The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841. Volume 2.—Number 98.

TERMS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

No subscription received for less than twelve months.

☞ Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

☞ Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, $2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO., constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpoenas,
Superior Court Fi. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment.
County Court Subpoenas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Anson County. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

John Sturdivant and wife, and Benj. D. Henry,
versus
The Heirs at law of Unity Hammond.

[Petition for partition.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dickerson Hammond, John Hammond, Joel Hammond, Armstead Hammond, Willie Gilmore and wife Elizabeth, and Griffin Gatewood and wife Unity, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the petitioners' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard exparte, as to them.

Witness Norfleet D. Boggan, clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D., 1840.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
91—6w

Loco Foco

FRICTION MATCHES.

50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.

Fayetteville, September 5, 1840 80-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Invisible Green & Blue Cloths; Beaver & Pilot Cloths; Double-Mill'd Drab & Lyon-Skin, Sattinnetts, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twill'd Keyseymeres, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Blanket-Coats; French Merinoes & Circassians; Calicoes, Muslins, Mouslin D'Lains; Shawls; Plush, Musk-Rat & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shoes; Hoods & Florence Braid Bonnets.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Loaf-Sugar, Wines & Liquors, Cheese; Raisins, half & quarter Boxes, White Figs in Boxes; Window-Glass, Putty & White Lead.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Carpenters' & Blacksmith's Tools; Collins, & Co's. Axes, and Whettmor's Cards, &c.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1840, 94-1s6t

Fayetteville

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.
R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—In Advance.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per session
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.
August 1, 1840. 75-tf

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-tf
*** The Observer will copy.

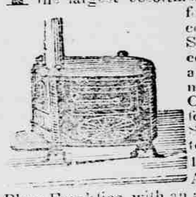
FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN OFF on the 22d inst., from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 8 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man APRILL. He is a little bright complected, with thick bushy hair, very bow-legged, when walking rocks very much, and has a great impediment in his speech, particularly when he attempts to talk; is five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr Archd. McArns, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whither he has made the attempt to go heretofore.
HENRY R. KING.
October 31, 1840. 88-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!
for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 24, 1840.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE



THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of STOVES ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves, Six, Seven and Nine Plated Stoves, Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length. ALSO, Pipe and Fire-Place Frame Ends, with an assortment of Stove-Pipe and Elbows, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN ware, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON ware line, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 92-3m

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
August 3, 1839. 23-tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
E. Y.

For Sale.

☞ Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accomodating. Application post-paid.
F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, N. C. 96-tf.

Splendid Capitals

FOR JANUARY.

D. S. GREGORY, & CO.

MANAGERS.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery,

Class A, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday January 9th, 1841.
BRILLIANT SCHEME:

$30,000 $10,000

1 prize of	- -	$6,000
1 "	- -	5,000
1 "	- -	4,000
1 "	- -	2,500
1 "	- -	2,000
1 "	- -	1,747½

☞ TWENTY-EIVE PRIZES OF $1000.
Tickets only $10—Halves, $5—Qrs. $2 50
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets, $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Cap'l $30,000! nett

FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 1, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 16th January, 1841.
GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,295 $10,515

1 Prize of		$5,000
1 "	- - -	4,000
1 "	- - -	3,000
1 "	- - -	2,500
1 "	- - -	2,250
1 "	- - -	2,000
1 "	- - -	1,750
1 "	- - -	1,600
1 "	- - -	1,500
1 "	- - -	1,400
1 "	- - -	1,300
1 "	- - -	1,250
1 "	- - -	1,200
50 Prizes of		$1,000

Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50,
Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

All Prizes.

MARYLAND $6,000
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 2, for 1841
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday January 23, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

FOUR PRIZES OF

$10,000,

$5,000 $4 478 32
2 of $3,000 3 of $2,500 45 of $500

The tickets having one drawn No. $10.
The tickets having *no* drawn No. 3 nett.
Tickets $10—Halves, $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, $100
Do do 22 half do 50
Do do 22 Quarter do 25

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY
Class A for 1841
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, January 30th, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS
$30,000 $10,000

1 prize of		5,000
1 "		3,000
1 "		2,500
1 "		1,017

100 of $1000

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

For Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address
D. S. Gregory, & Co. *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified not to credit any person or persons on my account as I will not pay any debt so contracted. Those indebted will make payment. And all having Claims will present them. I expect to leave for the West shortly.
ISAAC SULLIVAN Sen'r
Fayetteville Dec'r. 7, 1840. 94-tf.

LAMP OIL.

First quality WINTER pressed.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
December, 18th.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 24, 1840.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, MARGARET D. McFARLAND has left my *bed* and *abode*, without my consent, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring her or trusting her on my account.
WM. W. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., October 23, 1840. 92-6t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Fayetteville on the 1st of January, 1841.

A
Autry, John
Armstrong, W J
Averitt, John C
Anderson, Wm
Autry, Mathew
B
Beach, John
Beard, Neal
Branch, Moses
Byrd, Bryan
Brown, Wm
Bizzell, Henry
Barclay, Wm D
Burr, M. D. Geo D
Byrd, Fanny
Butler, D
C
Cameron, Peter
Chasen, Jas R
Colvin, John
Campbell, Lauchlin
Carver, John M
Campbell, Colin
Culbreath, David
Council, Sarah
Carter, Rolling
Carver, James
Clark, Daniel
D
Darrah, Duncan
Davis, John P
Dear, Elizabeth
Davis, Thomas
E
Elmore, Rachel
Ellis, Geo W.
F
Fetch, George
Faircloth, Arthur
G
Galbreath, Daniel
H
Hussy, Geo St. Clair
Hobson, Ellen
Hadley, Thomas
Hargrovy, Ann Maria
J
Johnson, Daniel
Johnson, Mathew
Johnson, Abram or Priscella
Jones, Eliza
K
Kelly, James
Kelly, Angus
King, Nathan
King, Geo T
L
Laybow, Harry
Lindsey, S C
Lastey, John
M
Murchison, Daniel
Maclemore, John R
Melvin, John
Miles, Cyntha
Mumford, Dina
Moore, Wm
Mc
McFadyen, A B
McCaskill, Angus
McNeill, Rachel
McMillan, Duncan L
McDiarmid, W L
McKinnon, Murdoch
McQueen, Neil
McFail, Daniel
McKay, Alexander
McKay, James F
McFadyen, Dr
McMillan, Angus
N
Newberry, Elizabeth
P
Perser, Daniel
Penny, Philip
Purify, Elder J
R
Revis, Smithy
Rybern, John
Royal, Elenor
Ray, Neil
S
Stewart, Robert A
Stephens, Lot
Stuart, Lucretia
Stuart, Delila
Starling, James
Slocumb, Stephen H
Smith, James
Self, John
Sheppard, E H
T
Tray, Rob E
Terry, Newsom
Turner, Daniel M R
W
Williams, Hannah
Wilkinson, Neil
Whitehead, William
Walker, Jack
Woodard, Andrew Jackson

JOHN McRAE, P. M.
Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Cumberland County, }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1840.

Peter McCaskill, vs. the Heirs at Law of Roderick McCaskill, dec'd.

Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.

IT appearing to the Court, that Kenneth McCaskill, one of the Heirs at Law of Roderick McCaskill, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, for said Kenneth McCaskill to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the lands of said Roderick McCaskill, dec'd., which descended to him, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's Judgment.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence. JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*
Jan. 2, 1841. 97-6t

NOTICE.

THE late firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business or the firm must now be closed according to Law.
JOHN D. STARR.
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15th, 1840. 95-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 95-tf.

Further Notice.

THE valuable Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Nott & Starr, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, at their late stand, on a credit for all sums over one hundred dollars, of six months, for notes with approved security, payable at Bank.
JOHN D. STARR.
Surviving Partner.
Dec. 15, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.

☞ The Stock is very *heavy, Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.* ***South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought.***

Oct. 26 1839. 35tf. G. B. ATKINS, *Foot Hay-Mount*

☞ **Pay the Printer** ☜

Political.

The Original Division of Federalism and Democracy.

At the period of Livingston's admission to the House of Representatives, (1793,) as a member from the city of New York, the spirit of party, still in its infancy, allowed a wider scope and a freer action to the opinions of the representative. But already were the two great political parties which had exhibited themselves in the Convention itself, marked off from each other in an irreconcilable antagonism of political principles. The Federalists regarded the Revolution as now accomplished; they wished to close the door against all political polemics. Their system was to direct the popular energies toward their material interests—to lull to sleep, by the attractions of a lucrative commerce with England, the presentiment of the future which had animated the war of the Revolution—to place the executive power fully in possession of all the attributes which the federal compact attached to it, in clear and positive terms, and to infer other powers from every clause of that compact which implied for its execution a power not expressly granted. This party dreaded the encroachments of State sovereignty. It begrudged the power which the latter had reserved to itself, and questioned the principle, that the powers not expressly delegated by the States were reserved to them entire and incontestibly secured —The Republican party, which soon changed that designation for that still more dear to the people, of the Democratic party, set out from the idea that Liberty never stands still—that, like Christianity, she is always militant—that her march ought to follow exactly that of the mind, and her conquests to march on unceasingly in the train of the triumphs of reason—that the more enlightened a nation becomes, the higher ought to be the amount of liberty of action measured out to it —that the federal compact itself, though always held in respect, ought not to be venerated as a work of perfection; that its authors themselves were but happy innovators, and that the successive generations that follow them ought so to change the provisions of this compact, as to keep it always in harmony with the wants, the opinions, the civilizatioa of the age. He maintained that the Federal Government, having but a limited scope of action, could not but have received a power equally limited; that it was a written contract, in which every thing which was meant to be granted was expressed, and in which nothing could be changed, either for extension or restriction, without the consent of the States, the parties to the contract. This party believe that it would be imprudent to become united too suddenly to the ancient mother country; that the deep remembrance of the insults, the wrongs, the crimes of England, in the great struggle of the Revolution, was a salutary sentiment, and ward the opinions the formation of a national we spoke, whose literature was a return to habits we had preserved, and whose prejudices even, whose antipathies against other nations, we, to a certain degree, preserved. They would wait, said the leaders of the democracy, before ranking this nation among our friends, that we too should have, not another language, but a rival literature, an American history, young in years, but soon—(and the event has justified the noble hope)—soon to become old in glorious memories.

Between these two parties, Washington stood neutral. In the opposing ranks he reckoned friends equally dear to him. But the character of his mind, conservative rather than innovative, inclined him, almost involuntarily, toward those who feared to endanger what the Revolution had already gained, by continuing its march too boldly onward, after having secured the great object of the war, national independence. This tendency of the mind of Washington constituted the strength of the Federalists, who in fact, never had on their side, even when they were in majority in Congress, the popular mass.

The name of Jefferson was second, in power over public opinion, to that of Washington alone. He had openly avowed his predilections in favor of the doctrines of democracy.

Livingston did not hesitate an instant in his choice and though the city of New York was still strongly influenced by the leaven of toryism left by the English occupation, prolonged to the end of war, he foresaw that in a very few years his opinion would become that of the majority of his constituents. He has often told me, that never had he been so deeply agitated as he was on the occasion of receiving an address from the most numerous part of his constituents calling upon him to support the treaty which Mr Jay had just concluded with England.—This treaty he was convinced was disadvantageous for us. It tended to remove us to a distance from the French alliance—perhaps to place us in a position of open hostility in regard to that power—and to throw us eventually into the arms of the English alliance. "I took on myself," he added, "for the first time in my whole representative career, to disregard the wish of my constituents. I attacked the treaty, and spared no effort to prevent its adoption. The issue justified the line of conduct I had held. Enlightened by the discussion and by the press, my constituents voted me their thanks for the course I had pursued."—Such experiments are, however, very dangerous—they may sometimes be attempted in behalf of the cause of the People, never of that of Power!

Livingston remained in Congress through the whole Presidency of John Adams. He combated with Gallatin, Nicholas, Randolph, Gates, Venable, the spirit of reaction which characterized that epoch. Against the Alien Bill, the law authorizing the President to banish foreigners under certain circumstances, he delivered a speech which is still to be found printed on satin in almost every old house of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, settled and inhabited then for the most part by Irish emigrants. The former of these States gave his name to one of its counties, to perpetuate the memory of its gratitude toward him.—*Democratic Review for October.*

From the Albany Argus.

The Democratic gain.

Although the late election has resulted disastrously to the Democratic Cause, it shows a large increase of the democratic vote since 1836 and 1838. In the former year, Mr Van Buren was elected by a popular majority of nearly 26,000, exclusive of South Carolina. Although defeated now, his vote has swollen, since that period, upwards of 367,000, also exclusive of S. C.

Those, therefore, who ascribe the recent political results to a falling off in the democratic strength, owing to the measures of the administration, will see that the position is altogether an erroneous one. In 1838, and particularly in 1839, the republicans carried the Union by decisive, we may say overwhelming majorities, in a large majority of the states.—With scarcely an exception, the aggregate democratic vote now exceeds that of 1838 and 1839; and yet the result is reversed. It has been produced, not by a diminution of the democratic strength, but by an increase, unprecedented in the history of this or any other country, of the opposition vote—how, it is not our design now to inquire.

Let no true republican doubt the ultimate triumph of his Cause. Extraordinary efforts, worse than extraordinary means, and disgraceful deceptions, may arrest its onward course for a season. But the united and well directed exertions, and honest purposes, of more then eleven hundred thousand electors, cannot be kept down, though they may be temporarily defeated.

Comparative Democratic Vote in 1836, and 1840.

	1836	1840
Vermont,	14,039	18,009†
New Hampshire,	18,722	31,919
Maine,	22,990	46,200
Conneticut,	19,291	25,296
Rhode Island,	2,964	3,263
Massachusetts,	41,099	52,471
	119,105	177,158
New York,	166,815	212,743
New Jersey,	25,592	31,034
Pennsylvania,	91,475	143,784
Maryland,	22,168	28,752
	4,153	4,879
Virginia,	30,261	41,177
North Carolina,	26,910	[illegible]
Georgia,	23,104	31,989
Alabama,	20,506	33,991
Mississippi,	9,979	16,995
Louisiana,	8,653	7,617
	113,513	167,192
Indiana,	32,478	53,581
Kentucky,	33,025	32,616
Ohio,	96,948	121,782
Tennessee,	26,129	61,604
Illinois,	17,275	47,476
Arkansas,	2,400	6,048
Missouri,	10,997	29,760
Michigan,	(not a state)	21,106
	219,252	363,973
Grand total	762,073	1,129,500

†20,332 for dem. gov. Sept. 1840.

From the Globe.

Mr Webster and his Taxes.

It will be recollected that since the bank suspensions in 1837, and the shutting up of the Treasury, as Mr Webster triumphantly styled that suspension, and since the deposite of twenty-seven millions of dollars with the States, the Government has often needed more money than the current income afforded to meet its engagements, and therefore had recourse to Treasury notes. On none of these occasions, when money was actually wanted, did Mr Webster bring in a bill, or offer to bring in a bill, to lay a duty on *French* wines and silks, or on any wines and silks. During all that period of need, he was silent and indifferent with his *budget* of taxes; now, when there is no need, he has become clamorous and importunate for taxes on silks and wines. Why this change? Why this strange contradiction? We answer, first, because the Administration is changed! Mr W. and his party are now to have the spoils; and he shows a good appetite for a large share. He wants the revenue increased, and he wishes the expiring Administration to be so kind as to take the odium, as it goes out of power, of doing that favor for himself and his friends, and saving them from the disgrace of doing it themselves at their *called* session. He wants them to increase the revenue, and not daring to give the true reason why he wants the increase, he has recourse to a false one, *to wit:* to pay the public debt which he says