THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Sensentation, three dollars per annum-half

Persons esiding without the State will be re-ired to pay the wattes mount of the year's subription in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Por every square (not exceeding 16 linesthis size type first insertion, one dollar; each anbsequent insertion, twenty five cents.

The alvertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will

be charged 25 per cent higher; and a describer 35 per cent, will be made from the regular priees for advertisers by the year.

C Letters to the Editors nusr be post paid,

A. J. BATTLE. Commission Merchant and Gener-FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

(except dealing in spirituous liquore,) . H ilmington, N. C. REFERENCES:

W. & A. STITH, Rev. D. THOMPSON, Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, A. Borden, Rev. J. McDASIEL. WESTON & HARRISON,

Maryland Stone & Earthen Ware Potteries, BALTIMORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues the munufacture of STONE AND EARTHE. WARE, and has to hand a large and complete assortment of an article that cannot be excelled in quality in the country, and which deaters would do well to call and examine before purchasing, as prices will be as low as the same articles can be bought elsewhere. All or dera delivered to any part of the city free of expense

or b-rakage
POFTERIES, files near East Baltimore street.
WARE ROOMS, No. 45, 8-uph street,
WARE PARR,
Devid Parr, Widow of the late David Parr.

The Thorough Bred Horse SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



The subscriber takes leave thus early to inform his friends and the public generally, that this noble stallion will be under his superintendence during the ensuing season, and that his services may be commanded at a price to sutt the hardness of the times and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock, by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it may be the last they will ever have; it being probable the horse will be removed from Orange at the expiration of the season. In regard to his pedigree, it is only necessary here to state, that he is of the purest and best blood in this country, having descended, in a clear and unpolluted stream, on the part of his sire, from Sir Charles; and on the part of his dam, from Monsieur Tonson-two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bas, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see, admire him. For further particulars, see handbil. ARCHIBALD W. PARKER.

Little River, Orange County, Jan'v 24, 1842. Hillsborough Recorder will please insert three times, eve yother week.

A VERY FAIR OFFER. PERSONS wishing to purchase PIANO FORTES non-the subsection, can have the privilege of trying them before paying for them, and by this arrangement, no matter how many fears they may have, they run no risk of getting an indifferent instrument, as all the risk of their bring bad rests upon my own shoulders. Prices 273 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, and so on to 600 dollars. I am perfectly willing to take the risk of selecting for purchasers myself E. P. NASH.

I have sold about 300 Piano Portes without ever selting a bad one. Feb 5 E. P. N. 6 if.

FOR SALE.

At the North Carolina Book Store, Hadlock's Vegetable Powder & Syrup, for Coughs, Colds,

Seven more PianoFortes JUST RECEIVED BY Z. P. NASH It the schooler Juliet, I have received sever more Piano Fortes, which, added to the twelve lateiv inpucked, make my stock very large and compi-te. I have a beautiful variety of patterns, varying in price from two hundred and seven y-five to
air hundred dollars, all of which will be sold-tubject to be returned if not really good, and with an
uncommonly large a stock (upwards of thirty in
struments) I cannot fail to please those who may be in want of the article. No one steps in the dark or runs any risk in purchasing a Pinno Poste from the subscriber, as he is willing that purchasers should withhold payment until they are fully fried.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg.

Oct. 12, 1841.

Indian Anecdote.-John Sequeasequash an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connec ti ut; was some years since brought before : justice of the poace on some charge or other. which I do not now recollect. John hanpened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the questions put by the justice, merely unuttered-"Your honor is very wise; very wise; very wise; -- y-y your honor is very wise, I say."

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day; when John was

brought before him perfectly sober.
"Why John," said the justice, "you were as drunk as a beast last night." "Drunk!" ejaculated the Indian.

"Yes, drunk as a beast. When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was Your Honor's very wise - very wise!"
Did I call you honor wise!" said the Indian, with a look of incredulity.

"Yes," answered the magistrate.
"Then," replied John, "I must have been drunk, sure enough!

Extreme Laziness .- One flery day, a farmer went forth into his mowing lot, where he had hired half a dozen men to cut down the grass. He came upon them suddenly, and found them lying down under an apple tree. 'Well,' said the indignant farmer, 'I'll give an extra half dollar to the lazinest fellow among you!' All jumped upon their feet to claim the reward, but one man who lay still, 'Ah!' said the farmer, that fellow has won the money.' To which indolence replied

Wont you please to put it in my pocket? August, he saw the lawyer of the village surveying his possessions. Says the lawyer, a good story that we once heard read. Here
'What makes you carry your head stooping it is. Travelling into town one night, aupon your breast, friend K! You see ME!— bout dusk, Parson — had occasion to the lawyer and in the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to his her, if she wanted kissing she had a bushand to him the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to his her, if she wanted kissing she had a bushand to him the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to his her, and in the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to his her, and in the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to his her, and in the scuffle she bit of his nose, which she spit out of her mouth.

RALBICH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

WORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home of our affections.

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY; MARCH 23, 1842.

But the empty heads stand up like your own! "Go It, Boots."-A cobbler in one of the

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Eastern cities thus announces his calling:-Surgery performed here upon old boots and shoes, by adding to the fact making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounled, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with soles.

Cure for Warts .- These troublesome and often painful excrescences, covering the hands sometimes to the number of a hundred or two, may be destroyed by a simple, safe and certain application. The writer discovered it accidentally, while performing some chemical experiments with soda. The matter is merely to dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up,then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This repeated two or three days, will gradually destroy the most irritable wart. Its theory appears to be that of warts having a lower power of vitality than the skin, so that the alkali is sufficient to produce the disorganization of the former without affecting the latter. The warts never return .- Philadelphia Chronicle.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the State of Delaware is not only without debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury.

BE HAPPY.

Yet not in studies above their years, or in irksome tasks, should children be employed. The joyous freshness of their young natures should be preserved, while they learn the duties that fit them for this life and the next. Wipe away their tears. Remember how hurtful are heavy rains to the tender blossom just opening on the day. Cherish their smiles. Let them learn to draw happiness from all surrounding objects: since there may be some mixture of happiness, in every thing but sin. It was once said of a beautiful woman, that from her childhood, she had ever spoke smiling, as if the heart poured joy upon the lips, and they turned it into

beauty. May I be forgiven, for so repeatedly pressing on mothers, to wear the lineaments of cheerfulness! "To be good, and disagreeable, is high treason against the royalty of virtue." said a correct moralist. How much is it to be deprecated, when piety, the only fountain of true joy, fails of making that joy isible to every eye! If happiness is meloly of sou!, the concord of our feelings with the circumstances of our lot, the harmony of our whole being with the will of the Creator, how desirable that this includy should produce the response of sweet tones, and a pointer dog, a bundle of sticks cut at Niagacountenance, that even slight observers may be won by the charm of its external symbols! Mas. Sigourney.

THE CONTRAST.

Do you see that proud, overbeating man riding in his guilded carriage? Look! he stops before a magnificent mansion, and livered lacqueys, obedient to his nod, assist him to descend.

Do you see that poor, miserable boy, whose tattered clothes scarcely shield him from the inclemency of the weather? Mark! with a beseeching look he solicits the rich man to purchase a pencil or cord of pins; and behold, how contemptuously he is spurned!

Twenty-five years ago that pompous man vas as poor, as friendless, and as wretched as the urchin he despises.

Twenty-five years have passed since that day. The same parties meet: lo! the contrast The once poor boy stands in the pride of nanhood, active, intelligent, rich. A lovely woman, his wife, leans upon his arm, and three blooming girls are by his side, Grace

in every expression, and affluence smiles in is unostentatious adornments. An old man approaches. The tottering step, the thread-bare garments, and the painexpression that fret in every feature, denote a man of want and wo. Better to be dead! than thus to drag a miserable existence.

This may at the first blush appear to some an improbable romance. It is truth. In a country like ours, there is no man, owever poor, if sided by industry, economy, and virtue, but may rise from the lowest rank of society to the highest. The knowledge of this fact is a blessed incitement to the young, and cheers them to struggle nobly in the paths which lead to honor and independence despite the thousand obstacles that

oppose their course. There is no man however affluent, but by extravagance, and lax morals, may fall from

his high estate, and close his days in wo. Let no one despise the poor because of their poverty; let no one flatter the rich because of their wealth. We may conque poverty; wealth may subdue us. All mer of equal virtue, are equal. If one man possesses more intelligence than his fellows, though that of itself may not elevate him in the ranks of the good, yet it brings him ad ded respect, and wins a willing admiration from a'l men;

"The good alone are great."

The Miners' Journal relates the following. Although it savors somewhat of the 'ancien Joe,' yet it is worth preserving. It has ne-

I carry mine erect and upright.' Squire, at the mansion of an esteemed parishoner, ecutor was! The jury without hesitating account. The plan of protecting fruits which the manswered Kingsbury. 'Look at that field of who had, among other worldly possessions, quitted her; and the chairman said that if a he suggests, is a good one, and has, to our meed.

nartily opened by one of these blooming if she had a fancy for so doing, maidens, who as quick as thought threwher THE LATE JUDICIAL DECISION. time to say, 'Oh, don't!' presse ! her warm, as could be it was my brother Henry!'

There is no harm done. Don't give your- was unanimous. self any uncasiness-though you ought to The case was argued for the State of

be a little more careful." on what subject it is not for us to say.

As the warm-hearted pastor plodded homevards he argued with himself in this wise:-Miss - knew it was I who knocked at the door, or how did she recognize me before I spoke?-and is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desperately in -Pshaw! Why, squash! I never felt such a kiss in my life! Three weeks after the above incident Par-

> - was married to Miss -! A CHOLERA SUBJECT.

Here is a good piece of fun, from the Cin cinnati Message. There is a humorest at work on that journal:-

There is an individual living not a thousand miles from the 'City of Lakes,' who is familiarly known in the regions round about by the familiar cognomen of 'Old Cuff,' a man of great singularity of character, and who sometimes, when hard pushed, makes a 'ten strike' at saying a good thing. During the prevalence of the cholera in the year 1832, there appeared at the 'Eagle Tavern' a hotel of which the personage afore-menioned was then the proprietor) one of these highly concentrated extracts of pomatum. hair and musk things-a burlesque on the human form divine-a dandy, in all the moods and tenses of such a creature. After depositing his baggage-consisting of a ra falls, and a small hair trunk-in the hal of the hotel, he approached the bar and addressed the landlord, who happened to be behind the counter, as follows: -

'Landlord, pwepawe me a glass of bwandy and wataw, with diminuytive mixtwa of the Southwon weed."

Understanding his man, Old Cuff had the article instantly prepared and placed before him. .The mixture soon disppeared; and so soon as the ceremony of arranging his cravat, moustaches, and a slight flourish of a highly-flavored pocket-hankerchief was gone batim, 'poz.'

'I say, landlowd-does the cholowa apouwa citwa?'

asked Old Cuff.

'I say, may deaw fellaw, does that most howwible pestilence, the cholowa, attack the fashionables-that is, does it weach the gress were unconstitutional,-because the mowe wefined and intelligent powtion of the provision was intended to execute itself. exclusives of vonwa citwall

you are copable -to write to your mother immediately, and obtain her consent to quit misunderstanding. the place, for fear it may attack you!' Whya, maw deaw fellaw, whya do you

speak thus?' Because the disease rages to a fearful ex-

those parts.

A DEAR KISS.

A corious trial was recently held at Midllesex Sessions, in England. Thomas Saverland, the prossecutor, stated, that on the day after Christmas, he was in the tap room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being noliday time, Saverland considered this challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a ioke, and her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he would kiss her also; he then tried do it, and they both fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tre I to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off

We have been favored with an abstract delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a of the points decided by the Supreme kiss as ever heart of swain desired. In ut. Court in the case of EDWARD PRIGG VS. ter astonishment, the worthy divine was en- the State of Pennsylvania. It will be deavoring to stammer out something, when seen that the decision of the Court is conthe damsel exclaimed-Oh, mercy, mercy! clusive, and that it covers the whole Mr. -, is this you! I thought as much ground of the contraversy. The several opinions of the non-concurring judges, as 'Pshaw!' thought the Parson to himself- indicated in the abstract are different you didn't think any such a thing.' But, from those of the majority only in minor taking her hand, he said in a forgiving tone, points. On the real issue the decision

Maryland by Jonathan Merepith and After this gentle reproof he was ushered John Nelson, Esqrs. Mr. M. was appoinnto the parlor by the maiden, who, as she ted at the beginning of the controversy. ame to the light, could not conceal the deep Commissioner on the part of this State, to blush that glowed upon her cheek, while the manage the case in its various stages in bouquet that was pinned upon her bosom Pennsylvania, and to arrange with the ern train, that some infernal scoundrel is shook like a flower garden in an earthquake; authorities of that State for its being and when he rose to depart, it somehow brought before the Supreme Court. Those fell to her lot to wait upon him to the door; gentlemen have acquitted themselves well. and it may be added, that in the entry they To their industry and ability much is due: held discourse together for some minutes- and in recollecting this triumphant windication of their rights the people of Mary land will not lorget the important part which they have borne in achieving it.

Balt. Am. The abstract is to the following effect: 1st. The constitutional provision executes if she loves a brother at that rate, how must state in the Union as property:-and that she love her husband; for, by the great no state law is constitutional which interfferes with the right.

2d. But the provision also contemplates legislation by C ngress, to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effectual, against all state or other interference.

3d. Congress has legislated, and such egislation is the supreme law of the land. excluding all State legislation upon the some subject. No State therefore can nass any law to qualify, impede, or control, the remedy given by the act of Con-

has not legislated.

ntended to interfere with the police powrelations.

pinion that the Pennsylvania law was a vite and heartless wretch. Co gress, they might still legislate in harmony with it.

Mr JUSTICE McLEAN also concurred in the result to which the Court hadscome. but was of opinion that state officers and magistrates were bound under the Constirution to act in obedience to the provisions of the act of Congress on the subject through with, he again addressed himself to He was further of opinion, that the owners dingly had brought his engine completely the landlord in the following language-ver- of fugitive s'aves were bound to pursu-1793, and have no right to seize and carry pwoach the highaw owdaw of societaw in the fugitive away without a certificate:and that a State was competent to punish every effort to discover the guilty perpe-"What did you observe?" insinuatingly such an act, as a violation of its peace and trators and bring them to the severe pundignity.

Mr. JUSTICE BOLDWIN held that both the Pennsylvania law, and the act of Con-

Mr. Justice Warner concurring with 'No,' good naturedly answered the lands the majority, briefly recapitulated the lord, 'it does not; but I would advise you points decided according to the above abstract, in order that there might be no

Penches---Frest.

I am surprised that, in the many essays on the culture of the peach tree, nothing ent among a certain class of individuals. has been said about protecting the germ It is death on nat'ral fools, scarcely one es-cases its dreadful ravages.' was engaged in an office, the chimney of The 'creatwa' soon disappeared, amidst which was outside: a fine peach tree stood houts of laughter from the bystanders, and about eight feet from that chimney: tho' at the latest dates had not been heard of in the tree belonged to an other person. I took upon myself the care of it. I kept ed. up a fire in the chimney, every evening, sufficient to keep it quite warm till morning I continue this until the frost season had passed, whether frost was expec ted or not; knowing that severe frest often occurred after a very warm day, when no one anticipated it. The result was, that the tree was loaded with as fine peaches as I ever saw, while all the fruit, apples as

Now, nothing appears more simple, to me, than to keep frost from an orchard. If the fine chips from the wood-yard were used, in small heaps, two or three under a could touch the fruit-and the trouble bundance of the most delicious fruit our

The preceding comes from a correspon-

grain! The full ears hang down like mine. two or three very fine daughters. He had ny man attempted to kiss a woman against knowledge, been ad pted repeatedly with scarcely knocked at the door when it was her will, she had a right to bite off his nose, very decided success. Three years agthis month the frosts in the central regionof the Miami Valley were very severe, and killed a great proportion of the fruit germs -in Butler County nearly all. One far mer, whose orchard had a very cold exposure built fires for several nights entirely around it, and at considerable dis tances apart within it, even tearing down and burning up portions of the fence that sarrounded it-and thus preserved his fruit, while all his neighbbors lost theirs! Conflagration is rather a singular means of profit; but in this instance it worked well The destruction of the fence, and labor of keeping up the fires three or four nights. was richly compensated for by the yield of good fruits and sales of them at high prices .- Cincinna i Mes.

> Outrageous villainy .- Catch the raseal. We learn from a passenger by the southbusy at his hellish work, placing obstructions apon the track of the Petersburg and bout 9 o'clock, as the southern train f. om Weldon had reached a point about a mile this side of pleasant Hill deput, upon the line that divides Virginia from North Carolina, and seven miles north of Garysburg. the engine was suddenly thrown off the itself, so far as to authorize the master, or track into a deep cut, by a wooden sill, be allowed to be decided enough, his agent, to seize a fugitive slave in any whice had been placed across the rails, by some maticious scoundrel. The road was LER in als first Message made some alludescending about that spot, and conse sion in a general way to the Public Landa

> life would have been inevitable. Immediate measures were taken by the enterprising Captains of the train, Messrs. Stiles and Boyken, to repair the injury, meanwhile the mail and passengers were forced to await the arrival of the Nort tern train, which came up about one o'clock. The engine of the train from the South was thrown by the collision, completely across 4th. The power of legislation by Con- the track, thus obstructing all passage till gress is exclusive, and no State therefore it should be raised. In this emergency an pass any law, to carry into effect the the train from Petersburg took the mail an pass any law, to carry into effect the the train from Petersburg took the mail law be interfered with, if, instead of the provision in the Constitution in respect to and passengers from the South, and refugitive slaves, whether Congress has or turned with them North. They arrrived in this city about ten o'clock on Wednes-5th. The points decided are in no way day. The passengers bound South were the latter case it may be safely assumed not so fortunate, and were detained till S er in the States to take up runaway slaves, o'clork Wednescay evening, when the enand to guard themselves from their dep-gine was placed upon the track and they proceeded on their route. They arrived

At 9 o'clock of the same evening, the to the exclusive nature of the legislative train left Weldon for the North, and propower, holding that though one State could ceeded as usual till on arriving at the very they fortunately came down O. K , and no damage or delay was occasioned .- This however may be ascribed to the prudence of the Engineer who had not forgotten the danger of the previous night, and accorander his power. Such highhanded outs ricily the remedy prescribed by the act of rages, endangering the lives of hundreds, call for an immediate action on the part of the railroad company and people to use ishment their crimes so richly merit.

Rich Star.

PLANS OF FINANCE.

... It would seem that among the variety of new proje; is of finance which have been aulimitted to Congress of late the most fas idious might find something to his liking. Yet it is certain that nothing yet has been proposed to meet the actual exigencies of the case - nothing that falls in with the general ideas, vague and indistinct through they be, of the public mind which is anxiously turning this way and that in search of something-something that will fiel up

We have given to our readers, from tim to time, as each was submitted, the various plans of Exchequers Fiscal Agents, Banks, &c., with which Congress has been furnish There is one other, the outlines of which have been indicated in some of the newspapers, and which we may briefly The Washington corresponden of the New York American hints at it

tional Bank, a National Currency, a National Credit, and a National system of Protection, is the issue of a National 3 per cent stock of \$100. 000.000, to be secured by a pledge of the whole proportions,-the Distribution Act being repeal ed, of course. With this stock the indebted States will immediately pay all claims now due against them, including both expired leans and the interest on those not yet reimbursable,

tree, to keep up a strong smoke, no frost could touch the fruit—and the trouble stocks to nearly par value; and the credit of the would be amply compensated for in an a. States, in which we now find was pledged and sacrificed the honor and in fact the credit of th

Nation, will be retrieved.

Then, when the demand for a National Bank Stumps, logs, brush &c. might be kept is met with the declaration that the capital stock could not now be subscribed, make a charter tance as will prevent too much heat to the fruit on the trees.

Marius.

Then, when the demand for a National Stock could not now be subscribed, make a charter with a provision that subscriptions may be paid one fourth in specie and the rest in United States stock; and if no more than \$10,000,000 could be stock; and if no more than \$10,000,000 could be raised at first, even in that way, why let it begin operations on that, with perm the subscription from time to time as times

A scheme of this sort has been prepared by the Hon. Jon's Pore, of Kentucks; the definite featu es of the plan we find set forth in the National Intelligencer .- the project is "for the United States to issue three per cent stock to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, redeemable in thirty or forty years, and, instead of distributing the proceeds of the public lands, to pledge them for the interest and ultimate redemption of the stock. This stock to be divided among the several States, according to their Federal representation, and to be applied to internal improvements, and to pay debts incurred therefor, 'the Uni ed States to i-sue an additional amount of theet per cent. stock sufficient to purchase from the several States the permanent use of all important post roads, capals, and railways for the transportation of the mai's and all, other public purposes of transportation; and to set apart a portion of the proceeds of the Post Office Departmens for the payment of interest and restitution of the United States so as to prohibit any State from incurring a debt in time of prace to exceed one hur dred thousand dollars over and above its annual revenue. To create a National Bank of seventy-five millions of dollars capital, onefourth at least of which to be specie, and the residue stock of the United Statesfifteen millions thereof to be owned by the United States, half of the balance to be owned by the several States, and the other half by the individuals of the several States. Branches to be located in the several States where Congress shall so determine. The Mother Bank to be located at Washington City. Each Sate to have the appointment of at least one dir-Roanske railroad, during the night, thus ector in the branch within it, exclusive of endangering the lives of the travellers by its share in the general control of the inthe mail train. On Tuesday evening, a- stitution; and the n tt dividends over six per cent to be added to the fund for the payment of the interest and redemption of the stock," &c. &c."

The times certainly need decisive measures of some kind-and whatever else may he said of the one here proposed it must

It will be recollect that President Tr. quently the steam had been shut off, and as the basis of a fiscal institution -We the train was proceeding quite slowlycould wish that this idea, as suggested by had it been otherwise, the loss of human him, had been more fully developed. There is a great difficulty-perhaps we may say-an insuperable difficulty-in devising an Exchequer or Fiscal Agency on the revenues of the Government so as 'o avoid the danger of unsustained issues on the one hand, or the two contracted operation of a Sub Treasury on the other, A special fund, such as that founded on the public land revenue, would furnish a definite basis-and a sure one. Nor would the principles of the Distribution issued upon the security of the fund were to be distributed among the States. In that the benefits of the Distribution policy must be greatly enhanced.

The States, many of them, have arrived at a crisis in which it is necessary toascer-The CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE about five o'clock, and were thus detained tain the rightful powers and duties of the DANIELS concurred with the Court, in a twenty four hours by this merciless act of National Government for the purpose of of its capacity. Why should we deny ourselves of any of the advantages which that Government is calculated to afford? pies no law to impair or impede the act of spot where the accident had occured the It is a government established by the peoprevious night, a similar obstruction was ple for the general good-established by placed there, but although it raised 3 of the same power that constituted the State truck wheels some ten inches from the track. Governments. While some profess to be calculating the value of the Union with a view to its disparagement, let the rational people of the country demonstrate its valse by deriving from it the means and materials of a renewed national prosperity.

Ball. Amer.

RETRENCHMENT.

We invite attention to the letter of our Corresponden:

Cor espondence of the Whig. WASHINGTON, March 9th, '42. The House of Representatives has, this day, completed the first of the great series of reforms which the Whigs promised to carry out when they obtained to power. They told the people that there had been wasteful and extravagant expenditures of the public money, and most corrupt abuses in the public offices at Washington, They were, however, derided by the Luca Fo os. They were challenged to bring forward the evidences; and when the Extra Session passed away without any investi-g-tions into the alleged abuses, the Whigs were taunted with having made charges which they were afraid even to attempt to substantiate. The Whigs, however, bore all patiently. They thought it best to await the proper time for action. That time has now come, and the Locos will s on have the evidences to their hearts

A ting upon the old Scripture maxime the House of Representatives determined to remove the beam from their own eve, that they might see the more clearly to take the mote out of their brother's eve: They commenced the reform with them selves. hy cutting off useless expenses, and reducing the thousand little contin-gencies which so soon run into enormous BOUTPEATES.

I will now give you same of the results: In the first place, as to printing. The average amount of printing done for the last three Congresses has been at the prices formerly paid, \$145,410 per Congress, At the Extra Session the Whigs determined to reduce the price of the printing 20 per cent, and this was accordingly done. Now 20 per cent, on \$145,410, is equal to 829,082, which is saved in each Congress, in the single item of printing. But his is not all The contingent expenses of the House of Representatives were,
For 24th Congress, 428,335

For 24th Congress, 96th 313,957

\$1,337,929 Making an aggregate of