bank—Tariff—Distribution—“Jeffersonian Republicanism”—hard cider, and various other things, the chief ingredient, however, was Abraham Rencher.—So far as we could see or hear, he received no great deal of encouragement from either party. Some of the Republicans seem to think that if elected he would soon be with us again, but, in our opinion, that entirely depends on the way the popular breeze may blow at the time;—it is true, he might return, but then again, “he nought not.” His letter to Jno. L. Hargrave, Esq., looks favorable, we admit, and his opinions heretofore expressed against the constitutionality of a United States Bank indicate something more favorable to his falling back again, but he deceived us once, and if trusted may do it again.

One thing we think is certain, that the Republicans will not run a candidate, so that the choice is between our quondam friend Mr. A., and some original Federal Whig. We wait to see who will be out.

The Legislature of Mississippi at their late session, passed a preamble and resolutions concerning the controversy between Georgia and Maine, and New York and Virginia. They affirm the right of these States to demand the fugitives, and condemn the conduct of Maine and New York in refusing to deliver them up.—They deem it further, an outrage upon the chartered rights of Georgia and Virginia, and “a precedent full of danger to all the slaveholding States.” They resolve in conclusion:—

“That this State will make common cause with any of her sister States whose rights have been or may hereafter be invaded as aforesaid, in any mode or measure of resistance or redress necessary for their or our protection.”

In all the efforts of Federalism to obtain power despite their exertions to deceive by cunning and hypocritical professions of extreme respect and regard for poor log cabin men, one thing is continually evident from the whole course of their conduct,—that is the great contempt they entertain for the intelligence of the mass of the people. To prove this we want nothing more than what is in the recollection of every man concerning the events of the last summer, and in his knowledge of occurrences now daily passing before the eyes of all. A few months ago they deceived thousands into the support of Harrisonism by the most unhesitating misrepresentations and falsehoods of the cause of hard times,—they cried aloud for reform unceasingly, and they unconditionally pledged their veracity and character that the election of Harrison should change every thing;—no time was asked for effecting the change afterwards, his election alone was to do the work, redeem the country from ruin, flood it with money, and restore it to prosperity. The full proof of their contempt for the intelligence of the people is daily more and more evident. Although these promises are known to every man—perfectly remembered by every man, yet they promise to come forward now, as if such had never been solemnly made, and ask for the further blind confidence of the people, that the party may have time, forthwith! to do by an extra session of Congress, at an expense of millions, what the election of Harrison was to have done long ago. Now one of two things is unquestionable plan: The Harrison leaders either wilfully deceived the people by their promises before the election to cheat them out of their votes;—or they have been deceived themselves in expecting that could accomplish what they promised. In either case, we put the question to honest men, are these leaders worthy to be trusted again? If they wilfully deceived by false promises, for the purpose of obtaining power it was dishonorable deception, which honest men certainly cannot approve;—and if on the other hand, they failed in what they expected and confidently promised to accomplish, then it proves them unfit to hold power. Take either case, and it must be evident to every candid and reflecting man that they who took the lead in the hard cider and log cabin ranks, and got into power by the excitement, are either dishonest, or incapable of governing, certainly unworthy to control the destiny of this great Republic.

The Eighth District.—The Democratic party of this the Raleigh District—have nominated for the place of Mr. Saunders their Candidate for Congress in place of Doct. Montgomery, who declines a reelection in consequence of private engagements. This nomination, will, we are sure, be highly gratifying to the Democracy of the State, generally. The acknowledged ability and unswerving political integrity of Judge Saunders are properly valued by the Republicans of North Carolina, and particularly at him for the station of one of her representatives in the National Assembly at a crisis like the present.

Dr. Jas. S. Smith, of Orange county, is the Federal Candidate.

The Farmers' Advocate.—The last number of this Agricultural periodical, the first of Vol. 3d, published at Jamestown, Guilford county, and which we lay before you, comes to us in an enlarged and improved form. The Editor proposes to publish it weekly instead of semi-monthly as at present, provided he has sufficient encouragement, at the low rate of \$1 50, per annum. The Farmers of North Carolina ought to encourage and sustain a useful and instructing paper of this character.

“Easing Off.”—The New Herald says: “The rush for office at the Custom-house is diminishing at a great rate; yesterday there were only between two and three hundred applications.”

A small item of expense.—The mileage of members of Congress to the Extra Session, to say nothing about pay and other expenses incident, will amount to but little short of two hundred thousand dollars,—more than all the land and poll taxes of North Carolina for three years. This, we suppose, is a sort of beginning specimen of Whig economy.

Huzza for “Harrison and Reform,” we say again.

It should be noted that according to the present oracles of the Federal party, the Extra Session is to work out the full measure of Whig promises due long ago, but on which, the party, like their banks, have failed in payment. This session meets the 31st of May and if it does relieve the country, no one will be more gratified than the Democrats;—if, however, it does not, what then will the people say? If it fails to make money more plenty and times more flourishing what must be the conclusion? Certainly every candid man who drank hard cider and sang Tippecanoe songs must admit that he has been bamboozled and grossly deceived, and every honest Republican will scorn and abandon the false teachers who have led him astray, and turn back without delay to rally under the old flag of '93.

The McLeod Case.—In consequence of some error in the preparations for the trial of McLeod, made perhaps by the Clerk, and no doubt intentionally made, to gain time, and from real apprehension on the part of the authorities of New York, to proceed to his trial, the case has been continued for some months, till the next term of the Court, or until a special term is ordered for the emergency; which however it may be presumed will hardly be done.—McLeod's business is not so managed as to be a disgraceful