THE MOST MALIGNANT TYPE OF LOCO FOCOISM.

At last we have from the organ of Virginia Loco Focoism, an avowal of the doctrines which were preached in Pennsylvania by Dallas & Co., and which were indignantly repudiated there by honest men of all parties. That we may not be charged with misrepresentation in a matter of so much consequence, we copy the words of the Editor himself. In his last paper, after supposing a Bank to be incorporated, he says:

"Can this *charter* given to incorporated monopolists be considered sacred by those, who regard it as a violation of the great charter of our rights and liberties? What right have the servants of the people to prostrate the very authority under which they were appointed? What right have representatives, elected but for two years, to bind the people for thirty-five, or for fifty, or for one hundred years, perhaps, if they please; and to acts which are contradictory to the very powers of those under which they profess to act? Virginia will have a right, if she pleases, to take every constitutional method to repeal the law, thus forced upon her—thus centralizing a great and controlling money King in the Northern States—thus subjecting the markets, the property, the whole business of the Country, to a Board of Northern Governors, appointed, not by the People, but a parcel of greedy and arrogant Stockholders.† If a biennial House of Representatives, and a Chief Magistrate, not of the People's choice, but the President of Circumstances, should please to bind us to the English Bankers are we therefore bound to bow to the Barings and Bankers of London? to English capitalists, who may take the Stock, if they are now disposed to risk their funds in such an institution—and covering stock under convenient names, and American Proxies may dictate the officers of the Bank and control all its operations. Will Mr Tyler bend the proud necks of a free People to such a humiliating bondage—and can he expect that Virginia will acquiesce for fifty years perhaps, in the hasty legislation of an extra session of Congress, suddenly called together—the elections in several of the States, turned out of their usual channels, and forced upon the people at inconvenient seasons, when the candidates have not been duly organized, and when the voters themselves are thinly attending the polls? Should such a law pass it will then become the State Rights Representatives of Virginia, and the other States, to enter their Protest on the Journals, against the charter, (if charter it may be called, which is utterly unwarranted by the great charter of the Constitution, and in vain was asked for in the Federal Convention, and peremptorily refused.) They may in this Protest declare their determination to repeal the law at the earliest possible moment, and in the manner most consistent with the great fundamental principles that are applicable to such a case. This warning would serve as fair notice to those who took the stock; and who could fairly not complain of the consequences."

This brings up the great question of the security of property and the stability of Republican Government. If the representatives of the people cannot (when no fraud is practised) bind the people, Government is at an end—the rights of property are annihilated, and men hold their possessions by the feeble and precarious tenure of brute force.

The avowal of these sentiments by the Richmond Enquirer will open the eyes and shock the moral sensibilities of every honest man in Virginia. Hundreds, and probably thousands, who have acted with that paper politically, have never deemed it possible that it could reach that pitch of factious intemperance as to advance doctrines at war with honesty itself. They may have heard that the hot-beds of Locofocoism in the foetid atmosphere of the crowded cities at the North, may have put forth such sentiments, but they comforted themselves that they could obtain no foot-hold within the limits of the Old Dominion. The article of the Enquirer will dispel the illusion.

The leading principle advanced by the Enquirer, that the constituted organs of the People cannot make a contract binding upon the people, is identical in substance with the principle which justified the breaking open the flour stores in New York, and which considers all inequality between man and man as sin in the sight of God; hence Abolitionism—opposition to all vested rights—and that new Locofoco discovery, that it is sinful for a man to transmit the fruits of his labours to his children. Not one of these well established Loco Foco tenets is in itself more dishonest, or in its tendencies and effects more demoralizing and mischievous, than that of the Enquirer.—This last is not only dishonest and corrupting, tending to the prevalion of good morals, and working injustice to individuals and communities—but if sanctioned and practiced, absolutely subversive of government. If this or that act of legislation, enacted by the constitutional authority and in all due form, be not binding, what act is? If no law will secure me in the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of my labor, how can you be secured? We are resolved into our original elements, and he must take who has the power, and he must hold who can. The distinction sought to be drawn between a law of 50 years and one of 5 years or any other duration, is of no force. Both rest upon the same foundation; and if one be not obligatory, neither is the other. So also respecting the position that the act is not constitutional—who is to decide this? In the case in question, the point has been settled again and again by all the various branches of the government and acquiesced in for 40 years by the people. Individuals may still differ as to the correctness of the original decision; but who shall presume to take the law into his own hand and pronounce it null and void?

As a religious people, respecting the moral obligations of contracts—as a Republican people, hating confusion and the despotism to which it leads—it becomes us to rebuke at the outset this execrable principle, which threatens to undermine good morals and subvert good government.—*Richmond Whig*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The trial of McLeod is the most interesting and exciting event now going on in the city. The supreme Court was thronged this morning to suffocation to hear what proved to be but a small beginning of the questions at issue. The prisoner entered the Court Room at half past nine o'clock, with his counsel and the Sheriff of Niagara county, in whose custody the prisoner remains. The Judges, and the Attorney General in behalf of the State, were there soon after ten. Mr. Bradley, as one of the counsel for the prisoner, was first heard. Mr. B. Stated that the prisoner was in custody under an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by arraignment in an indictment for murder, under a writ of *capias respondendum* for entering the State of New York and destroying the steamer Caroline, laying the damages at $50,000, and holding the prisoner at bail in the sum of $7,000. The return of the Sheriff having been read, the affidavit of McLeod followed, the most important paper before the Court. The prisoner first grounds his defence upon the fact that the expedition against the Caroline was made by order of the commanding officer upon the British side; that the Caroline was a piratical vessel; that upon the morning prior to the evening of her destruction she crossed the river several times, aiding the insurgents, that her destruction was a matter of self-defence; that the matter was altogether national, as proved by the correspondence between the British and American authorities; that the United States regarded it in this light when reparation was sought in England for property destroyed, that it had since been avowed by the British Government; that, having been so regarded by both Governments the prisoner should be discharged. These are the important points set forth in the affidavit; but the strong one comes in conclusion, where McLeod states that he took no part in the expedition against the Caroline, or in the murder of Durfree, the person killed on board the steamer.

The statements put forth in the affidavit were sustained by the counsel for the prisoner by the reading of letters from the different authorities in Canada to the British Minister, and by other kinds of evidence considered equally authentic. The defence closed here for the day, and when the "the People of the State of New York" were heard through the Attorney General, and his assistant Mr. Woon, the District Attorney of Niagara.

Mr. Wood contended that the evidence was not sufficient to discharge the prisoner, because the Caroline belonged to the United States, and was not connected with the insurgents; because neither the Governor of Upper Canada nor Col. McNabb had any power to fit out an expedition to destroy a vessel in the United States; because the man murdered on board the Caroline was a peaceable citizen, and guilty of no offence; because the allegations made by the prisoner do not free him from arrest, imprisonment, and punishment; and, finally, because it appears by the Sheriff's return that he is imprisoned and detained on an indictment for murder, to which he had pleaded "Not guilty," and that the Court here cannot investigate the truth of such indictment. The position of the State counsel having been heard, the Attorney General contended very briefly that the first question before the Court was the preliminary one as to the right of jurisdiction. The opposing counsel briefly argued that the motion to discharge the prisoner was the subject before the Court. The Court decided that the question of jurisdiction involved the merits of the case, and that it would be necessary to go into a full examination of all the testimony. The Attorney General was not prepared for the argument, and asking for further time, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The Trial of McLeod has been the only interesting incident in the city to-day.

The Custom-house Commissioners (or the Star chamber Commissioners, as the Globe is pleased to call them,) will commence their labours forthwith. The rovings of the Globe will do no good; its dread of informers is not marvellous. What criminal upon the stand does not dread the witnesses who have seen his iniquity, and whose testimony is to impeach him? The Globe would, no doubt, veil in secrecy all of the offences of the twelve years past. The exposures here may not show the editor of the ex-Official in the light of a principal criminal, but, in the evidence it has made of the ex-President and ex-Collector, he will be found, at least, a *particeps criminis*. Had Dean Swift and Pope been of our day, the former would have qualified his letter to the post. It is no "remote and problematical guilt" which is to be exposed, but clear, undisputed, and unmitigated knavery.

The Secretary of State is here as I write, but will leave to night or to-morrow for Washington. He visited the frigate Brandywine to-day with Mr. Southard and other friends. The vessel is in excellent order. The compliment of a visit was repaid and the courtesy of a salute.

Mr. Tallmadge is to be honored with a public dinner in the city, to be given probably next week.

NEW YORK May 18.

The city has in it just now more than its usual amount of combustible material in excite and stir up the populace. To the general stock was added yesterday evening, the forger, Charles F. Mitchell, who left Montreal on Sunday morning and arrived at New York on Monday evening. He went as a freeman, and returned in irons. His habitation last night was a cell to sleep," as they are known here, or in one of the cells of the halls of justice. The exhibition was delivered up agreeably to the requisition of Governor Seward, and it now is a fair race to put the penalty of his crimes. The "mental hell" does not yet seem to have reached the forger. He is represented as hardened, bold, and indifferent to his fate. He will soon be tried and sentenced.

The Supreme Court room was more crowded to day than yesterday to see the prisoner McLeod, and to hear his trial. The evidence elicited is conflicting and not at all to be depended upon. Some unimportant preliminary business having been disposed of this morning, the depositions of several witnesses were read, and after that some official papers, familiar to your readers, in regard to the expedition against the Caroline, and the order under which it was committed. One man swears his deposition that he saw McLeod at Chippewa the day previous to and on the morning of the day the Caroline was destroyed. He saw him also on the succeeding day and heard him say that he had killed a Yankee, and saw him produce a pistol covered with blood. The depositions and official papers having been read, one of the counsel for the prisoner commenced his reply and was speaking earnestly and ably when last I heard from the Court-room.

The Custom house Commissioners have commenced their labors, but as with closed doors. A room has been assigned them in the new Custom-house building, which is not yet occupied by the Collector.

The Britania did not get away from Boston until 5 o'clock on Sunday evening. She ran aground in the harbor and was detained two hours in consequence. The Caledonia is now fifteen days out, and news by her may be expected to-morrow.

The three million Improvement Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and waits but the Governor's signature to become a law of the land. As but one week and one day remains to the adjournment, the business of the two branches is now conducted with a proper regard for public time and public money.

The trade of the city presents nothing new of importance to-day. Flour is down to $4 50 to $4 62 according to the quality. Corn sells for 60 cents, rye 54 or 56.

The operations in stocks to-day were moderate. A thousand shares were sold at 17 and 18, and intermediate rates. Treasury notes bearing 6 per cent. interest are at a premium of 1-4 per cent. Indiana bonds sold for 58, and Illinois for 55 1-2.

Half past three.—The Supreme Court have adjourned until half past five. The Attorney General is in the midst of his speech. The case will hardly be concluded to-night as the Attorney General is to be followed by the leading counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Spencer.

CANDIA.—The island (the ancient CRETE, with its hundred cities) is reported by the late Foreign News to be in a state of rebellion against the Ottoman power. Letters from Athens state that the Christians of the island had everywhere taken arms, and possessed themselves of the best positions. They have issued a proclamation declaring their object; which is to protect themselves against the tyranny of Mustapha Pacha. They complain that when Greece was liberated it was their wish to be incorporated with the new kingdom; but they were delivered over to the Egyptian yoke. Now that Mehemet Ali has been reduced, they are turned over to the Sultan, contrary to their views, their desires and their interests. In conclusion they declare that they will not depose their arms, until they obtain some guarantee from the Allied powers. A deputation of four Candiotes had been on board an English frigate on the 16th March, to confer with the consuls of the several powers. They were asked if they desired to be incorporated with Greece—to be placed under the protection of England—or be ruled by a sovereign prince: to reply, they declared their preference for a republican government.

Subsequent accounts, dated 22d March mention that some English ships of war had been ordered there, to assist the Turkish authorities in restoring order; for which purpose a division of 3,000 men had arrived from Constantinople; but as letters from the latter capital do not mention such an expedition, there is still a possibility that Candia may regain independence.—Who does not hope so?—*Rich. Compiler.*

EGYPT

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser thus sets forth the present position of this country:

The four continental parties to the treaty have signed a collective note in reference to the restrictions laid upon Mehemet by the Sultan, but which are not even censured.

This document considers Mehemet as finding himself legally, with regard to the Porte, in the situation of *a subject delegated governor of a province* forming an integral part of the Ottoman empire.—In fact he is nothing but a perfect hereditary pasha, though in reality capable of being deposed or replaced. Mehemet is sorry of what he was before the Syrian affair. At present he is in a condition to dictate terms to his sovereign, and has he exercised his power with moderation, he would still have remained in undisturbed possession of his government—but his star is on the wane and it remains much to be doubted whether his son Ibrahim will be permitted to succeed him or not.

As the matter now stands, Mehemet has actually resigned, without any reserve, save the note, that all the laws & treaties of the Ottoman empire are to remain in application to Egypt the same as any *other province* of the empire. He has surrendered to the orders of the Sublime Porte relative to the composition of the army; the service and uniform of the troops, and the construction of ships of war. He has placed under the orders of the Sultan the army and navy of Egypt, the numerical force of which has been prescribed by his master." So that in fact whenever the Sultan may think proper to take a fancy to the head of the Egyptian Pacha, or commander in chief of his own forces, a head will be appointed by the Porte, will receive instructions to forward it to Constantinople.

It is however deserving of remark that although by diplomatic note of the ambassadors unquestionably states that Mehemet has submitted to the good pleasure of the Sultan, yet previously he declared that in defiance of the hatt sherriff he has increased the number of his troops to 70,000 men, and has employed a French colonel of engineers to fortify Cairo.

A general rebellion of the Turks, from Darfeker to the shores of the Tigris, is also reported. The insurgents have put to death all the chief military authorities.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

It is to us really amusing to witness the "*writhing*" of certain *loco foco* presses at the announcement of *removals from office* which the Washington City Papers occasionally furnish us with. Now, these very presses know full well, that the office holders, under Van's Administration, have, thus far, been very moderately dealt with; but notwithstanding this, they must clamor at every removal, and at every appointment, just for the sake, we presume, of keeping their hands in. Surely, they do not expect, for a moment, that the supporters of Gen. Harrison, for the Presidency, throughout the Union, or in any part of it, sympathize with them because a change has taken place in the condition of some of their old political associates? Such an expectation would, indeed, be the very height of folly! Then why complain? Why "*wince*" at the turning out of a few hangers-on in the halls?—men who have lived upon *treasury pap* for some eight or ten years? Save your *steam* gentlemen, at least for a while. If we mistake not, in carrying out the *great work of reform*, as the people wish it should be carried out, there will be opportunity enough afforded you, to descant, at still greater length, upon a topic which, at one time, you practiced as well as preached. The removals, it we are very judge of the matter, are hardly yet begun. The Globe will scarcely count the Black list when fully made out, and an *Extra* will forthwith have to be issued by Messrs. Blair & Rives!!

But, a truce to trifling. Why should these gentry complain? Have they forgotten their own work. Do they state to their readers the why and the wherefore these changes have been made? Take, for instance, our own State—Ano, first, why was the Collector at Savannah removed? Simply, because he was engaged, somewhat conspicuously, in the recent Presidential contest, when he had better have been at home, attending to the duties of his office.

Why was the Van Buren Post Master at Macon removed? Because the present Administration thought proper to *reinstate* the former Post Master who had been displaced on account of his political preferences. Is there any thing wrong in this? The Postmaster, preceding the Van Buren one, was both honest and capable. He discharged his duty—he was not, however, a *partizan*. This did not suit Van; he was therefore dismissed. Call you not this proscription of the worst kind? And yet, his being re-*instated*, is awful indeed!

Again take the case of the two Mitchells in Athens. One was a Harrison, the other a Van Buren man—The former held the office of Post Master, but was *displaced* because he was an anti-administration man. The latter, his blood relation, was appointed in his stead. This, we suppose, was all right!! But times have changed. Those who *proscribed* the *Harrison* Mitchell, are now out of power; and the *proscribed* has been *reinstated*. Who has a right to complain of this? Nobody, in his senses will.

These are things that we all know. They have happened here at our own doors—in our own cities—in our own State—and there are hundreds of such cases in every State in the Union. The 'spoils' doctrine too is a handing of Jackson and Van Buren. It did not originate with those now in power—neither will they practice it—but it is their duty, nevertheless to reinstate honest and faithful public officers, who were turned out of office, to make room for *partizans*, as well as to displace all others who have proved unfaithful, incompetent, or who have used their stations, and the influence which they have acquired by them, to control the elections. When all this is done—when the augean stable is thoroughly cleansed—the *black list*, we have no doubt will fill up even a '*Double Notion*,' and if it should so much the better for the country.

But apart from all this, we think, that a twelve years *enjoyment of treasury pap*, is enough for any set of Republicans, who believe that *rotation in office* is conducive to the public welfare. The Jackson and Van Buren men, it must be admitted, have enjoyed all the good gifts for that length of time, and if they want a *title for life* they must seek for it at other hands than those of President Tyler.

While commenting upon *removals from office*, it will no doubt gratify our Democratic friends, if we produce for their *special use*, the celebrated letter of their late Chief, Mr Van Buren, in which he complains that their 'sufferings is intolerable, and *cries* aloud for relief.' The 'rascality of Deputy Postmasters' in 1820, the time he wrote the subjoined letter, every honest man will admit was, at least, *equalled* by Amos Kendall's crew. At any rate, we think so—and as the letter is pertinent to our subject, we beg the reader to give it his attention.—[*Georgia Journal.*

APRIL 4th, 1820.

Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of the Deputy Postmasters, is intolerable and *cries* aloud for relief. We find it impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can retain *them* by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it.—Let me therefore entreat the Postmaster General to do an act of justice and render us a partial service, by the removal of Hide, of Herkimer, and the appointment of James Fox, Esq; also Howell, of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. and the removal of Smith, of Little Fall, and the appointment of Hollister; and the removal of Chamberlain, of Norwich, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed paper according to your discretion, and if any thing is done let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it. M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. H Meigs.

PROSCRIPTION.

The cry of proscription, supposing there is proscription, coming from the quarter it does, has in it more to amuse than to excite even commiseration or regret. Strange that men will so soon forget their own precepts and their own examples and more strange is it that they have the hardihood to complain of the enforcement of a system entirely their own. A city correspondent reminds us of a fact familiar to the public of both parties. It relates to the proceedings of a Locofoco meeting, held in the *Sixth Ward of this city about twelve months since*, at the SIX ASSOCIATION HALL, the very centre of the purest Locofocoism. Princes Parker was chairman of the meeting and the men assembled there *voted that the office belonged to the so called democrats and insisted that the common Council should remove every Whig in office.* Formal resolutions were drawn and adopted, denouncing and establishing the doctrine that to *the victors belong the spoils!* And yet we hear the cry of proscription whenever an officer is appointed and it even communicated with the complaint whether the man in office has been removed by the power of the Almighty or mere human agency. Men who die, men who volunteer resign, and men who are removed for cause are alike represented as proscribed for opinion's sake.

The Democratic cry of Proscription.—Because the President has displaced a few partizan office holders, either for neglect of duty, or a violation of the true principles of the Government as laid down by Mr Jefferson, a perfect outcry is raised by the democratic party, and the President is denounced as a heartless, revengeful man; and a resolute use of the measures of which Mr Van Buren was guilty, of removing faithful public officers merely for opinions sake. There have been very few, if any, victims of this class since Mr V. B left the White House. That the President has vacated some offices, where it was indispensably necessary, to fill them with better men, or to execute his known rule in relation to 'active partizanship' is not to be denied. He is entitled to applause for so doing; but when we see the democratic party affecting great passion and surprise at that course, we do not know which is most conspicuous, their innate love of office, or their hypocrisy. They surprised indeed at such removals! it is the perfect affectation—they look for removals—they know them to be just, for they know how office was distributed under Mr Van Buren's administration. Then there was no such impertinent question asked in regard to applicants for office, "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution?" No—no such thing; there was too much of it. The question was a hackneyed and stereotyped in all the departments, "*Does he wear the collar?*" If answered affirmatively, order was forthwith given—issue a commission, he comes well recommended—Most of such are the characters the President finds in office. Ought they not to be removed? We say yes—a hundred of them a day.

Talking about proscription, and hearing so much said about it by the democratic presses in this State, we naturally expected to see in the official organ at Washington, that the President had granted formal permission to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, to serve at his leisure as delegate and Speaker in any political convention to which he might take a fancy. He quite distinguished himself in this city last fall by his indignant attack on the principles of the Whig party, and their candidate for the Presidency. Does he fear no presidential thunder? Or has he resigned as a mark of contempt for the Whig administration! Or what is very rational, does he hold on that he may get the fame of a political martyr?—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

The Locofocos are complaining loudly of the removals from office by the Federal Executive. The same objection was urged against Mr Jefferson. The late administration filled all the lucrative offices with violent partizans, and now think it hard that the large mass of the People whom they ostracized should have justice done them. At best, what superior claims to support have the *ins* over the *outs*? Because a man enjoys an office for a season, is it any reason that he should enjoy it for ever? Let the rule laid down by Mr Tyler in his address to the People of the Union be carried out, and no honest man can find cause of complaint.—*Sumter (Ala.) Whig.*

TREASURE TROVE.

We learn that during the last week, a black man, whilst making some excavations on a lot of land adjoining town, claimed by Mr. M. A. Outen, found buried in the earth a pot containing silver coin. As no owner could be found for this treasure, and no one claimed the same as his property, an inquiry was naturally made to whom did it belong? The law in England on this subject, where it is called treasure trove, (from the French word *trouver*, to find,) is somewhat curious, and may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is there held that when any money of coin, gold or silver, plate or bullion, is found hidden in the earth, or other private place, and the owner thereof is unknown, the treasure belongs to the King but if he that hid it be known or afterwards found out the owner and not the King is entitled to it. If it be found in the sea, or upon the earth, it doth not belong to the King, but the *finder*, if no owner appears. So that it seems it is the *hiding*, and not the *abandoning* of it that gives the King a property. This distinction arises from the intention of the original owner; for a man who *hides* his treasure in a secret place, evidently does not intend to abandon it, but reserves a right of claiming it again when he sees fit, and if he dies and the secret dies with him, the law gives it to the King in part of his royal revenue. But if a man scatters his treasure into the sea or *upon* the surface of the earth, he is construed to have absolutely abandoned his property and returned it into the common stock, without any intention of reclaiming it, and therefore, it belongs as in a state of nature, to the first occupant or finder, unless the owner appear and assert his right, which then proves that the loss was by accident and not with an intent to renounce his property. This rule prevails in Germany, England, France, Spain and Denmark. This rule, which is now almost universal grew out of a state of fact, produced by the Roman conquests; for when the Romans were afterwards driven out by these northern nations, they concealed their money under ground with a view of resorting to it again when the heat of the eruption should be over, and the invaders driven back to their deserts. But as this never happened, the treasures were never claimed, and on the death of the owners the secret also died with them. The punishment for concealing the finding of hidden treasure was formerly no less than death, but now it is fine and imprisonment. This is the rule in England, and it is argued here, that as hidden treasure or treasure trove *there* belongs to the King, here it must belong to the sovereign, which is the State. We understand that a claim will be interposed for this money, in behalf of the Trustees of the University, as they are entitled to all escheated property.—*Newbern Spectator*

REASONS FOR MAKING SILK.

The Adams County [Pa.] Silk Society, offer the following reasons why they should cultivate silk:

1. Because it has been proven by the experience of many, that the soil and climate of this country are well adapted, and that the crop is as certain as any other.

2 Because it can be produced by the ordinary members of the family, to the value of several hundred dollars. Mr. Heer, a plain German farmer, of Lancaster County, with the aid of a little girl, and, for two weeks, the additional aid of one of his farm hands, made this season about $260 worth of silk, exclusive of state bounty.

3 because one pound of silk will sell for as much as a barrel of flour, and can be more easily produced.

4 Because it requires one fourth of an acre to produce a barrel of flour, whilst the same amount of land will produce twelve pounds of silk, as proven by the Rev. D. W. McLean, of New Jersey and many others.

5. Because one pound of silk, worth $6 can be taken to market at as little expense as a pound of flour, worth four cents.

6. Because the labor of producing silk is performed in six weeks, whilst any other article of produce requires six months.

7 Because it will add much to the wealth of the country; without any material additional cost, since most of the labor can be performed by children and infirm persons.

8. Because it is encouraged in this country by State bounties, whilst in European and Asiatic silk growing countries, a tax $3 per pound has been paid by the producers.

9. Because the Chinese mulberry, morus multicaulis, can be propagated more speedily, and at less cost, than any other tree that is raised in the country, the leaves of which may be used for worm feeding in two months after the bud is planted.

10 Because our importations of foreign silk already amount to $20,000,000 annually.

11. Because there are hundreds of silk factories in operation in our country, at which they are anxious to purchase all the raw silk that can be made, being at present forced to import raw silk to keep them employed.

DELICATE SATIRE.

We take the following article from the last number of the American Statesman:

"Mr. G. E BADGER, the worthy gentlemen now at the head of the Navy Department, is said by some captious politicians to be very obscure and unknown.—There is neither speech or letter, it is said of his, on record. Indeed, the Whigs themselves declare that he is quite a stranger to them. The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union fortunately for Mr. Badger's honest fame, settles the question of his being known, by publishing a long and eloquent letter, written some years ago, *in favor of Dr. Beckwith's Ati-bilious Pills!* So say no more, ye croaking politicians, about Mr Badger.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

"You are mistaken, gentlemen. We have a correspondence between Mr Badger and an Episcopal Minister at Raleigh, on the subject of dancing, in which Mr. Secretary argues that members of the Church may properly dance at public balls, &c. Mr. Badger and his friends succeeded in displacing the minister, who was opposed to church members dancing at balls, &c.?

American Statesman.

Mr. Badger is really unfortunate in not being better known by the worthy Editors of Lancaster Intelligencer and American Statesman, to be unknown by whom is to "argue one's self unknown." It is true that Mr. Badger was so well known, by some of the most distinguished men in our country, that he received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy; and it is likewise true that Mr. Daniel Webster, who is a passable judge of such things, has spoken in the most exalted terms of Mr. B.'s intellectual powers. But what does it avail? Mr. B. *must* be a star of minor importance because he has not come within the range of the political telescope of the Lancaster Intelligencer and American Statesman.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

MR. CALHOUN'S "CROW"-NOLOGY.

"Turn about, wheel-about," &c.

1816 On motion of Mr. Calhoun, a resolution was amended so as to receive the notes of banks in payment of public dues.

1838 Mr. Calhoun declared it to be *unconstitutional* to receive bank notes in payment of public dues.

1816 A National Bank bill introduced.

1834 Proposed to extend the charter twelve years.

1837 Believes a National Bank dangerous and unconstitutional.

1816 Advocates the 'American system!'—violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man.

1828 He opposed to the same.

1832 He declares the Tariff unconstitutional, and resorts to Nullification.

1836 Dec 30, according to the Globe, he tries to set up his 'old hobby, the American System' on its legs again.

1840 Expresses bitter hostility to the 'American System,' even its remnants.

1828 Strong friend of Gen. Jackson.

1834 Violent enemy of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and acts with the Whigs in opposition.

1837 Takes a position to 'hold his allies in check' and 'cover his enemy,' because Whig victories were not likely to 'insure' to his personal benefit.

1839 Gives casting vote as Vice President for Mr Kendall as Fourth Auditor.

1839 Calls Mr Kendall a ——— and ———, 'Counter marcher,' and nullifier.

1831 2 Gave casting vote as Vice President to recall Mr Van Buren from England.

1837 Horrified by his election to the Presidency, and scorned to be present at the Inauguration. Globe said the 'face of Catiline was not to be seen on the occasion.'

1838 'Struck by an idea,' and swears allegiance to Mr Van Buren.

1837 Sept 1st Started for Washington anti-Sub-Treasury, and opposed to a repeal of the distribution act.

1837 Sept In Washington, new light, a new man—in favor of the Sub Treasury, voted to repeal the distribution act.

1832 ? Denounced by the 'Globe' as a conspirator against the liberties of his country, and designated 'Catiline.'

" " Denounces the 'Globe' as 'mendacious and filthy,' 'vile and prostitute,' and its partizans as 'rogues and royalists.'

1839 Tells his friends they must support the 'Globe,' and gives it his influence to obtain the public printing.

1840 "Officially" pronounced by the Globe something equivalent to A PATRIOT.

1040 Jan. 1 Explains with Mr Van Buren and the Editor of the Globe, and soon after announces in the Senate a Coalition between himself & them.—*Madisonian.*

A large Vine.—We measured a grape vine a day or two ago, now growing within a few miles of this place, and found it to be *forty three inches* in circumference at the ground. It has no possible affinity to the Scuppernong, and is to be found in many parts of the United States.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*