#### THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

#### TERMS.

Somearries, three dollars per annum-hal in advance

Persons seaiding without the State will be regaired to pay the witors a mount of the year's sub furtifition in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

or every square (not exceeding 16 linesthis size type distinguish, and dallar; each subsequent invertion, twenty-five cents Tax advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will

be obserged 25 per cent. bigher; and a deduction o 35) per sent. will be mode from the regular pri-ces for advertisers by the year. OF Letters to the Editors arost be post-paid.

### TAKE NOTICE.

To Abner Parker, John Young, Yaney Bailey, Bartlet, Ugehurch, Brinkley Upshurch, John Wick-er, Theophilus Snow, and all whom it may concern: Whereas I have been arrested on a ca. an, issued at the instance of Abner Parker, and have given and and security for my personal appearance at the seat term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Seations to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court Louse in Ruleigh, on the third Monilay in May next, then and there to take the Benefit of the act for the relief of instluent debtors; when and where you and each and every one interested may attend and object it you think proper. EDWARD MCNUNNERY.

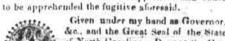
Raleigh, March 25, 1842

#### Two Hundred Dollars Reward. PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Jons M. MORRARAD, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief of

the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to the Executive Department of this State, by the oath of SAMUEL FERRY, Sheriff of Richmond, that on 19th of March, 1842 one EDWARD D. MAR-TIN, confiond in the Jail of said County, upon esoviction for a capital Felony, did make his escape by breaking said Juil: Now, therefore, to the end that said Edward D. Martin may 'be arrested and brought to justice. I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Martin to the Sheriff of Richmond county; and I do moteover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to apprehend and cause to be apprehended the fugitive aforesaid.



&c., and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Releigh, this 23d day of March, - Aller 1842.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD. By His Excellency's Command. Payon Raysons, Private Secretary,

Descaterion.-Sa'd MARTIN is 22 years of

age, dark complexion, black hair, trojecting eye-balls, thick lips, prominent check bones, about 5 feet high, and weighs about 175 pounds. March 23, 1842.

#### 13 6w.

OP Opifer per Orbem dicor. DOCTOR EVANS' MINIS FERS TO THE DIS-

## Evans' Camomile Pills.

This ronic Medicine is for nervous complaints: general debility, indigestion and its consequences a want of appetite, distention of the sumach, acidity, una leasant taste in the mouth, nervous symptoms, languor when the mind becomes irritable, despondthoughtful, melancholy and dejected. Hypoodriactsm, consumption, dimeess f sight, detirium and all other nerv-us affections, these Pills will profinen Prepared by Da Evana, 100 Chatham st. New

York, and for sale in this place at N 1. STITH'S

Raleigh, March	25, 1842,	Apothecary Store, 13 if
		to Mothers,

children terthing Prepared by Dr. Erans, 100 Clatham at.

And for sale of N L STITH'S Apothezari Store 13 ff. Raleigh, Murch 25, 1812.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, A certain, sale ease. Prepared by DR. EVANS, 100 Chatham st. New York.

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gasette.

"NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." Vol. XXXIII

#### RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 1842.

GRESS TO DISCUSS AND SETTLE AT ONCE.

In Politics .- Were a Crow's nest used for a ballot box, and the eggs for ballot balls, and should one of these eggs hatch after being deposited, and the bird fly away, ought the shell, or the bird, or neither to be counted in footing up the ballot.

In Sentiment .- Which is the most sentimental looking object-a crow, blind in one eye, drawing mathematical diagrams in the sand, or an owl seated on an Egyptian obelisk decyphering hieroglyphics?

In Natural History .- Will a grasshopper that has lost his tail, by accident or otherwise, sino?

In Meteorology .- Are the atmospheric laws which govern a tornado, the same as those which regulate a tempest in a teapot? In Natural Philosophy .-- Can a ghost casta shadow ?--- if so, is it the ghost or its shadow that vanishes at the crowing of a cock? In Ichthyology .- Why is it that a porpus never turns his tail to the wind. By what law is it that the shark compels the little pilot fish to move-just before him, and point out his path through the ocean.

Political Economy .- If Adam and Eve had used palm-leaves, instead of fig-leaves for garments, what is the amount of labor they would have saved in sowing them together?

In Legislation .- What is the difference between the condition of a member of Congress, who is waiting to make a speech, and that of one of Job's comforters, who said he was ready to split.

In Entoniblogy .-Why does a fly, going to hed. Sleep with its tail ab we its head.

When all these primary and fundamental juestions shall have been discused and settled by Congress, it would be well perhaps to give some attention to a bankrupt Treasury, and a ruined nation.

KINDNESS IN CONVERSATION. There is no way in which men can do good to others with so little expense and trouble as by kindness in conversation .---Words," it is sometimes said, "cost nothing." At any rate kind words cost no more than those which are harsh and piercing .--But kind words are often more valued than the most costly gift, and they are often regarded among the best tokens of a desire to make others happy. We should think that kind words would be very common, they are so chean but there are many who have a large association of all other languages ex-cept kindness. They have many bitter words, and witty words, and learned words in abundance; but then stock of kind words is small. The churl himself, one might suppose, would not grudge a little kindness in his language, however closely he clings to his money, but there are persons who draw on their kindness with more reluctance than on their purses,

Some use grating words because they are of a morose disposi ion. Their language, as well as their manners shows an unfeelin

expense is comparatively nothing. other experiment tried upon one of his apsoms, and the result is, that it will this sea- moonshine. son yield twenty bushels of apples. Now if . He is grasping at moonshine who strives Instead of harmony and co-operation there the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a dis- to raise his consequence in the world by a is discord and opposition. A President

direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.

Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

A Total Abstinence Society of the sever- times thought men were grasping at moon-

officers, the Hon. WALTER FORWARD, Sec. them.-Boston Transcript. retary of the Treasury, having been chosen President

Mr. Forward, on taking the chair, addressed the society, and expressed the gratification it gave him to unite with the officers of the General Government, residing in stant, it was unanimously. Washington, in the cause of the temperance

reform. This great movement afforded, in his oinion, one of the most cheering evidences to him, in behalf of this meeting, our high reof the honesty and intelligence of the work- gaid for his character and patriotism." ing classes, with whom it originated, and he thought upon its prevalence depended the purity and permanence of all our institutions. He believed that no position or place could rightly exempt any one from the duty of contributing whatever of moral influence might attach to his station in the fur- tion. That body will assemble as the Retherance of this great reform. 'He saw no reason why the farmers and mechanics of the country should be in advance of those on whom they had conferred the distinction of office.

The fact of this cause having been emraced almost universally by all the laboring classes, admonished us to be careful lest our example should be a hindrance to an enterprise so deeply fraught with good to mankind. He would say forther, that the institutions of this country would be found to reflect substantially the habits as well as the opinions of the People: he had no hope of free Government ever being long sustained by an intemperate people, nor any fear of the downfall of our institutions so long as the great virtue of self-denial should be so and coming difficulties and dangers, you, generally cultivated as to banish intemper- sir, who have so long lived for that counance from the land. The time had already

arrived when intemperance had become dis- cannot refuse. reputable; the degradation of this vice was ginning to be seen in its true colors, and desired that the moral feelings of society upon this subject should be strengthened, and trintism, would render necessary the advancement of the temperance enterer admiration, that

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR CON- as the results are deemed certain while the them; these are not pearls of price that bring founded in wisdom and experience, would with them peace and content; they are be adopted, to restore the prosperity of Mr. M. also stated as to the result of an- wouthless; they are nothing but moonshine? the Nation. I need not say how cruelly, in the less, much less to abandon entirely. When we see a gambler forever at the bil- in some important respects all have been ple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty liard table with eager hopes of making mon- disappointed. Our actual condition may which, negotiation is without dignity, and healthy tree, about twenty-five or thirty ey thereby, and carrying with him the means be discribed in a few words. Instead of peace without security. years old, but has never in any one year by which alone his family can be supported, mutual confidence between the actingproduced over about two bushels of apples. to squander it there, we think, with a sigh, President and Congress there is mutual While in blossom last spring, ascended the how sudly that poor man mistakes the path distrust. Instead of his throwing himself tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blos- of wisdom, and labors after that which is all up n the principles and the party that el-

covery of great importance. Mr. M. was suite of fine + clothes, or an unpaid side- without a party, and parties without a of revenue, and party to immediate relief lead to make the experiment by reading an board; and so is he who is aiming to build a President! A President, denouncing his account of the production of trees adjoining foundation upon which to elevate himself in friends, and courting his political oppoa meadow where plaster had been sown at a the estimation of the world, consisting of a nepts, sh on their turn, without entertaining for him the least respect or confidence, give him flattery and praise enough, just to aleceive and delude him. . A Pre-

No 14.

foundation of the whole nation, is vainly seeking, by a culpable administration of the patronage of the Government, to create a third party!

that it would be most prudent not to exhibit it to the gaze of the world. But I Sin, At a meeting of the Whigs of Wake public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests, are always better quires no argument to show that such a public interests. concealing the truth. And, accustomed

davs. The existing state of things is anomalous and embarrassing. But genuine patriot-ism takes counsel only from its duty and its devotion. Unappalled, by difficulties, presentatives of the great Whig party of triumphs over all obstacles which lie in the way of the honor, the prosperity or the happiness of the country,

> ug proscribed by those whom it advanced to high power; and the members of late Cabinet. by a voluntary surrender of exalted stations, which they believed they could no longer hold without dishonor and disgrace, have demonstrated to the whole eastd that with them the love of country is paramount to the love of office. I am sure that in the good old North State, in which the first Declaration of American Indep ndeuce was made. there will be a cordial response to this seatiment

Gentlemen, let us persevere in this up-

some years to cor sort to all ressunable retres. the constant progress of the expopulation and productive power continue to increase under the existing laws, pulses we consent to give up or impair all our defences in war and peace. But this is a thought which I am persuaded no patriotic mind would, for a moment, entertain. Without affecting an alarm which I do not feel, in regard to our foreign relations, it ma safely be affirmed, that they are in a state too critical, and involve too many momentous issues to permit us to neglect those means of asserting out rights, without

In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congressiat the commencement of the present session, it is estimated that after exhausting all the evaled him, he makes war upon both, probable remurces of the year, there will remain a deficit of about \$14,000,000. With a view partly to a permanent system from actual embarragement, that officer recommended, together with a plan for establishing a Government Eschequer, some expedients for a more temporary character, viz. the issning of Treasury notes, and the extension of the time for which the long, sident, whit affecting to sour in an atmost authorized to be negatiated by the act of phere above that of all parties, and to the last session, should be taken. Conplace himself apon the broad and patriotic gress accordigly pravided for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,400,-000, but subject to the condition that they should not be paid away below par. No measure connected with the last of the

This, gentlemen, is a faithful picture of two objects showe mentioned, was introduthe present posture of our National Coun. ced until recently into the House of Recils. There may be those who will think presentatives. Should the Loan bill, now pending before that body, pass into a law for its present amount, there would still b-li-ve that public virtue, and the remain a deficit of \$2,500,600. It renot only with a high state of public credit, as I have been to its language, throughout but with any thing appearching to efficien. ny whole life, I trust that the precious pri- cy in the conduct of pub ic affairs. It vilege, of fearlessly uttering it, will abide must be obvious, even to the most inerwith me, during the short remnant of my perienced minds, that to say nothing of any particular exigency, actual or immi-

nent, there should be at all times in the Treasury of a great nation, with a view to contingences of ordinary occurrence, a surplus at least equal in amount to the whatever may be their magnitude, it re. deficiency. But that deficiency, serious doubles its resolution and its courage, as as it would be in itself, will, I sm comthey increase and multiply, and finally pelled to say, rather be increased than diminished, without the adoption of measwes adequate to correct the evil at once. The stagnation of traile and business, in some degree incident to the derangement

The Whig party, by a faithful adher- of the national finances and the state of nce to its principles, at the hazard of be- the revenue laws, holds out but little in prospect of relief, in the ordinary course of things, for some time to come.

Under such eircumstances, i am deeply impressed with the necessity of meeting the crisis with a vigor and decision which a imperatively demands at the hands of ill entropied with the conduct of public affairs. The gravity of the evil calls for a remedy proportioned to it. No alight palliatives, or occasional expedients, will give the country the relief it needs-Such measures, on the contrary, will in the end, as is now manifest to all, too surely mulright rourse. Lgo isto retirement, but I tiply its embarrassments. Relying, as I shall not be the- an idle or indifferent am bound to do, on the Representatives of spectator, wissout sympathy, or interest in a People rendered illustrious among nations, by having paid off its whole public one sphere of action, where it is debt, I shall not shrink from the responsition, of pointing out such measures as will. public services or postionate to the private in my opinion, ensure adequate relief. I sacrifices I should certainly make, to ano- am the more encouraged to recommend ther, although more circamscribed sphere, the course which necessity exacts. by the in which I shall still find duties to perform confidence which I have in its complete towards our common shiry: I request you. Genilery: Whigs of Wake County of accept firly the whigs of Wake County of accept firly the whigs of Wake County of accept firly the the spirit of a most industrious, enterprising, and intelligent People, is sa energetic your Convention, and by the friendly senti-inents with which its transmission was ac-compained. effectually removed. From present indications, it is hardly doubtful that Congress will find it necessary to lay additional duties on imports in order to meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government. In the exercise of a sound discrimination, having reference to revenue, but at the same time necessarily affording incidental protection Notwithstanding the urgency with which to manufacturing i dustry, it seems equal-thate, an annual man one accession, fold at its enabelie that duties on some articles of my duty to press upon Congress the ne importation will have to be advanced above seem to be indispensable. I cannot too strongly recommend the cultivation of a spirit of mutual harmony and concession to which the Government itself owen its Fortunately for myself, in thus bringing origin, and without the continued exer-this important subject to your view, for a cise of which jarring and discord would An additional reason for the increase of may add, for a final adjustment of it, to duties in some instances beyond the rate of the common advantage of the whole Union, 20 per cent, will saist in fulfilling the re-I am permitted to approach it with perfect commendations already made, and now freedom and candor. As few of the bur-dens for which provision is now required to tions for the defence of the country. By the express provision of the act distion against any of my predecessors. I the rates of duties shall exceed the limits In recommending the adoption of meanassemble in Convention, for the purpose undone, and as deep'y interesting to us area for distributing the proceeds of the

time when there was a light breeze in the few thousand dollars; for as Burns says, "The rank is but the guinen's stamp, "The man's the gold for all dist." And none can ever become truly great but those whom nature fitted to be so. These are plain cases. We have some

d Civil Executive Departments of the Na-shine, who attempted to live by literature, or tional Government, has been formed at make money by printing news-papers; or treamed of collecting their debis, or of re-Washington. The organization was com- ceiving their legacies in these times; yet as pleted on the 17th instant, by the election of these may be doubtful, we will not persist in

From the Register. [CORRESPONDENCE ]

RALEIGH. February 28, 1842. County, heid in this City on the Sist. in-"Resolved. That a Committee be appointed to

invite the Hon. Henry Clay to attend the Whig Conventon of the 4th of April next, and to express

the undersigned were named as the Committee under the Resolution, and do now, in the name and in behalf of their constituents, the Whigs of Wake County, respectfully invite' and earnestly solicit your presence at the proposed Conven-North Carolina, to consider the present difficult and delicate position of public affairs-to devise measures for the main-

t-nance of Whig principles-and, by neessary consequence, for the preservation, in their true spirit, of our Republican Instuutions and the promotion of the welfare of the whole people .. On such an accasion, you are asked to be present. We know that weask, will render sacrifices on your what part necessary; but when you consider. that your presence will inspirence ardour in the heart of every true Whig-will entiven his patriotism and nerve his resolu tion to battle for his country in all present try, will not, we are persuaded-nay,

We have tendered the invitation with which we are charged; but the residue of the Union. I only pass fortunately, no man could yield himself to it our duty, how shall we perform? Adefortunately, no man could yield himself to it our duty, now shall we performe the sphere of action, where it is debt, I shall not shrink from the responsi-without a deep stain upon his character; he quately, to express the regard of those doubtful whether in the actual, condition bility imposed upon me by the Constituwe represent, for your character ap. 12 of the public councils, 1 could render any an enirelieved that an association among the func- tome of the history of our country for the tionaries of the Government in aid of the third of a century. That his wify is brightcommon effort, would have a most salutary ened by the lustre of your services - those influence. He congratulated the members services alone, cs-justly declare your of the Society upon the prospects before public character and patriotism. Of these, them, and would be happy to co-operate with them in all measures, that would cotribute to the advancement of the temperature enter of a diministration. the the advancement of the temperature enter of a diministration the the advancement of the temperature enter of a diministration. found and me, by the invitation to attend County of an early answer to this commuprise. aration, and are, with high respect and MOONSHINE. our regard. Sir.

And for sole st N. L. STITH'S Apothecary Sore. 13 tl.

Raleigh, March 25, 1842. CURE FOR SCOLDING.

A woman in England actually dislocated her lower law while scolding at her husband. He compelled her to nod affirmation to a solemn oath, that she would not scold again before he permitted the surgeou to mend the dislocation.

A youth named John Taylor was warking last week on the banks of the Lovy, near Lampeter, when he saw, to his great surprise and estonishment a few tront lying on to back, playing all same of strange antics, ts back, playing all some of strange antics, and apparently in soing state. On exam-ination, it proper that far from being ill or dving, the on was right royally drunk. dying, the son was right royally drunk, and has a large quid of tobacco in its mouth had doubless been dropped by some op into the river.-Carmarthen Journal.

on Bratared Juman expletives in the world, who are just what that world chooses to to be then; they eliter without phile, and are affable without humility; they sin with-"It enjoyment, and pray without devotion; they are charitable, not to bounds on poor ut to court the rich; proffigate without passion, they are debauchees, to pleas others and punish, themselves .- Thus, a youth without fire, is followed by an oldage without experience, and they continue to float down the tide of time, as circumstances or chance may dictate, divided between God and the world, and serving both, but rewarled by neither.

Simple Remedy .- A Quaker was once advising a drunkard to leave off his ruinous habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. Can you tell me how to do it? said the

slave to his appetite. Quaker. It is just as easy as to open thy hand.

Drunkar.l. Convince me of that, and I promise, upon my honor, that I will do as you tell me.

Quaker. Well, friend, whenever thou findest any vesel of intoxicating liquor in thy hand, open the hand that contains it, before it resches thy mouth, and thou wilt never be. urunk again.

The toper was so pleased with this plain advice, that he followed it, and was a toper no more.

Many thousand dollars have been paid for neonvenient and painful prescriptions which fact, which should be universally known. were worth for less than this. We publish ) and is, in all probability, one of the greatest it gratin, for the benefit of those who may discoveries of modern times in the much nee afflicted with the discase it is intended gleeted

heart. Others use rough words out of affectation of frankness. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be trammelled. They are not fisticiers they say, and this they think enough for all the cuting speech which they employ. Others wish to be thought witty, and they will with equal indifference wound the feelings of frientls or foe, to show their smartness .-oine are envious, and cannot bear to speak kindly to others or of them because they do

not wish to add to their happiness. Others are so ill-bred that they seem to take delight in using unkind words when their intentions

are good and their feelings are warm. Their words are rougher than their hearts; they will make a sacrifice of case and property to promote comfort, while they will not design to employ the words of courtesy and kindness. Of these, the Scotch have an impressive proverb, "that their bark is worse than their bite."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A few weeks since we publishe is comresults of an experiment of this village. Mr. cation, and invited us personally to examine the said field, which we accordingly did, and now give the results of our observation. Mr. Massey took the seed corn with which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre commonly called salt-petre, and planted with the seeds thus prepared. The remainder of the field, we believe, was planted by the same individual. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with salt petre, will yield more than twenty-five rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernel, saturated with salt petre was touched-while almost every hill in the

adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be as tonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field. Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and generally known, would have eaved many thousand dollars to the farmers of this

county alone, in the article of corn. It is a nce of agriculture. At all events, should be extensively tested, the expl.

We sometimes recur to the days of ehildhood with a pleasing recound contrast vents which then transpires and perplexithem with the troubles which after life lies and response When young, we think all brings upon weather. We can hardly imis to be clouds and storms can arise to aginth or trouble us; every thing is sunshine, but there is no Moonshine. Every thing will turn out just as we expected." There will be no disappointments, unhopes blightat-nontention on the

pointment, and regret.

An anecdote may serve to illustrate these

We have since often witnessed the truth f her remarks.

When we see a young man pursuing a ay butterfly of a girl because she is beauti-

Your friends and fellow-citizens, RICHARD HINES, JOHN W. HARRIS, GEORGE E. BADGER. WILLIAM M CRENSHAW. JOSEPH T. HUNTER,

THOMAS HICKS. WARHINGTON' 21st March, 1842. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your bliging let-

results of an experiment's planting corners's plant of youthful buoyancy, would lead us on to is to be held on the 4th of April, at Ra-fortune, brings us nothing but sorrow, disap-leigh. Having long entertained an anxious de-

emarks. A little boy was walking out with sire to vist North Carolina. I have delayis grandmother in the country, among a ed answering letter, under the hope that I grove of uces, one moonlight evening. He should find no circumstances or consider-had not gone for before the old lady perceiv. ations opposed to my enjoying the gratifi, d something on the ground that appeared cation which such a vi-it, at this timeike a white handkerchief, and as she stoop- would afford. But I regret to be compeled, intent on picking it up, he perceived that led to say, without adverting to other reawas but the light of the moon shining sons; that the pressure of occupations, inbrough an opening in the branches above cident to the final termination of my serhem, and called out "In granma, it's all vice in the Senate of the United States, noonshine!" "It is but moonshine, truly," deprives me of the satisfaction of accepsaid she, rubbing her fingers in evident dis-appointment, "but many people grasp at moonshine." is affairs. I have neither motive nor me to make, hereafter is affairs. I have neither of crimina-tion is, ipzo facto, to cease so soon as

I rejoice to hear of the fine spirit which prevails in North Carolina. and that the

ful, though she possesses none of the quali-field deliberating on the present difficult and sil, and equally imposing upon all, the feat ons necessary to make a good wife, a delicate position of public affairs. Our most solemn duties. And the only use I mencement of the last session of Congress. good house keeper, or a good mother; it Country, brought to the verge of ruin, by a would make of the errors of the past, is, such distribution was urged by argument brings to our mind the old story; depend long mal-administration of its General by a careful examination of their causes and considerations which appeared to a brings to our mind the old story; depend upon it he is grasping at the old phantom; if ell moonshine.

Your friend and obedient serv't. H. CLAY. To Messrs, RICHARD HINES, &c. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### To the Senate and House of Representa ives of the United States:

increasing embarrassments of the Treasu. ry, impose up in me the indispensable obligation of again inviting your most serious attention to the condition of the finances. deliberate and comprehensive examina- universally prevail. tion of it in all its bearings, and I trust I he made, have been brought upon the

am disposed to regard, as I am bound to prescribed in the actgreat Whig party of that State is about to treat them as facts, which cannot now be ell moonshine. is When we see pleasure hunters and those who are seeking after happiness plunge into dissipnion, or seek gay and giddy company, we know the disappointment that awaits we had reas n to hope af er the glorious issue that misrule would case, and measures, that misrule would case, and measures, the minds of all, that the dis-cessity of departing from that act, because