[illegible] of the [illegible] that has been produced [illegible] the [illegible] of our day, by the [illegible], [illegible] who is the business of the [illegible], and the affairs of life generally, have taken [illegible] late years. The intellectual pursuits of [illegible] have got to be regarded pretty much through [the] whole country, and especially in the northern [and] Western States, as nearly the same light as labor [is] looked upon in the Southern slave States; and [by a] majority of our young men, if not beggary, [or] idleness, if not knavery, are regarded as preferable [to] the comparative advantages which can at all [times] be procured by honest industry, employed in [those] laborious occupations which give the country [its] wealth, and constitute its most useful and brightest ornaments. When a different state of feeling [prevails] on this subject, then—and not till then—[shall] we see less of idleness, with its attendants, dissipation, poverty and dishonesty, poisoning the [minds] of the thousands of youth, into whose keeping are long the interests and support of society and this country will fall.

RIGHT OF VOTING,

AS EXERCISED IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the State—Students, paupers, &c., excepted.

In Massachusetts—every male citizen, paupers, and persons under guardianship excepted, one year in the State, and six months in the Town where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No Constitution—By Charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—every white male citizen having a legal residence of six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a State tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—every man of quiet and peaceable behavior, one year in the State.

In New Jersey—all inhabitants with 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of 50l Proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—every freeman who has resided two years in the State, and paid a tax, and the sons of such, between twenty-one and twenty-two, without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—all free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—all freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for Senators; and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes, for members of the House of Commons.

In South Carolina—every free white citizen, having resided two years in the State, with a freehold of fifty acres, or Town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the State Government.

In Georgia—all citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—all free white male citizens, two years in the State, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio—every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a State or county tax.

In Tennessee—every freeman, or inhabitant of the State, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—every free white male person one year in the State, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois—white male inhabitants, six months in the State.

In Missouri—all free white male citizens one year in the State and three months in the county.

In Alabama—every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the State, and three months in the county.

In Indiana—all white male citizens one year in the State.

In New York—every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the State, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman—or labored upon the public highways &c.

In Maine—every freeman having his residence established three months before the election, students, paupers, &c., excepted.

In Virginia—fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty five acres of land with a house upon it, held for life, or in fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him six months before the election, or has descended to him or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate Town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for Delegates, but can only vote for a Senator, or a member of Congress, in the same district.

In every state voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or by naturalization.

From the Baltimore Sun.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

His Confession—His Extraordinary Resuscitation.

John White, convicted of the murder of Messrs. Crutchers and Glenn, on board a flat boat, on the Ohio River, was executed at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th inst., a little after six o'clock in the morning. The Judge in sentencing him adjudged his execution to take place at any time between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., and the Sheriff, without making the fact notorious, chose the earliest moment, so as to prevent the immense crowd which would have been in attendance from witnessing it. But few persons were therefore present. He died hard—the rope not "playing" well occasioning the knot to slip over his chin instead of being under his ear. His neck was not broken by the fall. Previous to his death he wrote a letter to his father, in which he stated that he was present when the unfortunate men were murdered, that he did not participate in the act, but was compelled to beg his own life from two men who murdered them. He names the men as Charles Stuart and Jerry ——, surname not given. He was cut down after hanging about twenty five minutes, and his body given over to the Doctors for purposes of experiment. The Louisville City Gazette gives the annexed extraordinary circumstances attending an experiment with the galvanic battery:

White's Resuscitation, or Wonders of Magnetism.—It is generally considered that White's execution yesterday, was not in the most approved style, for the mere pleasure of the operation.—The knot by some unaccountable cause instead of being fixed by his ear, where it would have facilitated the breaking of his neck, happened to come in his face, by which means the strangling was of the most [illegible] kind. His legs [illegible] and kicking a long time gave evidence of [illegible], and occasionally gave [illegible] from his [illegible] and nostrils.

After hanging about twenty-two minutes he was cut down and conveyed away, to be experimented upon by Philosophers and Anatomists. He was an excellent subject for experimenting upon, as the execution was such that no disorganization had taken place. The face of the corpse did not look half so bad as they generally do, and in fact he was considered not much different from a man twenty minutes drowned.

The poles of a powerful Galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor seemed to pass over his frame, and fancy if fancy you can, the surprise, the astonishment of all, when of a sudden he arose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his hands to his neck, trying to grasp the scar in his fingers and tear it from his throat! He first snatched at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet round his neck, and then continued some moments picking at the seam with his fingers, as though it was something that adhered to his throat giving him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment, he arose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and opening his blood shot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, every breath was for a moment suspended, when Dr. D. exclaimed, "by heaven's, he's alive!" Too great was the excitement, too intense and absorbing was the interest and wonder, enjoyed and felt by all, to allow time or attention for a reply to the remark. Every eye was rivetted upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let upon it a full quantum of the galvanic fluid, till the action upon its nerves becoming so powerful that it made a tremendous bound, leaping, by a sort of an imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, discharging itself entirely from the wires which communicated the galvanism.

All immediately drew around the body. For a moment after its fall, it seemed perfectly motionless and dead. Dr. S. approached, and taking hold of his arm, announced that he thought he felt a slight, though single beat of the pulse. The galvanic operator was just going to arrange his machine to give him another charge, when Dr. D. again exclaimed, "he is—he is alive! he sighs! he breathes!" And, true enough, he did sigh; he gave a long gasp, at the same time raising and gently waving his right hand. His sighs continued for a couple of minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be somewhat agitated; his chest heaved; his legs trembled, and he occasionally raised his right arm. These effects were supposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves. None of these movements were yet supposed attributable to the action of life. It was considered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame and could never be again restored. Why not? are not people who have been longer deprived of life than he had been, oftentimes restored! Then why may he not be resuscitated? were questions that seemed to engage the minds of all. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, Dr. D. announced that he could feel feeble pulsation. A piece of broken glass was immediately held before his nostrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. "He breathes! he breathes!" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense anxiety for some seconds, when the motion of his chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. "His pulse," said Dr. D. "does now certainly beat; lo!" he at the same instant, exclaimed, "he opens his eyes!"

And horrible, indeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent—probably he would give one breath where a healthy man would give four. His breathing however, rapidly increased, in frequency and strength.—Dr. D. began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon the scene around him, with the most deathly indifference, seemingly alive to nothing. A pin was tried upon his foot. He moved his foot, though not very suddenly, and resented the act with a horrible frown, but a frown containing something of sadness. His action soon began to partake of a more energetic character. He began again to feel of his neck, and work his body, as though in the severest agony. Young L., a medical student of Dr. S. approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps, being thus supported, and seated himself in an arm chair. On seating himself, he gave a slight groan, his muscles seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. A bottle of hartshorn was immediately applied to his nose, which revived him much; but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated. He seemed, upon one occasion, to try to give utterance to some feelings, but, from an unknown cause an impediment, probably by an accumulation in the throat occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give utterance to a word. We are satisfied that he made an effort of this kind, for immediately on the exertion, he gave a sorrowful shake of the head, which signified, if we rightly understand the language, that he meant something he could not express.

His system was critically examined, and though he was pronounced to be perfectly alive, it was announced by Dr. D. that he could live but a few minutes, for congestion of the brain, which had not yet happened, was rapidly taking place. Every means was adopted to equalize the circulation of the blood, and save the patient from the terrible consequences of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agonies.

Other experiments were tried upon him, which, together with the one I have here imperfectly sketched, will be put before the public in a few days in a more minute form. I have here suppressed the names of the operators, fearing I should not do the operation that justice, that will be done it by the proper reporter, whose report will not be ready for some time.

The origin of May-Poles and Garlands.—"It was a custom among the ancient Britons, before converted to Christianity, to erect May-Poles, adorned with flowers, in honor of the goddess Flora; and the dancing of milk-maids on the first of May before garlands, ornamented with flowers, is only a corruption of the ancient custom, in compliance with other rustic amusements.

"The hobby days were [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] by our Saxon [illegible] [illegible] the people. [illegible] the Norman Conquest, the Pagan Festival of Whitsuntide [illegible] the Christian [illegible] of Pentecost. Its original name is Whitsuntide, or time of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]. It was [illegible] in Britain, in the garden of peace and festivity; and no quarrels ought to be [illegible], no blood shed, [illegible] [illegible] of the goddess. Each village, in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the nation, enjoyed its kind of saturnalias. The vassals met upon the common green, around the May Pole, where they elected a village lord, or king, as he was called, who chose his queen. He wore an oaken, and she a hawthorn wreath, and together they gave laws to the rustic sports during those sweet days of freedom. The May Pole then, was the English tree of Liberty!"—*Christian Gaz.*

AN ELOQUENT RECORD.

The following are some of Mr. Webster's votes while in Congress, during the war with Great Britain:

On the 21st of July, 1813, Mr. Webster, with the whole Federal party, voted against the bill for the collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

On the 6th of the same month, against the bill laying duties on licenses to distillers, having opposed it in all its previous stages.

On the 8th, against a bill laying a direct tax.

On the 9th, against the bill laying a duty on sugars refined in the United States, and against the bill laying a duty on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.

On the 10th, he voted against an appropriation more effectually to detect and punish traitors, and spies.

On the 14th, he voted against the bill making provisions to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 23d, he voted in a minority of seven, against a bill authorizing the enlistment of troops for five years or during the war.

On the 25th he voted against a bill for enforcing the non-importation laws.

On the 8th of February, against the bill to raise five regiments of riflemen.

On the 25th of March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, and repel invasion.

On the 15th October, he voted in favor of removing the seat of Government from Washington city.

On the 1st December, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford Convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit.

On the 10th he voted to postpone, indefinitely a bill authorizing the President of the United States to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontiers against invasion.

On the 13th he voted against the same bill. He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of Government and to maintain the public credit, and also against an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol and public offices which had been destroyed by the enemy.

Mr. Webster and his party voted against all compensation to the [illegible] men who had lost their horses in battle.

As Senator, in 1837, he voted for Francis Granger (Abolitionist) for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

On the 19th, against a bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

On the 7th of January, 1814 one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had covered itself with glory, he voted against the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy.

The power of money—Lamentable subservieney.—The Editor of the Old Dominion draws a graphic portrait of our condition as a nation—our dependence on Great Britain in a pecuniary view—and the faint reason we have to suppose the present Secretary of State could be "kicked into a war," against the British dictators, unless, indeed, the "enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol" about his ears! He says "There is not the remotest suspicion of a war with England; the relations existing between the two countries, so say the highest authorities, were never of a more friendly character. Talk of a war with England!—one might as well expect to have a fight with his grand mother. We could not be kicked into a war with England. She governs us more effectual-ly, if possible, than when we were colonies."—*Kewsville Argus.*

A Torch Light Procession took place at Albany, New York, on Saturday evening last, in commemoration of the death of Gen. HARRISON. It was arranged by the Firemen of that City, and was composed of the members of the different Companies, in their Firemen's address, accompanied by a full band of Music, and bearing a Funeral Urn covered with its pall—the whole illuminated by the light of 800 torches. It passed through the principal streets of the City between 8 and 10 o'clock. The night was still and very dark; and the effect produced by the long array of mourners at that unusual hour—the funeral emblems—the solemn music, and the strong red glare of the torches, revealing the gloom and lighting up with picturesque effect the houses and crowds of spectators which thronged the windows as they passed, left an impression which will not soon be effaced from the memory of those who beheld the scene.—*Raleigh Register.*

From Kendall's Expositor.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND THE BANK.

On the 31 of October, 1840, Mr. Tyler in reply to a question, whether he considered a Bank of the United States unconstitutional, and would veto a Bill establishing one, evaded a direct reply, but used the following language, viz:

"If your question had been so varied as to have inquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of a *scire facias* against the Bank, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank."

What said he in that speech of 1819? "*Sir, inasmuch as I believe the creation of this Bank unconstitutional, I cannot,* WITHOUT A VIOLATION OF MY OATH, *hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution,* when an opportunity presents itself for doing so without a violation of the public faith."

These opinions are endorsed, and re-asserted by reference in the letter of October 31, 1840!

And how did Mr. Tyler vote in 1832?—AGAINST THE RE-CHARTER OF THE BANK.

Put these two things together, and what do they amount to? Why, to this, and NO LESS: In October, 1840, Mr. Tyler gave a pledge, if elected, [illegible] the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States [illegible] [illegible] and would not vote for it [illegible] as Vice President without a violation of his oath."

A Bank bill now as President, he cannot sign WITHOUT A VIOLATION OF HIS OATH, which, as Vice President, he could not vote for, without incurring that awful responsibility!

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, May 7, 1841.

MR. GRANGER—*The Postmaster General.*

On the appointment of Mr. Granger to his place in the Cabinet, the responsible one of Postmaster General, the Democratic papers showed by his votes and declarations that he had heretofore been a thorough-going Abolitionist. This charge was denied by the Federalists—was most furiously denied, and vehemently protested against as calumnious and unfounded, although the proof clearly establishing it was produced from the Journals of Congress.—Let that however all pass, and look at the voluntary and recent testimony following. It is from the *Emancipator*, Garrison's Abolition paper, and well known as one of the leading and most vile incendiary Abolition prints in the country.

From the Emancipator.

MR. GRANGER.

The 11th day of May is fixed for the election of a member of Congress for the 27th district in this State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Francis Granger, appointed Postmaster General of the United States.

Mr. A. Sawyer, of Ontario county, a highly respectable citizen, was a member of the State Legislature, in 1839, and then gave his vote for the office of Senator of the United States, has recently published a letter in the Friend of Man, stating a number of sentiments which he says he has heard from Mr. Granger's own lips. They are as follows:

"1st. Mr. Granger has said that he had yielded to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Slade in the late speech in regard to the District of Columbia, and that the notion of implied faith on the part of Virginia and Maryland must be given up.

"2d. Mr. Granger has said, that whenever it could be proved that slaveholders had called to their aid United States troops to put down an insurrection on the part of the slaves against the whites; or whenever it could be made to appear that United States troops had been used to sustain or protect slavery, that moment Congress would have power to abolish slavery in the different States.*

"3d. Mr. Granger has said that colonization was one of the greatest Southern humbugs ever invented, and long before Gerrit Smith got his eyes open on this subject, he had openly and avowedly denounced this scheme; not only in the social circle, but in a public meeting.

"4th. Mr. Granger said, if the Abolitionists of Ontario county gave him a liberal support in 1838, they never should have cause to regret it.†

"The sentiments set forth in the above, I had from Mr. Granger's own lips. I have given his words as near as I can recollect them. A. SAWYER."

* See Mr. Giddings' speech.

† The Abolitionists gave Mr. Granger their undivided support.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have not as yet received sufficient returns to show conclusively how the next Legislature will stand, though there is cheering probability that the Democrats will be in the majority. So far as heard from, the Democratic gain had been greater than its loss in the members to the Legislature.

The Congressional elections have resulted in a most decided triumph of the Anti Bank party.—The old Dominion is sound to the core on this vital question as will be seen from the following classification of the members elect, by the *Lynchburg Republican:*

"BANK OR NO BANK."

As the present deranged state of the currency appears to be the all absorbing subject now before the country, the question of "bank or no bank" is the true issue before the people—the Federalists contending, on the one hand, that a National Bank is essentially necessary to regulate the currency; and the Democracy, on the other opposing such an institution, believing it both unconstitutional and inexpedient, as well as dangerous to the liberties of the country. Believing, as we do, that this is the true issue, and that the present party in power, will, at the extra session, make another effort to charter a Bank, we shall classify the newly elected Congressional delegation from Virginia, and show how they stand on this subject. We are rejoiced to say, that the Old Dominion is sound to the core—the State rights, portion of the Whig party being opposed to a Bank, will aid the Democracy in preventing its charter. Such an institution can never find favor in the land of Jefferson, who, in speaking of the Bank, said "that this institution is one of the most deadly hostility against the principles and form of our constitution," and certainly no one will pretend to say further Mr. Jefferson is good authority; no, not even Daniel Webster, who, when about to visit Virginia on an electioneering campaign recently, passed himself off as a *true Jefferson Democrat!*

BANK.	ANTI BANK.
Geo. W. Summers,	F. W. Mallory,
R. W. Barton,	Thomas W. Gilmer,
A. H. H. Stuart,	Ed. W. Hubard,
Henry A. Wise,	John W. Jones,
Wm. L. Goggin,	Wm O. Goode,
John M. Botts,	George B. Cary,
Cuthbert Powell,	Geo. W. Hopkins,
John Taliaferro,	R. M. T. Hunter,
	Walter Coles,
	Linn Banks,
	Lewis Steenrod.

We find in the same paper the following statement of the loss and gain so far as heard from:

Republican gain.—Petersburg 1, Powhatan 1, Caroline 1, Rockingham 2, Prince Edward 1, Nelson 1, Accomac 1, Frederick 1, Marshall 1, Tyler 1—11.

Republican loss.—Southampton 1, Stafford 1, Fairfield 1, Monroe 1, Montgomery and Pulaski 1—6.

Nett Republican gain, so far, 5; being equal to a change of TEN VOTES.

If the remaining counties should gone in as they were last winter, the Democrats would not only have offsetted the majority of 10, which the Whig had in the House of Delegates last winter, but will [illegible] in the House [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] a majority of [illegible].

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

Some one has given the following [illegible] definition of the Democratic creed, which is not a bad one: "No tax but revenue tax;—no enlargement of the Constitution by [illegible] or construction;—no more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of an economical Government;—no shackles upon the liberty of speech or the press;—no National Bank;—no [illegible] currency;—[illegible] legislation;—perfect religious freedom;—shorter sessions of Congress;—and shorter speeches by its members."

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

1st *District.*—*Robt. H. Ballard* has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in opposition to *Kenneth Rayner*, Federalist.

2nd.—*J. R. J. Daniel* Democrat;—*Wm. W. Cherry*, Federalist.

3rd.—*Edward Stanly*, Federalist, will probably have no opposition.

4th.—*Josiah O. Watson*, Democrat:—*W. H. Washington*, Federalist.

5th.—*Gen'l. J. J. McKay*, Democrat, no opposition.

6th.—*Gen. M. T. Hawkins*;—*A. Arrington*, and *W. Russell*, all Democrats.

7th.—*E. Deberry*, Federalist, no regular opposition, though *Edward McCollum*, of Montgomery county, was lately nominated by the Democrats of Cumberland county.

8th.—*Gen. R. M. Saunders*, Democrat;—*Dr. J. S. Smith*, Federalist.

9th.—*Col. D. S Reid* Democrat; *A. H. Sheppard*, Federalist.

10th.—*Abraham Rencher*, and *Jonathan Worth*, an "old fashioned Republican," not a "Republican," that is—both Federalists.

11th.—*Green W. Caldwell* Democrat; *Dan'l M. Barringer*, Federalist.

12th.—*James Graham*, and *T. L. Clingman*, Federalists both.

13th.—*R. Murchison*, Democrat; *Lewis Williams* Federalist.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, JR., Esq., will deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 2d of June next, the day before the commencement.

JAS. BRUCE, Esq., of Halifax, Va., will deliver the address before the Alumni.

Extraordinary Drought.—A Lexington, Missouri paper says, there has not been a drop of rain there during the whole past winter, only about four inches of snow altogether, and that the season has been throughout, was a mild and delightful one. The Storm King certainly left his Northern home to visit the "sunny South."—We have had much more of his company than was agreeable, and some of his stern influence is even yet lingering about us, despite the rated presence of "sweet May."

Truth.—The New York Review says: "*Superficial reading is the greatest intellectual disease of our age, generation, and country.*"

The annual exports of Cincinnati are estimated to amount to $9,000,000;—beef and pork $3,000,000;—whiskey $800,000;—manufactured articles $3,000,000;—various productions $2,000,000.

More of "proscription proscribed."—The Postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, Mr. *Benj. Rawls* has been removed without pretence of cause, to make way for a "thorough partisan" Whig.

The *South Carolinian* says: "There is not a respectable man in Columbia, who will maintain that there has ever been a better Postmaster in Columbia. We have heard respectable Whigs say, again and again, that the Post Office was never so well managed, as since Mr. Rawls had control of it, and we firmly believe, that no Post Office in the United States has been better managed."

The United States Bank.—Mr. Biddle is writing away fast and furious against the "investigating committee" of his late "regulator."—He has got as far as a fifth letter. If he don't prove the committee, as rotten, corrupt, and dishonest as the Bank and himself, it will not be his fault.

A question of veracity in high places.—Some time ago, when the McLeod case was before Parliament, Lord Palmerston, the British Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons that he had, three years since, informed Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, that the British Government had sanctioned the destruction of the Steamer Caroline. The London Times says, Mr. Stevenson had addressed a note to his Lordship denying his statement and declaring that no such communication had ever been made to the American Government. What reply the noble Lord made to this, is not yet known.

More Negro Stealing.—We see from late Georgia papers, that another attempt has been made by a Northern villain to kidnap a negro girl from a plantation near Savannah. The girl was found secreted on board a vessel about to sail for New York.

Movement among the Democracy in Georgia.—A great Democratic State Convention was called to assemble in Milledgeville, on Monday last, to consult on the great questions now at issue before the people of this country. The Hon. John Forsyth and other gentlemen of distinction were expected to be present.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the latest advices, it seems that the late "ending" of this interminable war has turned out like those before. It would not stay "ended." The Indians, after resting as long as they pleased at Tampa, have again taken to the woods, and are plundering and murdering as usual. It does seem to us most strange that after the repeated failures of these Indians, they are again and again trusted, and suffered to come and go, pass and repass, plunder, burn, and murder at their pleasure.