PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MOKNING. A. A. BROWN, Editor.

Office on Front St., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear.
The price of this paper, is three dollars per amount. payable in advance. If not paid within one month after bing, or after the beginning of a new subscriptio er, three dellars and fifty cents will be charged, and if not paid until the year expires, four dollars will be

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are ADVENTISEMENTS inserted at one dollar per square

of 14 lines, or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent, will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dol-lars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

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READ! READ

A MOST VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.

-The United Irishmen. THEIR LIVES AND TIMES.

BY DR. R. R. MADDEN. Author of " Travels in the East," &c. Fc.

"This 'Verk contains particulars never before made public, respecting the plans, object, and conduct of the United Irishmen; the means by which their secrets were betrayed to the Government, and how thereby frustrated.

"The collection of the materials for this Vork has involved the label of many years, during which time Dr. Madden three times visited America, and obtained such authentic documents and information as could only be procured where the survivors of the United Irishman had sought and found shelter.

"This the beliefs and hope of the author that the time

"It is the belief and hope of the author that the time has arrived when this history may be we iten without pro-voking the rancor of party, or lacerating the feelings of

The foregoing is the announcement made by the London publishers of a work which will unquestionably, both on acoust of the great talents of the author and his deep-

on account of the great stents of the author and his deeply interesting subject, he the most valuable that has been given to the English public for many years.

Itaving taken pains to provure a very early copy from London, we shall issue it in the 20th day of July next in a double or treble number, of the "New World," at a price not exceeding 25 bants, although the original price is twenty one shillings terling. Thus will it be within the ability of every lover of liberty in the United States—of Kykey initial Civickia—to procure a complete and -or KYE-Y IRISH CITIZER to procure a complete and nuthentic account of the two brave though uniortunate struggle for freedom that the world ever saw.

The descendents, relatives, and fri ads of those noble patriots, who were engaged in this strug le, still exist in this country. It is sufficient for us to name to New Yorkers the names of Thomas Addis Exist 7 and Dr. MACNEVEN. Their meliory will never perish from among us. Had the contest for freedom, in which they, and such as they, were engaged, been successful, it would have been dignified with the name of Revolution, and not known merely as The Inish Rengation.

There is no period in modern history more replete with stirring and pathetic incidents. It furnishes the richest material for romantic narative; for the interest which it excites is social as well as political. Strife entered into the homes of men, and Danger was present at their fire-sides, "with his feet upon the hearth." But it is unnesides, "with his feet upon the hearth." But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the topic, the mention of which is enough of ibelific excite the coldest ceader. Dr. Madden's work will undoubtedly men the post highly raised expectations, and be received with universal favor.

TERMS.—"The United Library will be published in Extra Numbers of the New Work, on the 20th of July, and supplied to subscribers at the following rates:
Single copies 25 cents; Five copies for \$2. Twenty live copies for \$2. Twenty live copies for \$4. Fifty copies for

pies for \$2; Twenty-live copies for \$4; Fifty copies for \$8; and \$15 per hundred.

J'Agents, Booksellers, &c., should send in their orders s at the earliest moment, that they may not be disappointed in obtaining a supply. Pais will be the first and only American edition of this valuable work, and will be cager-

ly sought after. Address, J. WINCHESTER 30 Ann street, N. V. July, 1842.

Poudrette as a top dressing for Corn, Grass, &c. Price Reduced. 55 for 3 Barrels.

DOUDRETTE prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the Peaf' Meadows of "Lodi" on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudrette prepared them by has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied at putting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to corn and potators with great benefit at the first and even at the second hoeing. Many fields of coff which promise but small returns in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, with the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the hoeing. Turnips, Rutabaga, and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. P. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrette produced well-see W. W. Mill's report,—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances see port of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and parnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13,14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to ob-estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to ob-tain and apply at this season, for these fitposes, and to these Rs use exten-ively, this season, of corn at hoeing, the on turnips and Buckwheat, and of these in the fall; in order to establish important facts, to will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally or by Mail,

D. K. MINOR, Agent, June 24, (July 27,) 1842,

Thares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may note be had on applying as above. Present price \$110. They will advance.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the

WIDER, CHARLES L. SCH An indented apprentice to he Pailoring business, aged about 18 years, boring or employing the law. The cook

in persons are lorbid harhim under the penalty of

Real Estate-To Rent & For Sale.

The commodious STORE & WARE-HOUSE with office-at present occupied by Kelth, Rus-

The extensive WHARF in front of above pa-

ned stores, and extending to Princess street-the The LOT on South West corner of Front and

rincess street, near Bank of Cape Fear. "LOTS, "B," Nos. 86-95-100-101-105 than THIRTEEN years of age! A," No. 68-including several WHARVES

and small DWELLINGS. Vacant LOTS immediately North of the Rail

The above property is of the Estate of A. Lazarus, Esq., deceased, The WHARVES and WAREHOUSES will be rented for the ensuing year-to commence in October. Of the LOTS &c. the greater part will be sold on account of the heirs at fair valuations.

Apply to BROWN & DEROSSET, Agents.

NOTICE.

he of the 13th of Merch, 1841, a note that of the 13th of Merch, 1841, a note that of the 13th of Merch the ment of the 13th of March, 1841, a not Dempsey Harre, a cipal, Joseph Newkith, as Henry Newkirk, securities, for sum of a said note was due the 28th of December and made payable to the subscriber as Guardian of the minor heirs of Gibson Sloan, dec'd. All persons are heres notified not to trade for said uses, and the said Dempsey Haw his hereby noticed not to pay the above sum to no other a san what-Duplin, April 25th, (August 3.) 1842.

DE PAINTING. AN

HE subscriber gives notice to the public generally that he is prepared to execute all kinds

House and Ship Painting, GILDING and GLAZING.

Any person wanting a job done in that line can have i done CHEAP, and at the shortest notice by applying to the undersigned under the Rev. Mr. A. P. Repiton's

WM, BLANEY.

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina. IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to slew cause against No borne Radeliffe, of Wilmington, New Hanover County, for disnarge and co tificate s a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the 31st day of October next. Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C. July 26th, 1842,

Administrators Notice.

ETPERS of Administration, with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of Anne B. Hattridge, dec'd. having been granted to the subscriber, at the last June erm of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the 'ounty of New Hunover, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same (duly authenticated) within the time pres ribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

C. H. DUDLEY, Adm'r. With the Will annexed.

PIRITS OF TURPENTINE, ROSIN, VARNISH, and PITCH, from Cape Fear Distillery, for sale Wholesale and Retail by

BROWN & DEROSSET. ALSO.

1000 empty Turpentine Barrels, in good order. July 18, 1842.

For Sale.

20 BBLS Mess Pork, 10 do Flour. 30 " Monongahela Whiskey. 10 " Old Apple Brandy. 20 " N. E. Rum. 10 " Pilot Bread. 10,000 Spanish Segars. 15 Boxes Tohacco assorted. 10 " No. I Soap. 2 Crates Stone Ware.

5,000 Superior Brick. 30,000 feet River Scantling & Boards.

For sale by . S. YORKE & Co. June 21st, 1842.

bayetteville Candles. 40 Boxes, 5s 6s and 7c, to prime order.
BROWN & DEROSSET. August 1, (3) 1842.

Just Received. 5000 Fire brick of good quality, 25 Bales superior Hay. For sale by L. S. YORKE & Co. July 27, 1842.

10 boxes Sperm Candles, just received, and for sale by,

KEITH, RUSSELL, & Co. July 27th. 1842. TLL'S PATENT TRUSS, and all other articles

manufactured by him-for sale by, W. WARE, Agent. March 31, 1841.

HHDS, just received and for sale by BARRY & BRY BARRY & BRYANT.

52 HHD t prime retailing Molasses. Just received and for sale by KEITH, RUSSELL & Co.

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina. IN BANKRUPTCY.

OFICE to show cause against Robert Simpson, of Lilmington, New Hanover county, for his discusage and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the 31st day of October next. Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, J. U. S. N. C. July 25, (Aug. 10) 1842.

Timber Pen.

THE subscriber has rented the TIMBER PEN opposite town, formerly attached to the Cape Fex Steam Saw Mill, where timber can at all times be received

The attention of the humane in England has recently been called to the practice of employing women, and children of both sexes, in the coal mines; and, incredible as it must appear to those who have unbounded faith in the English philantropy, it seems well ascertained that one-third of the tens of thousands employed in the coal mines are under EIGHTEEN, and one-third of these less

-117-122-127-149-158-163-174- It also appears that at five years of age very many of these children are buried in these mines, and that eases have occurred where children of only THREE years of age have been daily taken to the mines, and kept there during the entire working hours to hold a candle for the parents. At this moment there are probably FIFTY THOUSAND women, girls, and children under THIRTEEN, working ten, twelve, and even sixteen hours a day in coal mines, up to their ancles in mud and water; and in many instances toiling all day long, and drawing immense weights on their hands and feet, without even getting an opportuere made to carry from 110 to 150 lbs., and women frequently 300 weight. Husbands have even been known to severely injure themselves in lifting the weight of coals to be placed on the backs of their infant children !

In short the extracts which we find in the London Quarterly for June, and the Westminster Review for July, from the Report of the Commissioners, appointed in relation to this subject, to Parliament, exhibit a state of things in the collieries as much worse than slavery has ever been depicted in the West Indies, as it is possible for the mind to conceive. We are pleased to learn, however, by the last arrival from Europe, that the colliers, has passed the Lords, and will doubt-

In some parts of the mines, where the seams of coal are thick, the miner's life is comparatively an easy one, as horses and asses are used to draw the coals out of the seams. But in most of the mines the seams vary from two to four feet in height, and of course all the labor of men, women, and children, is done in a sitting posture-frequently in an almost horizontal position. We copy from the Quarterly a description of the life of a trapper of eight years of age, premising that they are frequently still younger:-Courier.

"The trapper, a child of eight years of age, awakened by his mother at half past two, A. M., outs on his clothes by the ever-blazing fire of a ollier's cottage, fills his tin bottle with coffee, and starts down the shaft; walking in the bowels naval officers, of all ranks, among whom were of the earth for more than a mile along the horseway, he reaches the barrow-way, used by the may yard, Eickholt, of the British Queen, Lord young men and boys who push their trams with John Hay, commander of the British Frigate the tubes on the rails to the flats-a debateable Warspite, and several officers. The commander land, where the horse and barrow-ways meet, and of the North Carolina expressed his regret at bewhere the coals are transfered to the 'rolley,' or ing unable to attend, his presence on board that horse carriage, to be ultimately delivered at the ship being indespensible on account of the court haft by ways of the quadruped, instead of the martial now in session, the members of which biped who had hitherto brought them from the would also have joined in the procession had it hewer. The child takes his place on one of the been in their power. barrow-ways, in a small hole scupped out for him The honorable Robert Morris, Mayor of the of the size of a chimney-nook-his duty is to sit city of New York, courteously sacrificed to this side of the 'door or trap,' which closes the way. melancholy duty the invitation he had received to and to open it the moment he hears the putter join in the festivities attendant upon the breaking running up his tub; for twele hours he squats ground for a new railroad; but finding himself down with the door string in his hand, without unequal to the task of walking in the procession. daring to move from the spot. "He sits solitary he awaited its arrival at the Cathedral, in compa-and has no one to talk to him, for in the pit the ny with the presiding officers and several of the whole of the people, men and boys are as busy members of the municipal Councils. The Minas in a sea-fight.' His father may have given him ister of France, M. de Baconet, whose declining for the first week or two a candle, but the boy's health recals him to his native country, had chargdaily wages of ten pence is soon not thought ed the consul-general with expressions of his reenough to spare three half-pence for light. He gret at being too much enfeebled to place himself may take to his coffee-bottle and bread, but at the head of the procession; he was present at should be fall asleep, a smart cut with the 'yarn- the religious services. wand' from a deputy overgran never fails to rouse | Thesprocession moved at half past hine, the him-a mild punishment as compared to that crew of the Gomer taking the lead; next followed which the putter would have inflicted had he found the door closed, and his tram stopped: 'I rous body of French residents, walking three beaten, (App. I. p. 583. (-Thus the young An immense crowd lined the streets through creature soon learns practically that on him de- which the procession moved, from the Battery to nends the lives of the whole community; on the the cathedral. There the multitude assembled closing of the door the ventilation of the mine was so great that all who joined in the procession hinges. At four o'clock a cry of "Loose, loose!" could not find places, a portion of the edifice havnal voices for 'many miles' through roads and were many ladies, passages to the very extremity of the mine. The trapper hears it, but must wait until the last putter has passed with his tram, and then he pursues his journey to the foot of the shaft, waits his turn for ascent, and returning to his father's cottage, finds a dinner of potatoes and bacon, a large fire, and, it is hoped, a quiet home : he is then thoroughly washed in hot water and put to bed. He avoids a game with his coevals, lest he should fall asleep the next day at his trap,
The Saturday after 'pay-Friday' is a heliday

at the pit, which is spent by him in sleep till nine, and then in picking up horse-manure on the highways for his father's garden. Sunday is, in many places, devoted to his school, and to his church. to walk with his playmates, and to his good dinper,' and his bed; and then comes Monday and

Here comes a scene without a parallel, we should hope, in the civilized world. Who could have imagined that all distinctions of age and sex was thus shamefully disgraced and virtually destroyed in the bosom of a christian country? Until this stain is wiped out, Englishmen should cease to cry out against American slavery;

" If the employment of male infants (for truth will allow us to use no other term) in subterraand how describe the feelings of disgust with a jail begat want and misery; want and misery which we read of their being engaged, in the begat a disregard for life; and a disregard for life begat a disregard for life begat will present himself at the door of my dwelling on next Lord's-day, ready caddled and bridled, years of opening the womanhood, in the same or, begat suicide—six transit gloris mundi.

Horrible degredation of Women and cupations as their male companions, in circumstances repugnant to the remotest idea of decency; nay, even in the performance of labors which the other will scarcely submit at any age to share, such as the "coal bearing" of the east of Scot-

of Yorkshire, as far relates to the underground employment, there is no distinction of sex, but the labor is distributed indifferently among both sexes, excepting that it is comparatively rare for the women to hew or get the coals, although there numerous instances in which they regularly perform even this work. In great number of the coal pits in this district, the men work in a state of perfect nakedness, and are in this state assisted in their labors by females of all ages, from girls of six years old to women of twenty-one, these females being themselves quite naked down to fore, of retention of remission could involve no

· They hurry with a belt and chain as well as thrust,' says Mr. Thomas Pearce; there are as many girls as boys employed about here. One of the most disgusting sights I have ever seen,' says the sub-co umissioner, ' was that of young females, dressed like boys in trowsers, crawling on all fours, with belts round their waists, and chains passsing between their legs, at day pits and Hunshelf Bank, and in many small pits nity to stand erect! Girls of eleven years of age near Holmfirth and New Mills. It exists also in several other places.

On descending Mesars. Hoopwood's pit at Barnsley, states the same sub-commissioner, 1 found assembled around a fire a group of men, boys and girls, the girls as well as the boys stark naked down to the waist, their halr bound up with a tight cap, and trousers supported by their hips. (At Silkstone and at Flockton they work in their shifts and trousers.) Their sex was recognizable only by their breast, and some little difficulty oceasionally arose in pointing out to me which were great deal of laughing and joking. In the Flock-Lord Ashley's bill, to ameliorate the condition of and in this state they assist one another to fill the curves 18 or 20 times a day : I have seen this done myself frequently.'

From the New York Commercial.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN NEW YORK IN HON-OR OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis. The funeral ceremonies of the Catholic Cathedral, on Wednesday, were worthy of the lamentable event by which they were occasioned. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, the officers and a large portion of the crew of the Gomer had landed at the Battery, and formed in line up-on the Castle Garden briege. Soon after the representatives and consuls of foreign powers arrived at the same point, and were received by the consul-general of France. This official group was quickly augmented by the addition of many observed Commodore Perry, commandant of the

placed tri-color flags veiled with erape. Naval suprocession ranged themselves on either side upin the seats which had been reserved for them.

The funeral service was performed by Bishthe French residents in N. Y., refusing to give up march again for the Battery.

begat credit; credit begat a shop; a shop begat a lie duty forbids. nean labor, be abhorrent to every feeling of hu-manity, how shall we express ourselves with re-curricle; a curricle begat expenses; expenses be-spirit which party seems to have utterly ext nference to the immersion of female children in the gat a hazard table; a hazard table begat losses; guished—the spirit which once, in this country, abves of darkness and toil at the like early age ; losses begat bankruptey; bankruptey begat a jail; knew no sect or form of opinion when the high-

THE PUBLIC LANDS. SENATE-MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Mr. Archer prefaced a speech of great force and beauty, with certain personal explanations, due to the course he had felt himself bound to pursue on the several points involved in the ques-

(as it is now) the appropriate matter of discussion, he had taken past in the thorough examination which was then given it. He would not now weary the Senate by retracing the views which he then gave : but their result h purpose compelled him to re-state.

That to remit the proceeds of the public lands to the States was perfectly of the competence of the National Legislature; but as a matter of competence, not obligation; that any question, thereconsiderations except those of expediency, an enlarged and a complicated expediency. That thus, on the question of the distribution law of the extra sersion, he had considered it expedient to retain the fund for the dees of the Government, while imposts exceeding a general ad valorem rate of twenty per cent, were required by the state of the Treasury. He had given a like vote at an early period of the present session. As on a question of mere money, apart from the embarrassment of actual circumstances, he was insensible of any material variation in his opinions.

That however, in connexion and conflict with this question of limited pecuniary expedency. others of a stil higher class have successively presented themselves for action, and claimed, of course, the postponement of inferior considerations to superior. The loan bill was the first instance of such a competition of interest; it the House of Representatives had made dependant on the abandonment of this twenty per cent, limitation of the distribution. Now, he had regarded girls and which were boys, and which caused a the prompt adoption of the loan bill as, in the existing circumstances of the country, of an infiniteton and Thornhill pits the system is even more by higher interest than the retaining of this limitaindecent; for though the girls are clothed, at least three fourths of men for whom they hurry work are stark naked, or with a flannel waistcoat only, and in this state they assist one another to fill the trate credit of the country to be raised up? Was the drowned honor of the nation to be plucked up by the locks from that depth of disgrace into which it had been plunged? He himself had not been able to hesitate. He had torn from his heart the political bigotry which seems, on all sides, to cling to this land fund, deciding that he could not for it sacrifice the honor and credit of the country. In these feelings, and in this decision, however, he had stood almost alone. The fanatacism of party opinion would not yield an inch, even in this extremity of public danger and

Governed by such views, he had pursued like course when the temporary revenue bill (known as the little tariff) was brought forward. In it, too, the questions of the preservation of the revenue system of the Government, and of the relinquishment of the land monay, had been presented together. He had voted in the first instance to disjoin them. That proving beyond his for the country a scanty, but at least a legally collected revenue, rather than to persist in what mus prove an abortive effort to enforce his own per sonal opinion on the land law. When the Bill was finally modified, by the temporary suspension of the distribution, he had of course no difficulty in voting for it. On this point, he had not being able to conceive why one who has become hostile to distribution should, out of that hostility, negative a law that suspended it.

On all these occasions he had, then, given up the interior for the higher expediency-a part by no means indespensable to the public income, in order that a general revenue might be provided from sources equally admitted. He had preferred, in the first instance, the public honor and solvency to the land fund; and, in the second, he had preferred to the same petty object augmented pub ic necessities, heightened yet further by the mischief, not for a moment to be encountered, of leaving no law for your system of public revenue except the arbitrary will of the Executive.

Sir, said Mr. A., it is no extravagant and ex-treme opinion of an individual which I advance, when I say that your entire system of the collection of a public revenue was then at stake, and is vet in extreme doubt. Gentlemen cannot. nay I will deliberately say, dare not affirm that I cot my hammers twice,' means, I was twice so abreast, and all wearing crape upon their arms, ablest men in either House of Congress, of the put the case too strongly. The opinions of the members of the bar who have the widest reputation, and (what is of little inferior import) of the most intelligent merchants completel r versed in such matters, are all in concurrence on this point is shouted down the shaft, and carried on by sig-Yet the Executive, tender as he is of every con-In the middle of the cathedral a cenotaph had stitutional scruple, and " cavilling on the ninth been erected, over and around which had been part of a hair" of whatever Congress does—this functionary so made up of distinctions and diffibalterns (eleves de marine) were stationed at the four corners with drawn swords. Those forming the everywhere—proceeds here at once to cure, by his own interpretation and the supplementary le

gislation of his Secretary, the failure of law and the absence of regulation. He decides singly op Dubois; that venerable prelate, the oldest of what law is in force, how it is to be interpreted, where it is complete, how is it to supply its the painful honor of officiating at this ceremony, defects; and all this in the face of the concurrent to which his presence sided not a little in giving action of both these Houses, alarmed at this state character of sad and selemn majesty. Bending of things and hastening to provide for it by the preunder the weight of years, he required the sup- servation merely, the legalizing preservation of under the weight of years, he required the support of two assistant elergymen in the performport of two assistant elergymen in the performprevious law, all which he sets aside, to substitute every man's purse, the people will be able to
command with the Catholic eleror your ensement his own fiat. This strange, gy of New York were present; a numerous choir this unexampled sort of law, now constitutes your mingled its harmoulous accents with the deep har-, entire system of laying and collecting taxes. Nor monies of the organ. A discourse in English was is that the worst even. The law which those hoprenounced by the Rev. Mr. I'ise; after which dies-the competent power over whatever regards the procession was re-formed and took up its revenue questions—are now about to make, is almost certain to be negatived by him, and the present incredible condition of things to become per-The Genealogy of Suicide.-Foppery hegata manent, unless we, the legislative power, smespruce shop boy; a spruce shop boy a pair of half cumb to the terms he openly imposes upon us, church in a sumptuous carriage, when his die boots; a pair of half boots begat a little stick; a little and surrender, at discretion, to what our known master never rode any where except on an asset stick and the half boots, begat ambition; ambition, principles disavows and our whole sense of pub-

Senators around me, our manufactured agent own feelings, as the delegated agent sent me here. Until a few days in action have voted as to this land question that might secure a revenue to the n of as-unptions like this.

of as-unptions like this.

It is, Mr. President, no longer a question of lesser supply of revenue facts this inconsistential land fund, and a full and adequate supply loan bill; or between the value of this perty had fund of revenue, and the main provious on which all adequate public income must repose. The question has now taken a shape of far higher import, a character of far deeper interest and stars that any matter of mere revenue can wear, that any matter of mere revenue can wear, and the provious shall loss takes. great rule of all tree manufacture of alone shall lay taxes—a vital principle of stitutional government—an essential gament of all safe public administration—has become involved, is at stake; that solemn canon of republical creeds—that high fundamental law—at, air, a a law, the mere part of a code or a co it is itself a constitution; for give but that, and a real constitution must follow; take it away, and there is an end of all practical freedom.

Such, sir, is the present attempt; and this by a Chief Magistrate who had just a little while to fore informed you in another message that he stood prepared to surrender and had surrendered even his constitutional scruples in def legislative opinion on a point not thus and sacred to representative will alone. It is who now, on a question of mere expediency, a question of supplies, defeats, all legislative tion, and puts a veto on the most mature and liberate provisions of your prudence, on a go which he himself admits to be a matter of porary expediency alone! And this he with the most obvious purpose (intimation which are multiplied all around no) of for you by those hazards of public disaster and grace of which he himself is totally intento turn your legislation into the chiffing and ing track of his personal opinions and int The appealing necessities of the public are to go groping about the country the hedges and quagnities in pursuit of the ign tui of his expectations!

But what, as to this matter of supplies. is th rule of that great country from whose institution ideas all our own are derived? There free control of whatever belongs to tax and sup ply is, and ever has been, held the imprescriptive right of the people's representatives. It is the very law and canon of all English liberty. No English prince has ever dared to outrage this principle. Outrage, did I say? No. ne dared even to question it! When was a bill el supply ever held there a question for a King!-Never, by the rashest or the strongest of 'hoir ralers. About that matter the temper of English freedom has traced a circle, like that which the exorest draws, with words of such tree power that the fiercest of all the spirits that for cannot pass it. That magic reign, the most diring of England's most despotic race, the Tadors, never once attempted to overleap. Henry the VIII, before whom heads fell at ple who could even, by his single decree, of religion of his realm, never felt himself at enough to overstep this sacred limitate ion-like daughter-more absolute still, as bold and far abler-ventured as little. out her whole unresisted sway, to invade monarch of that pertinacious race, the S hazarded, under the pretence of some falsely a ledged precedents, an assumption to raise a ta without Parliament. He paid for it with his crown, his life, and the outlawry of his for Sir, we have an Executive of the temper, be not the intellect of that unhappy family who upes a weak throne by their fondness of asserting a illegal power.

Finally, Mr. President, I have to say, in all colemnity, that I will sooner suffer this Go ment to go to dissolution than by my set allow any individual to put a bridle on these legislative bodies, and by a motion of his finger or heel. with spurs to urge and a tein to turn or che ride this Government which way he will there are men of any party ready to stoop to see dictation, I will not be found amongst them. I it be necessary, I will sooner say not only h those words once heard with such dismay thre out the land. " Perish commerce, perish credit." but let the Government fall to pieces and the Union be dissolved, rather than I will sanction. by my net, a measure which would privileges of these Houses, and annihilate the independence of the People's Representatives.

The Louisville Journal has the annexed hit at

The Whigs predicted, in 1840, that, if Him son and Tyler were elected, the people we have two dollars a day and roast beef. When the prediction to be verified !- Globe.

The Globe, Mr. Benton, and the rest of the Loco Focos predicted in 1832, that if Jackson was re-elected, gold would flow up the Missian pi and glitter through the interstices of et prediction was made eight years before the Whi prediction, it ought, of course, to be verified, years sooner. And is there not a pretty of probability that, within eight years of the time when a back-water freshet of gold shall come thundering up the Alissiesippi and pour itself into every man's pure, the people will be able to

The escentric Rowland Hill, among the numeous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered

the followings "A hamble partaker in Christ desires to know why brother Hill finds it necessary to ride master never rode any where except on an east

Upon which pious inquiry "brother Hill." shoving up his spectacles on his forchead, and with an air of great humility, thus commented: "I would say in answer to my humble brothe that I have a carriage, but no beast such as Master tode. However, if my worthy browill present himself at the door of my dwel