

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit on us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REED, Northampton, N. C. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, New York. DR. J. B. SHAW, Harrisburg, Pa. JOHN R. WALKER, New Haven, Conn. JOSEPH R. WALKER, New York. DR. SHERWOOD, Richmond, Va. DR. R. B. BROWN, Richmond, Va.

ANNEXATION—A New Issue.—In the Journal before the last, we published a letter from General Scott, taking ground in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

This, we believe, is the first public and open avowal of such a policy directly emanating from any prominent man in either political party. There can be little doubt that such an event has been contemplated as a possibility by no means remote; and, indeed, no man of common discernment can have closely watched the tendency of affairs during the last fifteen or twenty years, and failed to perceive the rapid progress of the British possessions in North America towards their "manifest destiny," either as an independent nation, or an integral component of the great American system.

Still, the subject is surrounded with so many difficulties, that the very boldest statesmen have failed to approach it, even in words, while to the South it is, and always has been, a subject of well grounded dread and apprehension. The annexation of the British possessions on the North, without some corresponding acquisition on the South, would at once be fatal to the influence and rights of the Southern States; and even then it would be fraught with manifold dangers and difficulties, arising from the peculiar character of the people, and of the government which has so long subsisted in those provinces.

Although living close neighbors to the States, the Canadians, both of the French and English parties, are essentially European in their notions of government. The system of centralization, and the doctrine of the omnipotence of Parliament, or of the general government, are fundamental principles interwoven with the very being of a Canadian. It can require little reflection to convince any one that a people with these views and prejudices must necessarily form an unharmonious element in a government of limited powers and delegated authority; and when, to this consideration is added the fact, that Canada has for years past been the very hot bed of abolitionism and the receptacle of runaway slaves from various parts of the Union, its danger to the South may be more readily estimated.

That section of the Union which can only look to the rigid observance of the Statesright principle of the constitution for its safety and protection, cannot but regard with jealousy the introduction of an element with strong centralizing tendencies, especially when those tendencies are to be directed by a spirit of hostility to the institutions of the South.—We would conclude this article by asking, in the language of the N. Y. Herald: "Why has the opinion of General Scott been asked and promulgated at this particular time? Can it be that this is the beginning of a movement to place him before the people as the whig candidate for the presidency in 1852? We will not say that it is; but it certainly looks a little like it. The annexation of that vast territory would certainly be a splendid and very "taking" issue, or, which to go into a general election. The Courier and Enquirer of this city, which has always been favorable to the claims of General Scott to the Presidency, endorses his opinions in full. But no matter what the design may be, if any really exist, we shall watch it closely, and report progress from day to day. One thing, however, is certain: that the annexation of Canada will involve also that of Cuba, for when we speak of incorporating it, Cuba naturally follows."

HISTORY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—TO THE ASPIRING AND ENERGETIC.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania gives a history of the rapid rise of this gentleman. It may be useful, by way of encouragement, to young men without means, but with energy and industry. There are few obstacles that cannot be conquered by honesty, perseverance, and well-directed effort.

First appointed to the tailoring business in Vermont, by an affectionate aunt, who wished to keep him near her—obliged to quit in consequence of ill health, then a net maker, we find him, about the year 1832 or 3, vending his way to the west. Arrived at Jacksonville, Illinois, with three dollars in his pocket, he set out in search of a school; teaches two summer sessions, reads law under Morphy & McConnell, and in 1834 is elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan county, Illinois. Col. Benton fell at Bureau Vista; in 1836, a member of the Legislature; in 1840, Secretary of State; 1841, Judge of the Supreme Court; in 1842, a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, and in 1845, elected to the Senate, and thus tending to array one of our great men against another. There is enough passing in the Old World—and if there were not, there is enough passing around us—to teach us the inestimable value of our institutions, and that these ought not to be hazarded by internal dissension, as necessary in their origin as they are portentous in their consequences.

So much for the expediency of urging a measure thus advocated and opposed. But beyond this question is a still more important one in a constitutional government, and that is the power of Congress to legislate over the subject; and this must be settled affirmatively before the propriety of legislative action can be considered. I am not going over this ground at present. I have already touched upon it in my letter to Mr. Nicholson, and I shall probably have an opportunity of expressing my sentiments more fully at the next session of Congress.

I shall content myself with presenting a few general remarks here, as the subject lies in my way. There is one important consideration which meets us at the very threshold of this inquiry: there is no express power in Congress to legislate over the territories to be found in the constitution; for I believe it is now generally conceded—as indeed it must be—that the power to dispose of and make new rules and regulations for the territory and other property of the United States contains no grant of political power over persons upon such property either within or without the respective States. And if it does in the one, it must in the other; for these words are equally applicable to the territory and other property of the United States, wherever situated. But there are some of our six provisions in the constitution which are not so general as to be deduced—some persons deriving it from one clause, and some from another; while each is more fortunate in showing where it does not, than where it does exist. The exercise of a great political power like this by a legislature, deriving its assistance from a written instrument, one not to depend on such loose constructions. Nothing shows the well-grounded doubts respecting this power better than the very uncertainty in which we are involved in the endeavor to maintain it by an express constitutional grant. And no wonder that now, when peculiar circumstances bring this question more forcibly than ever before the country, the true foundation of the power should be severely investigated.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.

We find in the Union of the 17th inst., a letter from this distinguished statesman, addressed to the editor of that paper. The letter occupies some three columns of the Union, and as the first part of it mainly relates to certain conversations between Gen. Cass and Col. Webb, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, of comparatively little interest to our readers, we think it sufficient to say that Gen. Cass reaffirms his belief in, and adhesion to, the doctrines of the Baltimore Convention, upon the subject of the veto power—of internal improvements by the general government, and of the tariff. He considers that "the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements," he voted for the tariff of '46, and adheres to the revenue principle—and he thinks the veto power a sound conservative feature in our government.

Perhaps we should have stated that this letter was elicited by an implied charge of inconsistency contained in a correspondence of Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, furnished to that paper from Chicago, which city the Colonel visited on his tour through the Lakes. In that correspondence the writer, after praising Gen. Cass personally, said that, although if elected he would no doubt have carried out the Democratic platform, still he believed that in heart he was as good a whig as he (Col. Webb), was. It was to repel any such charge or suspicion that this letter was written by General Cass. Upon the Wilmot Proviso, we give his words entire. It will be seen that he adopts the constitutional ground that Congress has no right to interfere on the slavery question. What a contrast does his position afford to that of Col. Benton. The following is that part of the letter which relates to the Wilmot Proviso.

The other proof of insincerity, as I have already stated, is drawn from the fact that in my letter to Mr. Nicholson I took ground against the Wilmot Proviso, excluding slavery by law from the territories, and now believe that slavery, with or without that restriction, will not be established there. And the wonder is gravely expressed how I could have the temerity to take the ground in favor of the Chicago Convention, and yet claim the character of an honest man. It is a much graver wonder to me, how intelligent editors of public papers, whose influence on public opinion is so great, should venture thus to deal even with a political opponent, in utter disregard of his true position. It will not surprise me, therefore, to find that you have written in that very letter to Mr. Nicholson I expressly stated my opinion to be, that slavery would never extend to California or New Mexico; and that "the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend on their ploughs or their herds, can have no objection to a law which will prohibit the opinions of Mr. Buchanan and of Mr. Walker, the former of whom says: "It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36° 30' will ever re-establish slavery within its limits." Mr. Walker makes no such assertion, but says that "slavery will not be introduced there by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the establishment of any portion of the colored race, which will make us execute the laws of the country." And to these remarks I add: The question, it will therefore be seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the people, its introduction is morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, "that it can never be established itself." I have never uttered to a human being a sentiment in opposition to these views. And subsequent events, the events indeed of every day, confirm my justice, and render it impossible that I should have been mistaken in my opinion.

Such is the general opinion in the non-slaveholding States, among those who are most attached to the compromise of the constitution, and most determined to maintain them. And I do not doubt but there are many persons in the Southern States who resist the Wilmot Proviso with all their power, as offensive to the feelings and interests of the rights of the South, but who still believe it is a question rather of principle than of action, and that circumstances are preparing an exclusion which Congress has no right to pronounce.

In the view here taken, the effort to engraft the Wilmot Proviso upon an act of Congress, creating a territory, has no legitimate effect, it is useless attempt to direct the legislation of the country to an object which would be just as certainly attained without it. If Congress have not the power, as I believe they have not, in common with a large portion of the people, it becomes worse than useless by becoming a mere pretext for the introduction of a measure, which is peculiarly offensive to one-half of the States of the Union, who see in it an attempt to circumscribe their rights, and to mortify their pride of character. No man can look at the signs of the times without being satisfied that the prosecution of this question is producing the worst state of feeling; and that it is necessary to have some serious Southern brethren will still cling to the Union, equally their ark of safety and ours, still there are evils short of a separation which every good citizen should seek to avoid. He should seek to avoid all occasions of unfriendly feelings; to avoid as far as may be the agitation of questions hostile to the sentiments or interests of different sections of the country, and thus tending to array one of our great men against another. There is enough passing in the Old World—and if there were not, there is enough passing around us—to teach us the inestimable value of our institutions, and that these ought not to be hazarded by internal dissension, as necessary in their origin as they are portentous in their consequences.

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Those who maintain the right of Congress to our revolutionary struggle. We are so very young, said the British government to the colonies, and may legislate over you as we please. You are sovereign, said our fathers, and may establish governments; but you have no right to interfere, by your legislation, in our internal concerns. Such legislation, without representation, is the very essence of despotism.—This dispute divided our empire. Let us take the charge of insincerity, which is now being made against me, and let us see if we can do anything to preserve the peace of society—and to this ground of support we must come at last—there is no more need that Congress should conduct the legislation of the territories in the manner of Massachusetts.—It is enough that they should organize governments, and then the necessity for their interference ceases. And the result proves this: for the local governments do manage the internal concerns of the Territories in most cases, and would as safely as any, if not restrained by congressional interposition; and if Congress can pass beyond the power to organize governments, they may rule a territory at their pleasure, and prostrate every barrier of freedom. If, as I have heretofore said, they can regulate the relation of master and servant, what but their own will is to prevent them from making a slave of every man, woman, and child; and, indeed, all the objects which belong to the social state? There is no man who can show the slightest necessity for this interference on the part of the general government, and there is consequently no man who can show that it has any right to interfere on the ground of slavery, or to regulate the rights of the Territories are fully competent to conduct their own affairs; and the very first principle of our social system demands that they should be permitted to do so.

"Whichever may be the source," says Chief Justice Marshall, speaking doubtfully of the origin of this jurisdiction, "whence this power may be derived, the possession of it is unquestionable." He is speaking of the power of government; and no doubt it has been possessed; but it becomes very important to ascertain how, and how far, Congress has justly possessed it, in order to ascertain to what extent it may be exercised. In almost all—I believe I may say in all—the speeches and essays in support of the Wilmot Proviso, the legislature of Congress, and an endeavoring vaguely to deduce it from some clause or other of the constitution, the principal reliance is at last upon the authority of the few instances of its exercise to be found in the statute books. Authority and precedent have weight, and ought to have some weight, in doubtful questions; but they are not to be regarded as a precedent, unless they are precedents of the government who are prepared to shut the constitution, and to seek in the practice of the government the foundation of its power; and more especially when, as in this case, the early legislative proceedings passed, as we have reason to believe, without objection or inquiry. They commenced by adopting the provision of an act of the old government to the administration of the new one, and thus implicitly recognizing the exclusion of slavery, and seem to have gone on silently and unquestioned for years. I have not had time to look back to ascertain the facts precisely; but I believe it will be found that this power has never been exercised where there was an entire restriction to it. Precedent may weigh much in the consideration of a doubtful question, where the whole subject has been maturely considered, and many minds have been brought to bear upon its adjustment. But as the foundation of political power a practice thus introduced is of little value, particularly when it comes to involve grave questions seriously affecting the Union. We are then instinctively led from what has been done to what ought to be done—from the authority of precedent to the authority of the constitution. These are times which try such questions. Who can wonder, that with the views entertained of the subject by the South, an appeal should be made to the large portion of our citizens, or that a large portion of our citizens should be satisfied with no answer not derived from it? That what has been must continue to be, is a principle which has done more to perpetuate abuses than all the other causes which have operated upon political institutions.

Those who advocate and those who oppose the Wilmot Proviso occupy very different positions. The former urge its adoption as a matter of expediency, in order to exclude slavery from the newly acquired territories, where it does not exist, and where it cannot be denied that this exclusion is as morally certain without it as with it; while the latter all oppose this measure on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and a large portion of the Union on the ground also of its interference with their rights and feelings. The contest to which this subject has given rise has already been productive of the worst consequences. For two years it has prevented all legislation over most important regions, and has left them without government, and in a state of social anarchy, with no law, and no order, and to the surprise of the world.

upon the zeal and pertinacity displayed in urging this measure under these circumstances, and among from the worst consequences. These are my sentiments. They will give offence to many, and will expose me to much obloquy. But I do not hesitate thus openly to avow them; for every public man who is not prepared to take a decided stand, is generally to be considered in times like these, as not prepared to discharge one of the first duties which belongs to his position. "To insure domestic tranquility," in the words of the constitution, was one of the great motives of the people of the United States in the organization of their present government. Measures which tend to disturb tranquility should be scrupulously avoided, and never adopted but in the last necessity, and then with great reluctance. I am, dear sir, with great regard, truly yours, LEW. CASS.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq. Fellow-citizens of the 7th Congressional District.—The Carolina of the 30th June, contains an article which is calculated to injure me in the estimation of both the general public and the Carolina District. It represents me as a seceder from the whig party, using the following language: "Ever since Mr. Reid left the whig party," &c. An open, manly charge, could have been met by a prompt and unequivocal denial. The paragraph is so worded as to convey the idea that the fact charged is a matter of notoriety. The charge is false, and unfounded, and is so formed that the Carolina will explain it in the next issue of that paper. May you have seen the paragraph, may never meet with the explanation, and justice to myself requires that my defence should be as widely extended as the accusation.

Mr. Ashe stated in several of his addresses to the people of Columbia and Robeson, that he had been possessed of a congenial spirit, and an amiable faculty for working in and out of a very small hole, like that beautiful specimen of animated matter known in the western forests as the "Hoodle Bug."

"I have often heard of crevices, but never before of such ones as they have at New Orleans," said Mr. Partridge; and we have often heard of crevices, but never of such a way of keeping them as has been adopted by the Second Washington and his perfect band of admirers, in this heroic age.—Well may they want more organs to play their choice melody of discordant tunes, and well may they keep the great king-maker under constant restraint by these little servile tricks which tell when the account is rendered, like the items of the bill of Mr. Morris Brown in the pages of the "Disowned."

But we set out to tell how it is done. Well, then, we are advised that the cabinet seldom meet the Old Hero as a cabinet without having first had a private consultation at the State Department, for the purpose of uniting under the question which they know from the correspondence that reaches them must come up for consideration and decision on the succeeding day. In the old wainscoted room where a Forsyth, a Webster, and a Calhoun have written themselves up or down to posterity, as Providence disposes, the stormy sea of great questions is agitated, and the waves of their watch-word being, as we have been informed, "each one for himself, and the devil for all."

Here, after wrangling, log-rolling, hair-splitting, and sweating, with much hard swearing, deeds are said to be determined upon—Mr. Jackson, from Randolph, discharging the bill which is entered the day at the great table of the Second Washington, as though they never had been thought of until the moment of recording. And the best of the joke is, that the Old Hero knows nothing about the caucuses, and thinks that he has the most amiable, conciliatory, and unanimous cabinet of the world, excepting the cabinet of temporary and humble imitator, Louis Napoleon of France.

The appointment of Mr. Fenton, publisher of the late National Whig—the epitaph of which reads in this wise: "Since I was so quickly done for, I wonder what I was begun for." It is said that it was determined upon after the loss of the General's favorite cow—his having heard that the Isle of Wight was famous for "Cotes and a market," and that F. new milk from skim-milk as well as the best of them. We are glad that he is over the "Hill of difficulty" at last; and if he could only give the editor and original subscribers, who seem to be footed upon the borders of Canaan, a gentle shove, we think it would be a glorious summation, and one well calculated to ease the mind of this community.

The way of the great political disappointment has operated upon the clique of Georgetown of last, is melancholy and distressing. We understand that he occasioned the cutting down the pole of whigry "smack and clean," and that the previous relics have been distributed, like the hairs of Old Whitey's tail, among the faithful, with the charge to "remember the Mill-hill of the Slashes, and put no confidence in men of Belial again," for, as the Secretary of the Whig party justly observes, "in this administration, every thing goes down and then comes up."

The late letter of Mr. Premier Clayton to his friends at home, appealing to the vicinage to sustain him from the indignation of an incensed and outraged people, is a gem, and when put beside his speech in the Senate last, is a gem of a gem. He is a candidate for the presidency, in which he says the Old Hero will have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, presents such a splendid specimen of inconsistency, uncertainty, and ambiguity, that we think, if he did nothing else, he would go down to posterity, like Lord Timbuctoo, remarkable for his simplicity and his lack.

For conciseness, however, the Secretary of the Navy has borne off the palm from all antiquity or futurity. He might, however, have saved some few words in his letter to the committee of Delaware on the state of the Union generally, and American independence in particular. He might have said, "I have received your letter. This would have embraced the sense of his despatch, and would have equalled a celebrated despatch once written by a learned gentleman to a learned constituency in New York, to wit: "Weni, widi, wici, wari."

HOW IT IS DONE.

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."—Shakespeare. I have seen your lion and your tiger; and now, gall darts you, show me the grand caravan.—Mr. Squiers.

It is important for every inquisitive mind to understand the whys and the wherefores of this much abused and tolerably dusty world. It is as a spanking apple from the forbidden tree, that she might know as much as his snakeship; and she gave Adam the core, that he might know a few of the mysteries also. Adam was asleep when sin entered Eden; and being suddenly aroused, he ate the core of the deadly fruit with such avidity that it stuck in his throat; and his descendants, who have all his deformities, have a bunch about the neck which is known as Adam's Apple, or even unto this day. This bunch is larger, or smaller, as men come nearer to or recede from the standard of Adam after his fall; and wherever it is found in perfection, look out for craftiness, and sly reynard's other valuable qualities. We can point to individuals who are great in the estimation of the general public, but who are not so in the estimation of God as good as a nod, and those who want faith may look after it in the Post Office.

It is a great thing to know how to do a thing. An old purser of our acquaintance used to say that he cared but little how much a man drank, provided he carried his liquor well. That is it, Cassar, we believe, took great pains to arrange his cloak and die gracefully, and to be seen in the streets, and to be born for their stations. "Ora Teurman," for instance, never could have performed the duties of flegman of the Rough and Ready Club of this city, even at \$20 a day and found, unless he had been created for such an occasion; nor could he have acquired such a potentia with the semvir, unless he had possessed a congenial spirit, and an amiable faculty for working in and out of a very small hole, like that beautiful specimen of animated matter known in the western forests as the "Hoodle Bug."

"I have often heard of crevices, but never before of such ones as they have at New Orleans," said Mr. Partridge; and we have often heard of crevices, but never of such a way of keeping them as has been adopted by the Second Washington and his perfect band of admirers, in this heroic age.—Well may they want more organs to play their choice melody of discordant tunes, and well may they keep the great king-maker under constant restraint by these little servile tricks which tell when the account is rendered, like the items of the bill of Mr. Morris Brown in the pages of the "Disowned."

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FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

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But we set out to tell how it is done. Well, then, we are advised that the cabinet seldom meet the Old Hero as a cabinet without having first had a private consultation at the State Department, for the purpose of uniting under the question which they know from the correspondence that reaches them must come up for consideration and decision on the succeeding day. In the old wainscoted room where a Forsyth, a Webster, and a Calhoun have written themselves up or down to posterity, as Providence disposes, the stormy sea of great questions is agitated, and the waves of their watch-word being, as we have been informed, "each one for himself, and the devil for all."

Here, after wrangling, log-rolling, hair-splitting, and sweating, with much hard swearing, deeds are said to be determined upon—Mr. Jackson, from Randolph, discharging the bill which is entered the day at the great table of the Second Washington, as though they never had been thought of until the moment of recording. And the best of the joke is, that the Old Hero knows nothing about the caucuses, and thinks that he has the most amiable, conciliatory, and unanimous cabinet of the world, excepting the cabinet of temporary and humble imitator, Louis Napoleon of France.

The appointment of Mr. Fenton, publisher of the late National Whig—the epitaph of which reads in this wise: "Since I was so quickly done for, I wonder what I was begun for." It is said that it was determined upon after the loss of the General's favorite cow—his having heard that the Isle of Wight was famous for "Cotes and a market," and that F. new milk from skim-milk as well as the best of them. We are glad that he is over the "Hill of difficulty" at last; and if he could only give the editor and original subscribers, who seem to be footed upon the borders of Canaan, a gentle shove, we think it would be a glorious summation, and one well calculated to ease the mind of this community.

The way of the great political disappointment has operated upon the clique of Georgetown of last, is melancholy and distressing. We understand that he occasioned the cutting down the pole of whigry "smack and clean," and that the previous relics have been distributed, like the hairs of Old Whitey's tail, among the faithful, with the charge to "remember the Mill-hill of the Slashes, and put no confidence in men of Belial again," for, as the Secretary of the Whig party justly observes, "in this administration, every thing goes down and then comes up."

The late letter of Mr. Premier Clayton to his friends at home, appealing to the vicinage to sustain him from the indignation of an incensed and outraged people, is a gem, and when put beside his speech in the Senate last, is a gem of a gem. He is a candidate for the presidency, in which he says the Old Hero will have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, presents such a splendid specimen of inconsistency, uncertainty, and ambiguity, that we think, if he did nothing else, he would go down to posterity, like Lord Timbuctoo, remarkable for his simplicity and his lack.

For conciseness, however, the Secretary of the Navy has borne off the palm from all antiquity or futurity. He might, however, have saved some few words in his letter to the committee of Delaware on the state of the Union generally, and American independence in particular. He might have said, "I have received your letter. This would have embraced the sense of his despatch, and would have equalled a celebrated despatch once written by a learned gentleman to a learned constituency in New York, to wit: "Weni, widi, wici, wari."

THE PHILADELPHIA SUN.

The Philadelphia Sun—whose beams of heavenly effulgence illuminate and fructify the City of Brotherly Love, where there are but churches, nor have fire riots, and where burn never let off fireworks because they are respectable—is horrified (so says the organ) at the "heroic age." We are horrified at it ourselves, and with the blessing of God and a clear conscience, we hope to see the last number of the Philadelphia Sun and of the "heroic age" precisely the same hour, which we trust will be half past 12 at night in the year of our Lord 1852, greens or no greens, "and may the Lord have mercy on their souls."

The Sun threatens us with Judge Parsons and his peculiar decisions. We think, if in Philadelphia is decided not to be a "nuisance" in Philadelphia, that the same contemporaries might circulate that unwharped by any one, they might come under the denomination of "unhealthy vegetables," especially in the "huckleberry time." Thank God, "the alien and sedition laws" are repealed. If, however, any of our federal contemporaries are desirous of revisiting them again, we can only say that they will die smiling with the puff of a "bungo," and be rejoiced over by the people as the last supporters of the "HEROIC AGE."

By Griffin, in Sutton v. Roberson. By Austin, reversing the judgment, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Sturdivant v. Davis, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, Crump v. Thompson, from Davidson, reversing the judgment, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem, Johnson v. Bradley, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Albion v. Sutton, from Greene, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Black, from Rockingham, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. Also, in State v. Dempsey, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the conviction, and that the sentence ought to stand. Also, in Snowdon v. Banks, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree below. Also, in Dolson v. Prather, in Equity from Surry, reversing the decree with costs. By Nash, J.—In Brown v. Hutton, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Howell, from Granville, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Alston v. Jackson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Boggs, from Perquimans, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State v. Long, from Martin, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings below. Also, in Stafford v. Newsum, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment, and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Hawkins v. Simmons, in Equity, from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J.—In Elliott v. Norcom, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houghton v. Bayley, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem, Etheridge v. Ashbee, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for Plaintiff. Also, in Darden v. Joyner, from Greene, judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Hardison v. Benjamin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Den ex dem, Adderton v. Melchor, from Stanley, affirming the decision below. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Edgecombe, declaring that there is error, and directing judgment for the State. Also, in Snow v. Witcher, from Surry, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Riddick, from Gates, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hall Lodge v. Matthews, in Equity, from Currituck, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Lindsay v. Herring, from Guilford, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Williams v. Williams, in Equity, from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v. Stewart, from Nash, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Burton v. Stamper, in Equity, from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor v. Taylor, in Equity, from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Guthrie v. Sorrell's heirs, in Equity, from Buncombe, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in McIntosh v. Bruce, from Moore, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State v. Burns v. Anson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Riddick v. Sauerfeld, from Gates, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State v. McCanness & Martin, from Surry, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Brown v. Clegg, in Equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Griffith v. Warren, in Equity, from Chowan, reversing the decree, with directions to refer the cause for an account.—Raleigh Register.

By Pearson, J.—In Elliott v. Norcom, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houghton v. Bayley, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem, Etheridge v. Ashbee, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for Plaintiff. Also, in Darden v. Joyner, from Greene, judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Hardison v. Benjamin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Den ex dem, Adderton v. Melchor, from Stanley, affirming the decision below. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Edgecombe, declaring that there is error, and directing judgment for the State. Also, in Snow v. Witcher, from Surry, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Riddick, from Gates, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hall Lodge v. Matthews, in Equity, from Currituck, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Lindsay v. Herring, from Guilford, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Williams v. Williams, in Equity, from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v. Stewart, from Nash, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Burton v. Stamper, in Equity, from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor v. Taylor, in Equity, from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Guthrie v. Sorrell's heirs, in Equity, from Buncombe, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in McIntosh v. Bruce, from Moore, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State v. Burns v. Anson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Riddick v. Sauerfeld, from Gates, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State v. McCanness & Martin, from Surry, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Brown v. Clegg, in Equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Griffith v. Warren, in Equity, from Chowan, reversing the decree, with directions to refer the cause for an account.—Raleigh Register.

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