



THE STAR.
RALEIGH, SEPT. 25, 1839.

The Editor of the STAR has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he has associated with himself in the Editorial department of his paper, HUGH M. QUINN, Esq., a gentleman whose high reputation for talents, literary attainments, and sterling Republican principles, is too well known and appreciated, both in and out of the State, to need commendation. It is only necessary to state that he will devote sufficient attention to the duties, to make the STAR an able and efficient advocate of the rights of the people, and a public journal every way worthy of the pure Republican State of North Carolina, whose interests & honor it will always be its primary object to promote. Its political character will remain unchanged.

It is with the public to decide whether this shall be a permanent arrangement or not. The patronage of the STAR must be greatly increased to enable the proprietor to sustain the additional expense thus incurred; and he hopes, for the good of the glorious cause which it supports—the cause of constitutional liberty—and for the elevation of the character of the press, that it will be promptly extended to him by a liberal and an enlightened public.

He also still contemplates a further enlargement and typographical improvement of the STAR, which he promises shall be accomplished in the course of a few months, if the necessary encouragement be given to the enterprise.

OFFICIAL RUDENESS.

In accordance with the republican spirit and character of American Institutions, the public officers of this country are selected to discharge the duties committed to their charge with faithfulness, integrity and ability; and a large proportion of our public agents appear to act upon the conviction that they have satisfied the requirements of their respective stations when they have accurately performed the amount of duty devolving upon them. So the actual amount of this labor is accomplished, they care very little about the degree of grace and propriety which attends the execution of the duty. They seem to think, in fact, that they may act with the rudeness of an Arctic bear to those who come in contact with them in the transactions of business, and that all is well provided the business is accurately performed. It is not necessary to say that the same has been established on a firm basis of independence, who, from the conviction that their goods are obliged to be had, treat their customers with a degree of savage rudeness which would shock the sensibilities of an untutored Indian, if he should happen to observe it. There are Clerks of Courts whom a modest and sensitive man will be almost afraid to approach on any matter of business connected with their office, for fear of being treated in such a repulsive manner as to result either in the infliction of a deep wound upon the feelings of the injured man, or in the infliction of scars of redress upon the back of the offending officer. There are counselors at the bar, whom a plain and simple hearted man will be loth to approach, when they are slightly absorbed by the ordinary engagements of the profession, for fear of being snapped at with the impetuous ferocity of the wolf and what is worse than all, there are judges on the bench whom an attorney at the bar will be afraid to address on the business or interests of his client, for fear of being grossly insulted in the presence of the assembled multitude. We honestly believe that there is no abuse of trust or of confidence more flagrant than that of judicial rudeness. The duties of a judge are identified with so many of the most important interests of society, that it is absolutely necessary that a judge should not only be a man of learning and experience, but that he should be also a gentleman. For, if he is in the perpetual habit of repelling counsel by his rudeness, or of displaying his little stores of wit at their expense, when pressing the claims of their clients before him, the necessary result will be, that justice in a great many instances, will be but half administered; for an Attorney of delicate feelings will be, in some cases, constrained to subject the cause of his client to injury rather than his own feelings, no matter how much he may dislike such a consequence. Is there any one that has been much in the habit of frequenting our courts of justice, who has not witnessed, at times, the most disgusting exhibitions of judicial coarseness, the most unprovoked manifestations of rudeness to counsel and suitors; and the most nauseating and contemptible attempts, on the part of some of the judges, to make a display of their little wit before the spectators?

We are inclined to believe that there are but few, whose share of observation and experience is so limited as not to have witnessed these shameful exhibitions. And there is no abuse of official station or authority, which more imperiously demands correction; for it not only has a tendency

the awful power and just deeds of the Almighty God.

As a pious, amiable, and good man, Mr. Fitch had no superior.

Newbern Spectator.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—We learn that an affray took place at Edenton, N. C. on the 13th inst. in which Mr. Bland, the Postmaster, was stabbed through the body by a man named Whitaker Benbury. It appears that Mr. Bland was engaged in opening the mail with closed doors, when Benbury knocked at the door of the office and demanded admittance, which was refused. Benbury then broke open the door, and on his refusal to leave the house, Mr. Bland attempted to put him out by force, when he was stabbed through the body. Fears were entertained that Mr. Bland would not recover. Benbury has been arrested and is now in jail. What aggravates this outrage is that Mr. Bland has a wife and 6 children dependant upon his exertions for support. It is also stated that Benbury has a wife and four children, whose feelings may well be imagined from the rash and guilty conduct of their protector. We have given the facts as we have heard them.

Norfolk Beacon.

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR A ROBBER.

"In a Persian apologue, the lesson and benefit of sincerity are beautifully taught. A mother, in giving her son forty pieces of money as his portion, made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, 'Go my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of judgment.'—The youth went away, and the party he travelled with was assailed by robbers. One fellow asked what he had got, and he said forty dinars are sewed in my garment."—He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked the same question and got the same answer. At last the chief came, and asked him, and he said, "I have told two of you people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes." He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and found the money. "And how came you to tell this?" Because," the child replied, "I would not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised never to tell a lie." "Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother, at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so; his followers were all struck with the scene. "You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue;" and they instantly made restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance on the hand."

Very few readers in this country, comparatively speaking, keep in their memories any clear or accurate history of the various mutations that take place in the South American States. We generally have a confused remembrance of revolutions, riots, battles, and changes; but we see things, as it were, through a haze.—The last information from one of the republics—as we have already published—Buenos Ayres—is, the assassination of the President of the Senate in his chair by an armed mob. All this is the effect of the want of solid constitutional government, and the absence of regulated liberty—joined to the peoular character of the people. How enviable the condition of these United States when compared with the state and prospects of the disunited South American republics! Republics, indeed, only in name; and for the most part, nothing but military despotisms!

Alex. Gazette.

A Turf Retort.

A Van Buren Committee at Albany have issued a Circular, in which they charge the Whigs with living at "the expense of those who by the sweat of their brows earn their daily bread."

To this the Albany Journal replies: "This circular refers to those 'who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.' This is a strange blunder! Neither Van Buren nor his followers have any relation to that class of citizens. It is almost thirty years since Van Buren billeted himself on the People. His support for that long term of years has been drawn directly from the Treasury. His sons, too, the PRINCES ROYAL, who figure at the Court of Queen Victoria, live upon the sweat of other People's brows. Ex-Gov. Marey was in office more than twenty years. Mr. Flagg, since the explosion of the old Clinton County Bank, has drawn his support exclusively from the Treasury. We have never heard that Mr. Dix labored very hard for his living. The Croswells, in addition to their profits on 'three wall'd houses,' draw \$30,000 a year from the Treasury. Mr. B. F. Butler has always had one and frequently two tents in his mouth; and the followers of Van Buren generally have contrived to live magnificently without other labor than such as was rendered to the party."

MR. WEBSTER.

This distinguished ornament of his country was in Scotland on the last of August, and is to be at the grand tournament which is shortly to take place in that country. He has been a conspicuous mark for observation ever since he has been in Europe, and so vivid is his reputation in Holland, that some of his speeches in the United States Senate have been re-published in that country.

THE PROGRESS OF STEAM.

It is reported in the late papers that the British Government is about to establish steam packets which are to ply between Great Britain and the West India Islands.

upon the fate of which the party in power have staked their political existence, is the same dangerous measure it was in 1834, when the official organ of this administration, the Globe, denounced it as "subjecting the public money to be plundered by a hundred hands when one cannot now reach it."

4th. Resolved, That we approve of the proposed State Convention, to be held in Raleigh in November next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be run by the Whigs at the next election; and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending delegates to the Harrisburg Convention.

5th. Resolved, That the delegates to be appointed by this meeting to the Raleigh Convention, be authorized to confer with the delegates from the other counties in this Congressional District—and to select, if to them it shall seem proper, some person to represent this district in the Harrisburg Convention.

6th. Resolved, That the following delegates be appointed to represent the whigs of this county in the Raleigh Convention—L. M. Cowper, Dr. E. S. Neal, B. T. Spier, Thos. Little, Starkey Sharp, John L. Taylor, Alfred Darden, K. Rayner, and H. C. Borland.

7th. Resolved, That the following be appointed a committee of correspondence for this county that they be requested to open a correspondence with some of the prominent whigs of the other counties in this Congressional District, and request them to join us in the appointment of Delegates to the Raleigh Convention—Watson Lewis, W. L. Daniel, R. G. Cowper, L. R. Jernigan, John W. Southgate, Jas. L. Grimes.

8th. Resolved, That the following be appointed as delegates from this county, to meet delegates from the other counties, in this electoral district, at such time and place as may be selected by the other counties, for the purpose of nominating an elector on the whig ticket for this electoral district—John G. Wilson, John W. Harrell, Wm. D. Valentine, Wm. H. Tarpley, John L. Taylor, Jas. A. Moore, Wm. H. N. Smith, R. C. Borland, Dr. E. S. Neal, and B. T. Spier.

9th. Resolved, That the following be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for this county, that they be requested to use their exertions to carry into effect the object of this meeting: that they be authorized to convene a meeting of the whigs, whenever, they, through their chairman may think proper; and that they may be requested to prepare an address to the people of this county at some convenient time previous to the Presidential election—John Waddell, Chairman—Robert Parker, Redmond R. Parker, Jacob Sharp, John B. Sharp, John V. Lawrence, U. Vaughan, Jas. Barnes, Sam'l Moore, J. L. Griffith, Dan'l V. Sessions, Isaac Taylor, Dr. Thos. Brown, Kinsey Jordan, Danl. Valentine, Alfred Moore, Wm. D. Pruden, Wm. Lassiter, Britton Moore, Abner Harell, Richard Barnes, Josiah Holloman, Sen'r. Jas. Rickard, Miles H. Jernigan, Wm. W. Montgomery, Jos. G. Poe, Wm. Darden, Triestram Casehait, Sam'l. B. Rea, Thos. Jenkins, Benj. Bryant, Jas. H. Brent, Lewis Valentine, Elisha Sessions, John Winbow, Lewis W. Pruden, M. E. Newson, Bryant Aakew, Wm. H. N. Smith, Wm. D. Valentine, J. L. Taylor.

10th. Resolved, That as no definite time in November has been fixed upon, for holding the proposed convention, in Raleigh, that Thursday the 14th of said month be recommended as a suitable day, and that the central committee at Raleigh be requested to designate the day.

11th. Resolved, That the Albatross Sentinel be recommended to the patronage of the Whigs of this county, as a journal, ably sustaining the republican principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That the Albatross Sentinel, published at Raleigh, and the Albatross Register at Portsmouth be requested to publish the same.

13th. On motion of Dr. E. S. Neal, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, when on further motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. C. BORLAND, Chairman.
J. W. HARRELL, Secretary

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.

R.—Mass, July, 1839.
Dear Sir:—You remark that Mr. Webster is cold and distant in his manners.—Have you not been accustomed to view him through the magnifying glass of his great reputation, and has not this magic of your own fancy thrown over him a false coloring, which belongs rather to you than to him? Have you not been accustomed to see him at Washington, where, while other great men are smiling and smiling, and playing the villain, Webster is deeply pondering upon his duties—Let me take you, in imagination, to his residence, which you know is at Marshfield, near the seashore, and some twenty miles southeast from Boston.

A few years since, Mr. Webster was near his grounds, and close to the bank of a small stream. The showers had been plentiful, and this river was now full to the brim. An old man came along on foot, and meeting Mr. Webster, without knowing him, inquired the way to a certain house in the vicinity. Mr. Webster told him that he must take a path which led across the stream. The old man remarked that the river appeared to be deep, and asked if there was no other way of reaching the place of his destination.—Being informed that there was no other, he seemed to be in some anxiety, when Mr. Webster offered to carry him over. After some parley, this offer was accepted, and mounting a pair of broad shoulders, the old man rode safely across the stream on Daniel Webster's back. But there was nothing in the circumstances which seemed to strike him as peculiar, save the good nature of the act and in this way he mentioned it at the place he was going to. The story led to some inquiries, and the old man soon learnt who it was that as a friend in need, had been a friend indeed.

But a few weeks ago, we announced the death of Charles, infant son of Mr. Allen Fitch, of this town. We have now the melancholy task of stating, that within a week, three other members of the same family have been consigned to the tomb. Lucy, in the 3d year of his age, died on the 13th instant, and Stephen, in the 14th year of his age, died on the 14th, and on the 16th, the remains of their father, Mr. Allen Fitch, were placed by the graves of his departed offspring.

Seldom has it been our painful duty to record so afflicting and sudden a dispensation of Providence in one family, but "He who doeth all things well and wisely," accomplishes his great purposes not as erring man would; and though all must sympathize with the bereaved Widow and almost childless mother, they must, at the same time, bow in humble submission to

1st. Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, which were considered extravagant and un-republican.

2d. Rigid accountability in all public offices, and instant reform in cases of abuse.

3d. Curtailment of Executive patronage, which, it was alleged, was so great that it would soon convert our government into a monarchy.

4th. Freedom of elections, and no proscription for opinion's sake.

5th. That a better currency than that possessed by our people was necessary.

And whereas, so far from retrenching said expenditures, they have been increased from thirteen millions to forty millions, and so far from accountability, either rigid or relaxed, there has been no accountability at all, but officers notoriously defaulters to immense amounts have been re-appointed notwithstanding the same. And whereas, instead of curtailing of executive patronage, it has increased and is increasing to an alarming extent in the hands of those now in power, as to make all patriots tremble for the existence of our government: and instead of freedom of elections and no proscription for opinion's sake, the great, nay the only reason often assigned for appointments by the executive and his party, is that the appointed is a zealous supporter of their party; and so far from freedom of elections, the executive has, directly or indirectly, controlled and influenced those elections. And whereas, instead of the currency being bettered, as was professed to be necessary, and promised by the said party, the currency of these United States, then, as we believe, the very best in the world, has been brought, by experiments the most high-handed and arbitrary, and plans of finance which are the ridicule of the age, to a state of chaotic confusion.

Now, therefore, the Whigs of Orange, having witnessed for years these promises unfulfilled, and these pretences openly exposed do consider themselves, called upon to express their constant and unremitting opposition to the said party in power, and to the practices by which they endeavor to sustain themselves. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we cling with increased devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty; that we feel it is a cause which can never be dispirited of by freemen; and that we will use all patriotic means to assert and maintain the principles by which we are governed.

Resolved, That we regard with interest and approbation the proposed Convention to be held at Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, to nominate some suitable successor to our present enlightened and patriotic Chief Magistrate, and that the Chairman of this Convention be requested to call upon the Whigs of this county, and that the Chairman of this Convention be requested to call upon the Whigs of this county, and that the Chairman of this Convention be requested to call upon the Whigs of this county.

Resolved, That John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, is eminently qualified, by his talents and enterprise, and his uniform and efficient support of Republican principles, to fill the office of Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting, be authorized to aid in the selection of delegates to the National Whig Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, in opposition to the present incumbent.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to the State Convention, be instructed to insist upon sending delegates to the National Convention at Harrisburg.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for President of the United States.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the State Convention, viz. Co. William A. Carrigan, Chesly F. Faucett, Isaiah H. Spencer, William Barbee, and Willie P. Mahnum, Esqrs.

Resolved, That a Central Committee be appointed, to consist of seven members, to continue until the Presidential election; the Chairman of this meeting to be one of the committee, the others to be appointed by himself.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of each captain's district, to send five delegates to a Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Thursday of the next February Court, to carry out the objects of the State Convention, and to consider all matters touching the interests of the Whig cause in Orange county. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES S. SMITH, Ch.

DENNIS HEARTY,
NATHANIEL I. KING, Sec's

A large meeting of the Whigs of Hertford County was held at the Court House in Winton, on Monday, the 26th August, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention, to be held in Raleigh, in November next.

On motion of K. Rayner, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Roscius C. Borland to the chair, and appointing Jno. W. Harrell Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, in an able and forcible manner, on motion of Jno. L. Taylor, Esq., a committee was appointed by the chair, to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following—Jas. Wells, Thos. Griffith, H. L. Williams, A. Riddick, E. A. Chamber, Thos. B. Sharp, Watson Lewis, Alfred Darden, K. Rayner—who having retired but a short time, reported the following, which were read and severally adopted:—

1st. Resolved, That in the present alarming condition of political affairs, it becomes the bounden duty of all true Whigs to co-operate, and zealously to exert themselves to rescue our violated rights from the hands of those who have so long sacrificed principle to place.

2nd. Resolved, That whilst the party in power show a settled disregard for the people's interest, and are solely intent on maintaining themselves in authority—a change of those who administer the government, is the first object which should engage the attention of every friend of his country.

3rd. Resolved, That this Sub-Treasury system,

that \$80,000 per annum be applied to complete the public surveys.

Land Offices to be discontinued in districts, where, for two successive years, the proceeds of sales are insufficient to pay the salaries of the officers employed.

VI. Grants are made in Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, of 100,000 acres each; to Indiana of 115,272 acres; to Alabama 10,000 acres; to Illinois 20,000 acres lying within the respective limits of those States. These lands not to be sold at less than \$1 25 per acre, and the net proceeds to be applied to internal improvements—namely, roads, bridges, canals, and improvements of water courses; such improvements to be free for the transportation of the United States mail and munitions of war, and the transportation of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Such were the simple and equitable provisions of the Land Bill of Mr. Clay. To the new States they were abundantly liberal, without violating the terms of the original cession by the old States; for the money laid out in the new States for Internal Improvements, subject to the use of the United States, may be justly regarded as for the "common benefit" of the Union.

The introduction of the report and bill of Mr. Clay created no little surprise and excitement in the Senate. It was hardly expected of a candidate for the Presidency, that he should have so promptly and peremptorily rejected the opportunity, thus temptingly presented, of bidding for the votes of the new States by holding out the prospect at least of plunder and aggrandizement.—But on this subject, as on all others, Mr. Clay took the broad national ground. He looked at the question as a statesman, not as a politician. He suffered no individual inducements to influence his policy. His paramount sense of duty; his habitual sense of the sacredness of compacts; his superiority to local sectional, and personal considerations, were never more conspicuously and more honorably manifested than on this occasion.

We inadvertently stated in a previous article that Mr. Clay was chairman of the committee on Manufactures. Mr. Dickerson was the chairman and on the fourth of May moved in the Senate to take up the Land Bill; Mr. King of Alabama moving to refer it to the committee on Public Lands, with the view of eliciting from that body a report in opposition.

The motion of Mr. King was subsequently carried by the casting vote of the vice-president; and on the eighteenth of May, the counter-report was introduced in the Senate.

The main price should be fixed at one dollar an acre, and that when lands had been offered for sale five years it should be reduced to fifty cents. The Bill was made the special order for the 20th of June, when it was taken up by Mr. Clay, and advocated with his usual eloquence and ability. Mr. Benton replied. Various motions were made for postponement and amendment. The policy of reducing the price was urged with great pertinacity by the friends of the administration; but the objections of the report to this policy were justly regarded as unanswerable and insurmountable, and on the third of July the Bill, essentially in the same form as reported, received its final passage in the Senate by a vote of 36 yeas to 18 nays.—

The late period of the session at which it was sent to the House, and the conflict of opinion in that body in respect to some of its provisions, enabled the administration to effect its postponement to the first Monday of the following December by a vote of 91 yeas to 88 nays.

This course, was equivalent to its rejection—but such was the wisdom and obvious equity of its provisions, and so highly did it commend itself to the good sense of the people, that the administration party was compelled to yield to the uncontrollable force of public sentiment. At the next session, therefore, of Congress, the bill was again taken up, and passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20, and the popular branch by a vote of 96 to 40. It was sent to the President for his approval.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented favor which it had found among the immediate representatives of the people, it was "trampled," as Mr. Benton subsequently boasted, with his usual insolence, under the "big foot of President Jackson." The dissolution of Congress, before the expiration of the constitutional term for which he was authorized to retain the bill, enabled that arbitrary and absolute magistrate to defeat the obvious will of the people. If it had been returned to Congress at the session of its passage, it would have become a law without the signature of the President. It was therefore withheld, and at the next session was sent back with the Veto of the President. His objections to the bill, and the policy laid down on this subject, for the friends of the administration, we shall briefly consider in another article.

ORANGE REPUBLICAN WHIG MEETING.

In pursuance to public notice, a number of the Whig citizens of Orange county assembled at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 12th of September. The meeting was called to order by Dr. James Webb; when, on motion, Dr. James S. Smith, was appointed chairman, and Dennis Hearty and Nathaniel I. King, secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Hugh Waddell, Esq.

Whereas, the party in power, in the National Government of these U. States, acquired bad power by professing to hold sacred the following principles, to wit:

to plant thorns in the bosoms of individuals which cannot be easily extracted, but inflicts innumerable wounds causeless and unjustly upon individual interests; the cause that lawyer must have his feelings very well steered by the application of philosophy, or disciplined by repeated trials of the kind, ere he can consent to bray the little petty insults which frequently drop from the bench in pursuing the measures necessary to the defence of his client. Judge, who is guilty of habitual rudeness, we consider, in fact, a far more poisonous animal than a tiger, who might break away from his cage and take up his abode in our thickets. Such an officer instead of being a minister of justice, is, in truth, a chosen servant of the spirit of despotism. He is a savage, armed, with a license to make every one unhappy who approaches him, whilst perched upon the bench.

It has been said that the instances in which judicial rudeness occur are only the work of petty tyrants who have been suddenly promoted to power, without having any intrinsic worth or native dignity of character to command respect, and who are determined to fight their way to respectability by the use of their official sceptres. This may be in a great measure true.—But it does not extenuate the heinousness of the offence in the smallest possible degree; for what earthly right has any official coxcomb, or contemptible little despot, to indulge himself in capricious and flourishes on the bench at the expense of the public justice of the community? He is paid out of the public treasury, to serve the public faithfully and courteously; and yet he wields that very power and influence with which he has been invested by the public for benign and salutary purposes in gratifying his own petty feelings of malevolence. Really, such things ought not to be tolerated in an enlightened and free country. The withering influence of public sentiment should be brought to bear with a share of desecrating fury on a plant of such noxious pestilence. For this is the only mode apart from personal violence which can put it down. It might be inferred from the tenor of the foregoing remarks, that we had been instigated in expatiating on this subject to tortures occasioned by some judicial shaft which had been plunged into our ranks.

mark ourselves competitors for the rows of judicial wit and sarcasm, we have been enabled to approach the subject, out the smallest spice of personal rancor, and have therefore treated it as a piece of evil. It is due, however, to the bench of this State, to qualify the meaning of foregoing reflections, by admitting that there are but few incumbents of the judicial seat in North Carolina who are in the habit of forgetting their own dignity and the rights and feelings of others so far as to profane the sacredness of the offices by habitual rudeness to suitors and members of the bar. It is our peculiar good fortune that a majority of our judges are gentlemen in their department, so that some of them are distinguished by a degree of delicacy and courteousness which lends a peculiar charm to the atmosphere of justice. To such gentlemen as these we owe the homage of our warmest respect and veneration; and they undoubtedly have uniformly received it. But it should be the constant aim of the gentlemen of the bar and the public at large to have every judicial bear who may chance to come among us with appropriate reprobation.

A WHAPPER.

The Editor of the Standard, whilst affected by one of those political illusions which so much beset him, has, in a late number of his paper, expressed the belief that Mr. Van Buren, at the next election, will receive 217 electoral votes. Well if this old soldier in the service of power was possessed of the talent for quizzing in even a small degree, the statement to which we have just referred might serve to amuse his friends; right considerably, although it would utterly fail to inspire a conviction of its truth. But in justice to the worthy Editor of the Standard, we must acknowledge that he is entirely too grave a man to indulge in the levity of quizzing; and therefore, the stretchers in which he occasionally indulges himself, are deserving of a place in no more solemn classification. We will say that he tells fibs, for this would be accusing him of children's play; and we will leave it to the worthy Editor to point out the classification himself, knowing him to be very familiar with it by long practice. But this prediction that Mr. Van Buren will receive 217 votes at the next election, is such an unconscionable error that we will advise him, as a young Billingsgate market once advised a fellow who had stolen a fish and was asked if it was his, but which he would not show below his jacket, that he should take care next time either to steal a shorter fish, or to wear a longer jacket. So we will