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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Message of President Tyler will be found in this paper. It is as well written as any body before it, and less objectionable in length than some of them.

According to promise, he has presented his "plan of finance." As far as we have yet seen or heard any expressions of opinion about it, the plan seems to meet the entire approbation of neither party;—it has not quite Bank enough for the Federalists, and a little too much Bank for the Republicans—a sort of middle scheme that will probably fall to the ground for want of supporters. But the Message is before our readers, and they can judge of the plan for themselves.

There is, however, one recommendation contained in it from which we entirely dissent, and against which we strongly protest as advising a direct and unwarranted encroachment on the rights of the States. After mentioning the case of McLeod, and its satisfactory settlement by trial in the State of New York,—the message proceeds to say: "I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our National obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary."

We can perceive neither "the propriety" nor "the necessity" of making any such provision as this—and apart from both, we deny that Congress has any power whatever to undertake the "making such provisions." If the laws of a sovereign State are violated either by foreign vagabonds like McLeod, or by any others—the State can take cognizance of the offence at her own tribunals, without either interference or aid from the Federal authorities, and we much mistake the spirit of our people if the States would submit to any arbitration of the Federal Judiciary in cases involving their separate rights and sovereignty.

We defer further comment on the Message until the public have had time to examine it.

**Treasury Notes.**—From the December statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that there was, on the 31st inst., about 74 millions of Treasury notes in circulation;—a larger amount than was ever outstanding at any one time during the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Now what we started to remark is this:—We here see that the Government has 74 millions of notes in circulation, but who ever sees one of them in North Carolina, particularly in Western North Carolina!—This shows the operation of our financial system—the money is collected from every part of the country, and out of the pockets of every man in it; but it is expended only at particular places, chiefly at the North; it hence is that the North desires to a extravagant expenditure by the Government for the very sufficient reason that they mainly receive the benefits of them;—they get all back that they pay, and double so much besides, while we of the South pay more than our part, but get none back. High taxes and large expenditures are the very thing for those who have what little they pay returned to them, and a bonus to the bargain, but they are run to the people of the Southern States who do the paying part and have no land in the other.

**The National debt of England at this time,** amounts to four thousand millions of dollars—the annual interest at 6 per cent to two hundred and forty millions. Here is a "blessing" of magnitude for the admiration of our Federalists. It, according to one of their old maxims, it is true, that "a National debt is a National blessing," then what a happy country England must be with her four thousand millions "blessing," which is every year increasing! How would the people of this country fancy one like it! Let them recollect that the whigs have laid the foundation and started a new National debt for us—a debt yet of only \$12,000,000, but let the party continue in power a few years longer, and have but half a chance to carry out their measures, and if they don't make this country as happy as England in a "National blessing" it will not be their fault.

**The Distribution bill.**—Legislative robbery of the public Treasury. It is hard to say which of the acts passed by the Federal Whigs at the Extra Session of Congress, is the most objectionable, they are all so outrageously bad; but without by any means intending to subtract one title from the mischievous character of the law, we nevertheless consider that the distribution act, commonly called the "Bribery Bill," and which may with equal propriety be denominated the *Robbery Bill*, is entitled to take rank at the head of the list.

Without saying anything at present about the unconstitutionality of this act, we would just direct the reader's notice to one feature—its glaring inequality.

We are indebted to Kendall's able review of the Extra Session for the facts.

Take the total receipts from public lands during the year 1840 as the basis of calculation, and we have the following results.

By the provisions of the act, North Carolina with a Federal population of 655,092, could receive not quite one hundred and three thousand dollars, (\$102,999 60) while Missouri with a Federal population of 390,406, not equal to half that of North Carolina, would receive one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred and eighty seven dollars;—upwards of sixty two thousand dollars more than North Carolina.

North Carolina gets for her share fifteen cents a head—while Missouri gets forty-five cents a head—just three times as much. Is there any equity in this unequal division.

will not fail to have the means, or so distant, to redeem their obligations to the utmost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the far trade, over that wide-ranges region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence.—Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the Country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discontinue and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only with raw them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, retaining, the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you feel indifferent, per se, my abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them as all-secure protection, it seems not unpropitious that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

on a solid and substantial basis, payable at sight or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposit, or on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subtract from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equal in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will go into leading them to feel their way with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks. As it is objected that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange! It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earl, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union,—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amendable to law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subvert the purpose and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overbearing confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your opinion on the suggestions which I have fit it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you desire, yet, with doubts, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been retorted to them, for the most part, in works of Internal Improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves,

of the full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different values of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same territory with the first production of the soil, and the chief means of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for particular comparatively modern, which have furnished a piece of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such a subject more properly belongs to the period of the production of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system, had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prone excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium, with us, is almost impossibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substance for gold and silver, which, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of redemption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby increasing the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to redeem specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not among the least of which, is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, but that the amount of transportation costwise, by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general redemption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competences, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, which I proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Since that reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, enabled by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a ready circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedies for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress which I urge as an apology for presenting to present you the details of my plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which may be thrown around the public Treasury, and which, for its protection, and to rest on a solid basis, would in practice, to exist from the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchange. When submitted, you will perceive in its own amplification of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promise in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak, to place any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to see to the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keep plainly apart from each other, private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the Seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct; for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposits, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of Domestic Bills and drafts, rat-

Again—when the public Treasury is emptied by the shifting process of unequal distribution, it must of necessity be filled again, to meet the expenses of Government—and how is this to be done? Why, of course, by a Tariff Tax—and who pays the most of the tax—North Carolina, or Missouri? North Carolina unquestionably pays twice as much as Missouri. Now let any honest man look at the whole operation: Missouri gets three times as much of the money distributed, as North Carolina, and when the taxes have to be paid to return it to the empty Treasury, North Carolina pays twice as much as Missouri. Is there any justice in equity in this? But it is one of the wise and measures of "reform" promised us in 1840.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

In Hyde County in this State, and in others of the Eastern Counties, there are extensive tracts of waste lands covered with cypress, bar-boring, a coarse heavy grass, and during the greater part of the year, with water. These lands are known by the name of "Swamp Lands." The soil is, we believe, mostly a deep rich alluvial, or a formation from decomposed vegetable matter. Some acres of the highest places, have long since been cleared and cultivated, but no very large bodies. It requires immense labor, and a heavy expense to put these lands in a proper state for successful cultivation; in the first place, they have to be drained by large canals to relieve their surface of the water;—next, the timber, which is thick and heavy, has to be cleared off; and after the water and timber are removed from the surface, then large ditches have to be cut through them at short distances, in every direction, otherwise they are too wet for cultivation.

We learned these facts, not long since, from an intelligent gentleman who resides in that part of the State;—from whom also, we understood, that the expense of putting the Swamp Lands into a complete state of cultivation, including every cost, is from \$50 to \$100 per acre. When, however, they are once in a proper state, their production in corn and wheat is very heavy, but they are always too wet and cold for cotton.

The soil is so rich and deep that it is never exhausted or worn out, but will last for generations. These lands belong, for the most part, to the State, as yet little was taken up even when they were subject to entry at five cents per acre. They were, in fact, considered pretty generally, as of no value, in consequence of the expense and difficulty of fitting them for cultivation.

While the Swamp Lands were lying in this condition of utter neglect, the idea was suggested that the State ought to drain them, and in this way bring them into market. We believe every Legislature for a number of years, repeated the project, and returned to go to the scheme;—at last, during the Governorship of Mr. Dudley, a law was passed to undertake the work, and hundreds of acres have since been employed, at a very heavy expense, to the State in draining.—Some of them being in this way prepared for market, a sale was advertised in November, and the lands have been offered, but it turns out, that not one acre of them could be sold. They could not be sold, on a credit of some time, even for what it cost to drain them. In another column may be found an article from the Washington "Republican" which gives information of the sale;—the article very fully on the subject, and we point the reader's attention to it. The Editor seems to think that the time will come when these lands will sell. Perhaps so, and we hope it may be the case, but no apprehend much that it will not be in six or our day. We sincerely wish it may be otherwise, but let us see the prospect;—He says:

"If the lands are sold, it must be to persons from elsewhere. In this section of country already overgrown with swamp lands than we want—the supply is greater than the demand. That no miles were made to individuals in this section furnishes, therefore, no inference that we are indifferent to the fate of the enterprise, or distrustful of its ultimate profit to the State. With our hands already full of swamps, it would be folly to buy more. We repeat, and it is well that it should be known, that purchasers must be found abroad."

There is no prospect of selling the lands to the people in that section of the State, for the reason that they already own more swamp land than they want. "With our hands already full of swamps," says the Editor—"it would be folly to buy more;"—therefore, he continues, "if the lands are sold, it must be to persons from abroad."

This is sound reasoning, and we believe altogether correct. If then the lands are sold at all, purchasers must come from other places than the neighborhood— from the "old, thickly-settled States." Now, in the name of common sense and reason, in which of the old States, or where can persons be found foolish enough to come to Hyde County—buy lands in the swamp at 5 or 10 dollars per acre, and then expend \$50 per acre more to fit them for cultivation, when they can go to the new States and get land equally or more productive, and easily cleared, at \$1 25 to \$5 or \$6 per acre!—The idea will not bear examination. If these lands cannot be sold to those who live near them, they will not, in this generation, be sold to persons from other States, or Europe. We think, therefore, it is time that this experiment of draining swamps should stop where it is, at least, until the sale of the lands already drained shall prove the wisdom of further expenditures. We cannot consider it otherwise than as a waste of the public money to go any farther—thousands of the State's treasure is now being sunk in the experiment, and if it is ever returned back to the State, it will be more than one generation hence. This is a subject that should attract the attention of the people, it should enter into the next elections, and let the men of the present day decide whether they are willing to tax themselves with heavy sums for the benefit of remote posterity.

**Whig Nominations.**—The Federalists of Orange County lately held a meeting which adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, therefore, that we do now, and hereby nominate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to our ad-benefit his country."

The Petersburg Intelligencer (whig) says:—"We second the motion" of nomination. So do we, most heartily, if they will let us have a voice. We would desire nothing better for the success of Democracy than to see the repeatedly defeated Tariff champion—the author of the Bribery Bill—the new National debt, and all the iniquitous measures of the Extra Session, again before the people as the whig "available." We hope "his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared" for another defeat.

The same meeting, also nominated his "gold plated" Excellency, Gov. Morehead, for re-election;—"his life, health, and extraordinary powers be spared" also, to answer to the people for the promises he made in 1840, of "reform and better times," and to inform them whether President Tyler has the dish rags at the White House "washed" or not.