

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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NO. 50.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscribers, three dollars per annum—one dollar in advance.

Advertisements, one dollar each square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

For every square exceeding 16 lines this rate applies.

Advertisements for Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for subscribers by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.



Wm. H. Mason & Co.

Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs. J. S. Beckwith & Co. have commenced the APOTHECARY business at the stand formerly occupied by them on Fayetteville Street, second door north of W. K. A. Smith, where they have just received a further supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Perfumery, together with a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Merchandise and others can be furnished with patent and other medicines on reasonable terms as they can be got south of the Potomac.

Persons who do well to call and examine for themselves. Physicians at a distance, who may favor us with their orders, will have them promptly attended to. No pains will be spared in selecting Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as they are determined that no medicine but such as are genuine, shall be sold by them. One of the Firm having been brought up to the business, to which he will give his undivided attention, thereby avoiding those fatal mistakes that too often occur through incompetency or carelessness, they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

February, 1838. 10 of

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

THE DIVORCE!

The following official circular has come to light, although it seems that it was not intended to go further than to the officers of the government.

Postmaster General's Office,
Washington Oct. 8, 1838.

Sir: Arrangements having been made with the United States Bank to pay the Treasury drafts, to a certain amount, at different places, and it being probable the notes of the bank will be acceptable to claimants and, in some cases, more convenient than specie, you should you receive drafts on that bank of its agents, make as many of your payments by check as you can, which will give the receiver the option of taking paper or specie; and the Department has no objection to your using the paper of that bank in all your payments, so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

Here is an open, unanswerable acknowledgment, by the party itself, that the "hard money currency" scheme is all a humbug. The practical operation of "the great measure of deliverance and liberty" is that Government "has no objection to the paper of the United States Bank being used in all its payments!"

Columbia, Tel.

In the examination of witnesses before the New Jersey Legislature, in a contested election, one of them, a German, named Daniel Garret, who voted for the "Democratic" ticket which was put into his hand by the owner of the factory in which he worked admitted that he had never heard of such a man as Jackson or Van Buren or Harrison or Clay—and said "he had heard of Gen. Washington but did not know whether he was President or not!" And it is by the votes of such ignorant tools of designing politicians as this, that important measures of public policy, which may ruin or save the country, are to be carried or defeated!

Lynch, Vir.

Amusing.—We do not know when we have been much more amused than at a late occurrence in New York. Mr. Bethuel Peck a Whig candidate for the State Senate, heard that it was reported that he was destitute of capacity and discernment, "submitted his head to the inspection of J. T. Crowley, Professor of Phrenology," who, having duly examined the bumps and cavities thereupon apparent, made report, in due form, that "the prominent nervous organs" on the head of the said Bethuel Peck "denote the highest degree of activity, clearness of perception and of thought, intensity and strength of mind;" that "his bump of combativeness is large, indicating great boldness and energy, and strong opposition and resistance to his enemies accompanied with mildness and commendable moderation;" that "his bump of conscientiousness is large, and very prominent, and indicates a high regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice and truth;" and that "his bump of constructiveness indicates great ingenuity, much talent and skill;" in short that his head is "very similar to that of Messrs. Webster and Clay, and surpasses, in its prominent bumps and formation, the great mass of heads of distinguished gentlemen." And this ex-

amination prefaced by a formal address to the electors of the 4th Senate District, is published by Mr. Peck, who very gravely remarks, that "the science of phrenology having become established no further evidence need be adduced to establish the true character of your humble servant!" Notwithstanding this silly proceeding, Mr. Peck was elected, which, inasmuch as he is a good Whig, we rejoice at, though we doubt his "greatness," notwithstanding his favorable bumps! Probably, however, this is as good a mode of selecting legislators as any other that has yet been discovered—if phrenology be anything more than a humbug, it unquestionably is.—We should like to see a description of Senator Benton's bumps.

Lynch, Vir.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—

Some person has sent us a No. of "The Philanthropist" of Oct. 23, a rabid abolition paper, printed at Cincinnati, which exults in the defeat of Gov. Vance, the Whig candidate in that State as an abolition victory, the consequence of the surrender of the Rev. Mr. Mahan to the Gov. of Kentucky, to stand his trial upon a charge of facilitating the escape of runaway slaves, the property of citizens of that State. And the same paper claims the election of Dr. Duncan to Congress, as another Abolition triumph, the consequence of his bold avowal of Anti-Slavery opinions, and his bitter denunciation of Southern slave-holders, upon whom, outstripping even O'Connell in bitter malignity he invokes "the curses of God!"

Again: The Philanthropist states another way in which Abolitionism operated against the Whigs in the late election in that State. "An impression (it says) prevailed to a considerable extent among our friends that Thomas Ewing was decidedly hostile to the Anti-Slavery cause. Thomas Morris, on the other hand, was known every where as having stepped forward as the champion of human liberty, when assailed last Congress by the South Carolina Senator: his whole course, in fact, for the last two years, has been marked by a consistent, an honest, and a well directed hostility to the slaveholding interest. Now, as the choice of Senator is dependent on the Legislature, many abolitionists bestowed their suffrages in view of this fact, respectively of parties."—In other words, Abolitionists, who had been Whigs, voted for Van Buren Abolitionists, in order to secure the re-election of Thomas Morris, the Van Buren Abolition Senator, in opposition to Thomas Ewing, the Whig anti-Abolitionist! So that in this point of view, too the late Van Buren victory in Ohio, is claimed as an Abolition triumph!

To the Editors of the Raleigh Register:

I have read in the last Standard, the comments of the Editor, on the remarks purporting to have been made by Mr. CARSON, of Kentucky, at the Congress, recanting, it was said, the Act of Tuesday. These comments make it proper that my position in relation to a Bank of the United States should be distinctly understood. I am satisfied of the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank of the United States, and as to the expediency of creating a new Bank to the United States, I entertain no doubt. Independent of the important services rendered the Government by that Bank, I know it to have been eminently useful in equalizing the exchanges, and establishing a perfectly sound and wholesome currency throughout the country, and I regret, and the country has abundant cause to regret, that the Act of Congress, recanting it, was not permitted to become a law. But inasmuch as that institution had gone out of existence, and several of the States of the Union had since established, and were about to establish Banks with large capitals, which able and distinguished financiers believed would be competent to perform for the country all the valuable services of a National Institution, I prefer that a fair trial should be made with them, and that until this trial should be given, (under all the circumstances which should have influence in deciding the question,) I should be unwilling to see Congress create a Bank of the United States, which services can be performed by State Banks, with branches as contemplated, of which I am somewhat doubtful, I should prefer them to a National Bank. If the experiment fails I shall have no alternative but to return to my former position in favor of a Bank of the United States, properly guarded and restricted.

Having thus accomplished the principal purpose I had in view, it may be proper for me to say, that since my arrival in Raleigh, I have had no communication with Mr. Carson, directly or indirectly, on the subject of a Bank of the United States, or on any other subject, whatever, and was not in opposition to me, that we should have met on Tuesday, as he had voted against me on two previous occasions, I had not the most distant expectation he was about to change his vote in my favor. Indeed, an article was published the result of the voting then progressing would be the same as it had been, I proposed to the gentleman who was in opposition to me, that we should have a debate from the Senate Chamber when the next trial came on, to which he readily assented. It was afterwards informed, that a gentleman who knew my sentiments on the subject of a Bank of the United States, in a conversation with Mr. Carson, stated them to be substantially as I have already done, which I suppose induced him to vote for me but of this conversation, I had no knowledge whatever, when his name was called to vote.

A. JOYNER.

November 22, 1838.

Benefit Nov. 17th, 1838.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Carteret County was held at the Court House in the town of Beaufort on Friday the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this county in the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 2d Monday in December next.

On motion of Ass. Canally Esq. Det. James Manney was called to the Chair and Mr. James Runley was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, when,

On motion of James Ward, Esq. the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

Whereas the citizens of Carteret County deem it highly important that the interests of

this County should be properly represented in the Internal Improvement Convention which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 2d Monday in December next; Therefore,

Resolved, that seven Delegates be appointed to represent this county in the said convention.

Resolved, that our Senator and Representative in the General Assembly, be requested to aid in the promotion of such works of Internal Improvement as are calculated to advance the general prosperity of the State.

On motion of Benjamin Leececraft Esq. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates: James W. Bryan, Isaac Hellen, Bridges Arndell, John Burgwyn, Ass. Canally, James Runley and Ambrose Jones.

On motion of John F. Jones Esq. Resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Newbern Spectator, and Raleigh Star, and the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the discharge of their duties.

JAMES MANNY, Chair.

JAS. RUNLEY, Sec'y.

Feminine "Lex Talionis"—A few months since one of the Zanesville clergymen called upon a young man who wished him to meet him that evening at the residence of his betrothed, that he might unite them in the bonds of matrimony; the clergyman attended and waited some hours, but the swain came not, and the clergyman returned home, leaving the fair one bathed in tears.

Last week the same clergyman was again called upon by a young man whose countenance he did not recognize, who engaged his attendance that evening for celebrating the rites of matrimony. The clergyman attended, the parties proceeded to that part in which the lady is asked if she takes this man to be her wedded husband. Here the young lady, assuming the attitude of determination, boldly exclaimed, "No! I will never marry him! He served me meanly six months ago, and now I have paid him in his own coin;" and neither coaxing, threatening, nor hiring, could induce her to marry him. To entreaties and arguments she was deaf, and the gentleman wended his way home, and thence to his lonely bed, while she went her way rejoicing.—Zanesville Gazette.

From the New York Courier.

OUTRAGE UPON POPULAR RIGHTS.

An incident occurred yesterday at the Exchange which seems calculated to draw to a crisis, the great question of the interference of Office Holders in the elections and assemblies of the People. If the citizens of New York are willing to submit to the infamous outrage perpetrated yesterday at the Exchange—if they will pass it over in silence—if they do not take measures to bring it to the attention of Congress and the People throughout the republic—if they do not, every man of them, devote himself from this moment to the close of the election—to settle the relations of the Government and the People—to vindicate the Popular Sovereignty against Executive Control—then may we at once bend our necks to the yoke, and bury our faces in the dust—for the Constitutional and Chartered Liberties of the People will have been swallowed up the absolute dominion of the Crown!

While the merchants were engaged yesterday in their deliberations in front of the Exchange—assembled in discharge of their legitimate duties as republican citizens—met to canvass the conduct of the Administration, and the claims of the Candidates submitted for their suffrages—their proceedings were interrupted by a band of hired bravos and custom house officers, the very men who have been, during the whole period of our history, the minions and tools of Arbitrary Power—and for whom, as was said more than half a century ago by Patrick Henry, "the People of this country have a Hereditary Harred." These men with the notorious King at their head intruded themselves into this meeting of citizens, and not satisfied with insulting them by their odious presence, actually attempted to bully and browbeat them by insolent menace and defiance, and break up the meeting in disorder and confusion, by setting on foot a Government Riot.

Our community has been wronged and plundered by oppressive legislation—it has been made the victim of the most wild and reckless, and profligate experiments—it has been insulted by the chief magistrate of its own choice—strung by the viper it has nursed in its own bosom—it has been cheated, and taxed, and harassed by unprecedented fluctuations, and illegal Tariff exactions—and all this it has borne—patiently borne—in the belief that the evils would all be ultimately remedied through the agency of the Ballot Box. Hitherto, however, our citizens have been permitted to assemble according to the privilege guaranteed them by the Constitution—peaceably to assemble and express their opinions on the conduct of their rulers. Power has not dared to intrude itself into the primary assemblies of the People. It has shrunk before the might and majesty of the Popular Sovereignty. But now it has invaded the sanctity of the Ballot Box. It has introduced into our elections the most shameless and notorious frauds. And more than this—it has introduced its paid myrmidons into the assemblies of the People, to overawe their deliberations, to mark the prominent actors, as the proper victims of Coos on House annoyance and persecutions, and to break up by Government agitation and

a Custom House riot the lawful and constitutional expression of the people's will!

The Amalgamation Case.—We learn from the Gazette that the affair of the white girl and colored man from Pennsylvania, is not so perfectly revolting in its features as it was first represented. The girl is not a member of the Society of Friends, although for purposes of her own she had assumed the garb and language of that sect. Her mother was once a Friend, but had forfeited her membership by a marriage out of the pale. The girl's character is bad, having before been guilty of loose behaviour, and she had been discarded by her parents. She has been committed as a vagrant, and her companion discharged.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

True Generosity.—It has not been forgotten, by our readers, that we noticed, a short time since, a calamitous fire that occurred at Cincinnati, destroying a frame house occupied by a widow lady, and in which one of her children perished in the flames. The house was the property of the widow and her sisters, and with it they had lost their all.—The charitable citizens of Cincinnati immediately got up a subscription, raised money enough to buy a house, and had \$249.66, besides various articles of clothing, &c.—the whole amounting to \$1,274.66—all of which was given to the widow and her sisters.

Balt. Chron.

Curious.—As a train of railway cars was passing along an inclined plane on the railroad from Bolton to Kenyon, in England, moving at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour, a man who was standing on the side of the railway threw a stone about the size of a hen's egg in a horizontal direction, and with considerable violence, at the train. The stone was distinctly seen by a gentleman who was seated in the last car, with his back to the engine, and he remarked that when it had attained its maximum of velocity, it appeared, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in the air a few seconds, within a foot of the gentleman's head! He seized hold of it, and described the sensation as similar to that of grasping a stone in a state of rest, suspended by a thread.—Thus it seems that the train and the stone had both attained the same velocity.

From N. Y. Star Nov. 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.

After much anxiety, this noble ship has arrived at the wharf this day, having left Bristol Oct. 27th. She brings no less than 114 passengers.

Our London and Liverpool files are to the 26th inclusive Bristol to the 27th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 25.

Yesterday there was a very good general demand, and the sales were fully 5,000 bags. To-day the demand has been more moderate, and the sales only reach 3,000. The market has closed very steadily.

Oct. 26.—The sales to-day being taken at 12 o'clock, they do not amount to more than 2,500 bags; the sales of the week are 43,100 bags, of which 14,550 have been taken by speculators, but only 300 for export; the market has closed quietly, and prices are generally 1 3/4 per lb. lower than on Tuesday.

PORTRAIT OF THE LOCO FOCALRY BY A MASTER!—The editor of the Globe has drawn a portrait of a party now in this country. We copy it; for it evidences an intimate acquaintance with the art of painting and a deep knowledge of the subject he is portraying. Every body will recognize the features, and the artist is therefore, spared the trouble of writing under it—"This is Loco Focian!" Here's the picture.—Balt. Chron.

It makes obliquity and calumny supply the place of argument and fact. No longer able to carry its men and messages by means which have some show, at least of fairness it practices and avows a system of unblushing fraud. Its conduct lately is calculated to arouse the fears of every man who feels attached to our free institutions. It no longer confines itself to the ordinary means and weapons of political warfare. It attacks the very guarantees and bulwarks of freedom. It vitiate the contents of the ballot box it alters the election returns; it expunges with a stroke of the pen, the almost entire delegation of a State. If such things can be practiced with impunity, the days of American liberty are numbered.

ON NEWSPAPER PAIRONAGE.

SOLOMON SMITH, Esq. the proprietor of the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, has recently sold his paper to Messrs. LONDON and HARRIS. In his valdication, he says some true things in an amusing style, as the following extract will show:

Speaking of patrons—I cannot conclude without giving some of my ideas on the subject of patronage. The Americans are a patronizing people. If a person subscribes for a newspaper or advertises in it, he becomes a patron; if he "puts up" at a hotel, he patronizes that house; if he purchases an article at a store, he gives the merchant his custom; if he visits the playhouse on a benefit night, he bestows on such an actor a dollar! This is all wrong. Let us change this patronizing air, and acknowledge, that if we take a newspaper, purchase goods, lodge or dine at a hotel, go to the play, we expect at least to get our money's worth. "Hallo, old fellow!" bawled out a chap to me, in South Carolina, "I gave you a

dollar last night—I like to patronize the theatre." The day before, I had loaned that patron fifty dollars, to take him home to Georgia, which he has not paid me to this day!

Of all trades, professions, or callings, I know of none—I have followed a great many—so poorly paid as publishers of newspapers. Many patrons of newspapers, otherwise worthy, punctual men, think it not unrighteous to let the publisher wait year after year for his dues—and at last, if he is compelled to pay, he does it with a very bad grace. "Mr. Type must have his money, must he? Well, if he must, he must. Give me a receipt; and do you hear 2 stop the paper—I have patronized that establishment six years, there is no such thing as gratitude in the world." Another will tell you he never subscribed for a paper—"the boy has left it every morning, it is true, and as it was left I did read it occasionally—but I never ordered it." There is another class of patrons who never subscribe at all, but are great friends of the paper, and always read it; in fact, this is the class who may be termed your "constant readers." "Here, Sam go over the way with my compliments to Mr. Tomkins, and ask him for the loan of his paper—and, Sam, tell him, as he never reads it before breakfast, I'll thank him to let John bring it over every morning—it is an excellent paper—that editor really knows what he is about; I begin to think of patronizing him myself. There yet remains to be mentioned one more class of patrons—supporters, I should say, for they are the support and stay of publishers. This class is composed of those who say—"Here, Mr. Clerk—be so good as to place my name on your subscription list—and write opposite to it, PAID IN ADVANCE." In looking over a list of some thousand and yesterday, I saw a hundred or two of this class. If I had any GOLDEN TYPES, their names should literally appear in LETTERS OF GOLD. There are now from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS due this office; and, I am convinced, the proprietors would willingly sell all the debts for five thousand! It is thus with all newspaper offices—and why? because publishers are good natured, and submit to their own degradation in the scale of tradesmen. Let this state of things be amended—reform altogether. Adhere strictly to the terms of your papers—for, take the word of an experienced man, you had better keep your ink and paper than furnish them and your labor for nothing. You may get popularity, but you will get no pork and cabbage for your dinner.

I now take my leave as proprietor of the "Advertiser." I forgive all, and ask forgiveness of all, (if any one has any thing to forgive,) and conclude by repeating the advice I gave my Cincinnati friends fifteen years ago, with a slight amendment: "LIVE HONESTLY—SERVE GOD, AND PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS."

THE SOUTH.

We long no time in stating that the North Carolina Standard, an administration paper, has issued a circular calling on the entire South to support Mr. Van Buren, and charging a perfect and complete union between the whigs and the abolitionists of the north. This is a movement got up by the Albany Regency to give to Mr. Van Buren in the South the support he has justly lost at the north.—Our southern friends have no reason to doubt, what we assure them is the fact. The abolitionists are principally Van Buren men; all their votes have been cast for the Van Buren ticket; they have aided in securing the election of three Van Buren members of Congress, and several members of the assembly, in whig districts in this state; they have a perfect understanding with Mr. Van Buren, as to the false pretences he is holding out to the south; they aided his ticket in Maine and Ohio, and their reason is, for casting their votes in his favor, he is a northern man, and they are determined to have no President south of the Potomac, hereafter. The south may rely on what we tell them. Mr. Van Buren and his friends are not avowed abolitionists, but he is their alternative, if not their choice, on the ground that he does not belong to a slave-holding state.

More than ten thousand whigs in this city would have left Mr. Bradish from off the ticket, had they not apprehended danger to the cause. He was to them a bitter pill, although they were aware that his abolition views were only adopted on the occasion. Let the south beware of falling into a Van Buren pit, prepared for them by the abolitionists themselves.—N. Y. E. Star.

Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, of Haywood county, in a late letter to the Hon. James Graham, published in the "North Carolina Gazette," gives an interesting account of a body of about 300 Cherokees, who still remain in that county under a reservation granted to them in the Treaty. They are a peaceable orderly society choosing rather to abide in the ancient habitations of their ancestors than to follow the fortunes of their Tribe, in their new home beyond the Mississippi. It is stated that the principle Chief in the settlement, being

convinced by experience of the degrading and destructive effects of Intemperance, assembled his people on the lands which formerly owed allegiance only to their fathers, to devise means to promote their happiness and welfare. In this public assemblage, they unanimously signed a pledge to "abandon altogether the use of spirituous liquors," and they still adhere to their laudable determination, setting some of their white neighbors an example worthy of imitation, though furnished by the remnants of a savage and barbarous people.

Mr. Webster.—The New York Commercial Advertiser announces that it is "authorised to say" that Mr. Webster will not accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the Anti Masonic Convention, for the reason that he "will not, by his own act, change his position until the National Whig convention makes its selection."

Balt. Chron.

Vermont.—The few returns received from the election in the fourth Congressional district, render it almost certain that JOHN SMITH, (L. F.) has succeeded. This is a Whig loss.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

JUDGE WHITE OF TENNESSEE.

We are sorry to learn that this venerable patriot has tendered the resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate, in a letter addressed to the Governor of Tennessee, dated November 3d. The Judge states that having suffered with the prevailing autumnal fever, he is yet so weak as to forbid the journey to Washington by the time Congress convenes.—The Governor however, (it is stated by the Nashville Whig,) knowing the general reluctance of his fellow citizens to part with the services of this worthy representative, and hoping, that his strength will soon be restored, has advised the Judge of his unwillingness to accept the resignation under present circumstances. It is not improbable, therefore, that the State will continue to be benefited by the talents, the stern integrity, and commanding influence of Hugh Lawson White.

We learn from the Mobile Commercial Register of the 12th inst., that the Banks of that city, the Bank of Tuscaloosa and the Branch Bank of Montgomery, have adopted Resolutions to resume the payment of their notes in specie, on the first Monday of January next.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The Lot on Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite the Court House, the property of Capt. HUNTER, on which stands a Blacksmith Shop that has been any thing but an ornament to the City for many years, has been purchased by the Bank of Cape Fear; and it is intended, forthwith, to erect a Banking House thereon for the use of the Branch in this City. The undertaker of the building is Mr. JUDITH MARINALE.

Raleigh Register.

We understand that the dinner given to Col. Polk at Summerville, was a complete failure.—We have since seen several Gentlemen of Fayette who attended, and it is their opinion not more than two or three hundred persons attended. He disappointed the expectations of his political friends most grossly. A stern and uncompromising Van Buren man stepped up to him at the time he was addressing the people, patted the Col. on the shoulder and exclaimed "old horse, we will pay the forfeit, and take you off the field."—Nash. Repub.

CHARLES G. SHEPARD, Esq.

"The Newbern Spectator" mentions a rumor, that this gentleman, who represents that District in Congress, has changed his opinion concerning Mr. Van Buren's leading measure, the Sub Treasury, and is now in favor of it. We are glad to state, from what we deem competent authority, that the rumor is wholly unfounded, and that Mr. Shepard is now, as he uniformly has been opposed to this "untried expedient."—Raleigh Register.

[We are sorry to be under the necessity of shaking the faith of our friend of the "Register" in his "competent authority." We have never yet discovered him, and we assure him that it is no authority at all; as the Whigs of this District will soon proclaim en masse, and aloud.—Spec]

The annexed paragraph from the Albany Daily Advertiser, takes off in capital style, the slings of the Government prints about Federalism and Democracy:

Federalism.—According to the sentiment of the Albany Argus, "the federalists" have carried the State. Now as the State can only be carried by a majority of the people, it follows that a majority of the people are in favor of "federalism." But, as it is also contended by the logicians of the Argus school, that what a majority of the people say and think is right, constitutes "democracy," it further follows, either that at this present time in this State, "democracy" is "federalism," and "federalism" is "democracy," or that the Albany Argus has asserted that to be true, in reference to these two creeds, which is not true.

A singular Duel.—The Richmond Whig in announcing the death of Col. F. B. Poval, of Powhatan county, Va., furnishes a very interesting account of a duel that was fought some years since between that gentleman and Col. W. S. Archer of the same State. The terms