From the Extra Globe.

GOOD SIGNS.

The Democratic rally throughout the country has driven the Federal leaders and their instruments almost to deperation. Some of them in this city, and in the halls of Congress, within a few days have been heard not only to utter the most violent denunciations against individuals, but to threaten a resort to arms, if they do not succeed in the coming elections!

This is no more than might be expected from the supporters of the Ritner usurpation in Pennsylvania. That there are men in the country who would, if they had the power, usurp the Government by force of arms, we cannot doubt, because they say so, because they have defended such an effort, and because they are not restrained by any political or moral principle. The vast amount of money they have at command, and the facility with which they bring together thousands of the most depraved and reckless men that society embraces, make them too formidable to be despised, notwithstanding the great preponderance of physical power which will, at any moment, rally to the support of law and liberty.

To debauch and deprave as large a portion of the people as possible, seems to be a leading object with these desperate men. "Hard cider" has become but a name for all the "hard drinks," and the log cabins erected amidst the palaces of the rich, as gull trap for the poor, are, in many places, but dens of drunkenness and debauchery. The Harrison leaders act upon the the principles that the more vicious they can make society, the greater are their chances of success; and hence they are striving to convert our people into "a nation of drunkards!" This kind of vice leads to all others; and wherever it prevails, there is no safety for the property, liberty, or lives of peaceful citizens, who refuse to bow to the ruling demon.

We have before us a letter from a plain man, who resides in a Western village, giving, in simple language, a vivid description of the growing depravity. He says: "Whigs are on tiptoe in this place. It seems as though men, women, and children would become insane. They are raising their Harrison flags, and surround them by companies at night and day.—Such noises I think I never heard from human beings as are made in the night. Depredations are committed on the property of the Democrats, or Administration party: lives have been threatened. I think their procedure will have a tendency to weaken their own party; for the most candid of their party begin to express themselves like this: 'We never saw such an unwise course taken to gain political strength; if this is their course to elect Harrison for President, they must do it without our vote,' &c."

At the Fort Meigs gathering, a Democrat could not express an opinion without being insulted; the ground which had been consecrated by the blood of patriots, was drenched with hard cider and whiskey, and the yell of the drunkard was little less horrible than that of the savage on the same ground, amidst the rage of battle.

Why is all this drunkenness, noise, and violence? Is there any thing in it which ought to incline a rational being to the cause which it is practised to advance? Is there Republicanism, patriotism, or honesty, in pouring hard cider, and whiskey, and brandy, and rum, down the throats of the people, instead of pouring intelligence upon their minds? Is that cause good which calls to its aid the drunkard's shout and the bully's bludgeon? Is this the way that an intelligent people are to GOVERN THEMSELVES? Is this the way to preserve free government or the morals of the people? Is this the way to advance TEMPERANCE, RELIGION, BESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF PERSON OR PROPERTY, or any of those virtues which make a people properous, honored, and happy?

These practices are above all party considerations. They strike at the foundations of society, at the virtue which sustains and preserves life, liberty, and property. Well may the sober minded Whigs every where say, as our friends tells us they do in Ohio, "IF THIS IS THE COURSR TO ELECT HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT, THEY MUST DO IT WITHOUT OUR VOTE" They will every where conclude that there are considerations of higher importance than the election of this man or that to the Presidency; and that no evil can happen to the country under the present Administration, equal to the drunkenness and demoralization promoted by the Harrison leaders as the basis of their hopes and the chief element of their power.

Let every discret citizen, of whatever party, reflect on these things.

From the Pennsylvanian.

While the Fortication Bill was under conderation, in the House of Representatives on Monday last, Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered an amendment, as an additional section, empowering the President, in case of a deficit in the Treasury, to postpone, until the close of the next Congress, unless Congress shall sooner act upon the subject, such of the works provided for in the bill, as he might deem the state of the Treasury to require.

This amendment, it appears from the debate which followed, had referrence to the possibility of the Bank of the United States not being in a condition to pay its bond due the Government, and brought out the friends of the bank in defence of that institution. Mr. Wise, Mr. Cooper, of Pa., Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Evans, and Waddy Thompson, all spoke in favor of the bank and against the amendment.

The object of the speeches did not appear very clear. Mr. Wick, of Indiana, whose remarks we give below, hit upon the true object, in our opinion, when he thought that they were intended "to let it leak out, through his friends here, in a modest kind of way, so that it may be understood by the knowing ones, but not by the farmers, or the honest hearted old Jackson men, who stood by the old chief in his battle with the monster, that he (Gen. Harrison) is not hostile to a United States."

Mr. Wick said that he had been much puzzled to comprehend the drift and oblect of debate in this House; but never more so than on the present occasion. The chairman of the committee of Ways and Means (said he) has proposed an amendment to the bill under consideration, plain, simple, explanatory, and precautionary, and in no respect dangerous or obnoxious to objection: and lo! it has been made an occasion to get up a regular set to upon the old party theme—the United States Bank—and of a last, a final Congressional charge upon the Administration. At first, said he, I did not know—as it is now the witching hour of night—but that my friends of the Administration party were dreaming, and had seen the ghost of the defunct monster stalking through the hall, accompanied by witches and warlocks, and long nebbed things. But a moment's reflection satisfied me that, in stopping at this conclusion, I was more smart than wise, (bowing to Mr. Wise of Virginia,) for I remembered that the United States Bank was not only dead and buried, but that my Administration friends have, by the passage of the Independent Treasury bill, turfed over its grave, and laid its ghost in the Red sea. Then, sir, said he, why, at this late hour of the season, have we been called up to sit here patiently under the infliction of a regular attack and defence of that old concern—to as dull prosy details about it as we have ever heard here or elsewhere—to another and another attack upon Martin Van Buren and Levi Woodbury? Why have we witnessed sundry manifestations of what must here, I suppose be called chivalry, but which, in the hoosier State, the boys would call gostration?

Is not the Administration yet demolished? Have we not heard it proclaimed in this House, at our lodgings, and in every street; by the gentlemen of the opposition that the Administration is bodaciously used up, tetotaciously exflunctified? That in a few weeks Levi Woodbury is to absquatulate to New Hampshire, Martin Van Buren to go to Kinderhook, to trundle cabbages, and that the friends of old Hickory will find him smoking his pipe in the deserts of Arabia? Why, then, tomahawk the slain? Why bring declamation to bear upon the Administration? Why pummel and beat over again that which is already beaten to a jelly, jammed into a cocked hat, flung into the middle of next week? Surely the gentlemen of the Opposition do not wish to labor in vain. Sir, I have thought of two reasons for all this flourish. First, it has occurred to me that the Opposition party, being a little scant of doctrine, a personage, called General Mum, has seen proper, at the precise close of the session, when the new issue cannot be met and exposed, to let it leak out through his friends here in a modest kind of way, so that it be understood by the knowing ones, but not by the farmers, or the honest hearted old Jackson men, who stood to the old chief in his battle with the monster, that he (Gen. Mum) is not hostile to a United States Bank.

But as this does not fully account for the tone of this evening's debate, I have looked around the hall for its exciting cause. I could surely find no cause in an attentive audience on the floor, for scarce a member has paid any attention to a word which has been said. Every one has been talking at the top of his voice. The din has been such that one has had to think by feeling, like one walking in a bungeon.

But, sir, I have looked further and higher, and there! and there! and there! (pointing to the galleries, crowded with ladies,) I find fifty or an hundred good and beautiful reasons for making a splash on this floor. Sir, it is time to quit speaking: voting will be more appropriate.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There are only these little differences between the Federal and Republican parties of the present day.—The Harrison men are willing to place a "generous confidence" in old Tip. and trust him, without any "declarations of opinion for the public eye."

The Republican party require a distinct avowal of opinion on all important questions before they support any man.

The Harrisonites are in favor of Bank Monopolies, with exclusive privileges to issue as much paper trash as they please, when they please, and suspend "specie payments" at their will and pleasure.

The Republicans contend that Banks have no more right than individuals to swindle the community, and refuse to pay their own debts, while they enforce payment from their debtors.

The Harrison party desire to have a National Bank, and full Treasury, the Bank to keep the money of the people and speculate thereon.

The Republican party are opposed to a National monopoly, and maintain that no more money should be collected from the people than is sufficient to defray the expenditures of an economical administration, and that the public money cannot be constitutionally given to Banks for purposes of speculation.

The Federalists are willing to tax the South for the benefit of the North, to enrich the manufacturer at the expense of our prosperity, and to tax the *many* by a Tariff, to raise an unnecessary and dangerous surplus, to be appropriated to Internal Improvements for the advantage and convenience of a *few*.

The Republicans are opposed to these and all other schemes of the kind; they go for Retrenchment and Reform—for equal burdens and low taxes.

They have no fondness for "hard cider" and ball rolling,—no admiration for mock heroes and "certificate candidates," no disposition to associate with Abolitionists as political allies, but united on principles openly avowed, they go for the doctrines of '76, and '98.—*Western Carolinian.*

THREE THOUSAND CHEERS FOR HARD CIDER!!!

For it is mightier than truth!!!

The Whigs have been celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Fort Meigs! Gen. Harrison was there!! and made a speech!!! "The Alabama State Register, and Girard and Columbus Advertiser, &c.," copies the proceedings, speeches, cheers, and all the other "doings," and from that paper we take the liberty of extracting a paragraph. The General had been spouting about divers things and

"[Here the General looked around as if for some water, when the cry was raised, give the General some 'hard cider.' This was done, much to the satisfaction of the multitude.]"

Well, we have heard of all sorts of tom-foolery, but if this do'nt beat "feeding the henimals," then we'll vote for Harrison. They ought to have dressed some Whig Editor; Prentice, for instance, as a *dry nurse* and made him feed the dear thing, with a gallon pot for a *pap spoon*. But as the multitude were satisfied, we had no right to complain.

Champion of Democracy.

Up Country Politics.—Benj. F. Perry; Esq. of Greenville, well known as a gentleman of high character and talents, and one of the leading members of our Legislature, has published in the Mountaineer an address to the people of Greenville, which we have read with great satisfaction. Mr. Perry was the main support of Gen. Thompson in that district—favoring him we believe almost solely on account of their being both opposed to the Sub-Treasury. He is still opposed to that measure, but he is also opposed to a National Bank, to a Tariff, to a system of Internal Improvements—in short to all the Federal and Consolidation principles which he believes would triumph in the election of Harrison. He therefore will support Van Buren, and his letter is an able and sufficient vindication of his determination so to do. We are glad that Mr. Perry has relinquished his intention of leaving the Legislature, where his ability, industry and high character gave him justly so distinguished a position. We know too that he will submit with a manful fortitude to the victory we have gained over him in the matter of the Sub-Treasury; so we shall not indulge even in a passing regret that he has not yet been able to see through our spectacles. Mr. Perry's letter will crush the last hope of getting up a Harrison party to sustain the extraordinary course of their Representative in Congres.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

A letter, direct from a citizen and correspondent of Texas, is now before me.—The Mexican troubles are becoming quite serious, the expected war, between the Federalists and Centralists, is now being provided for. The Federalists already, have a decided majority, in the northern and eastern states of Mexico. They had sent their principal General to New Orleans for recruits, and were successfully engaged in raising volunteers in Texas.—About four hundred had been obtained alone from Galveston and Houston. The Texian Government takes no part, yet the Federalists are quite popular in Texas and since the two successful engagements last winter, by a party of the Americans, in concert with the Federalists against the centralists, the Americans have become a great terror to the centralists.

The probability of further difficulties between Texas and Mexico, no longer exists. Mexico is expected to perish amidst her own ruins, while Texas daily advances both in power and reputation.

At this time it may be justly said, that Texas claims no small importance among the civilized nations, with a climate, soil and location, peculiarly adapted to the enterprising character of an American people; at peace with the world, save the ruthless savage, against whom, a salutary government, and the ability to support a sufficient standing Army, which is now organized in Texas, is the only security. She is destine to prosperity,

Edgefield Advertiser.

If Gen. Harrison's Fort Meigs speech had been originally published in a Democratic paper we should have suspected the whole affair was a hoax.—*Camden Jour.*

That's exactly what came into our head; but as we see the speech going the rounds of the whig press, we are of opinion that it is nothing more than an ineffectual attempt to cram flopdoddle down the throats of the people.—*Champion of Democracy.*

Instruction without plain-dealing is like a world without a sun.

From the Mississippian of the 17th.

DISGRACEFUL AND BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

On Wednesday evening last *Hiram G. Runnels*, ex-president of the Mississippi Union Bank, basely and brutally attacked Gov. M'Nutt, in the streets, with a club. The Governor was standing on the street in front of the door of Messrs. Hull & Ware, when Runnels and one or two other *Directors of the Union Bank* approached. The Governor not suspecting an assault, paid no attention to the party, until Runnels had thrust his cane into his face. He then turned upon his assailant and seized his club, but Runnels got possession of it and struck him several severe blows, when the Governor again closed in upon him, and Runnels desisted from the attack.

The ruffian blows inflicted upon the Governor will, perhaps, disable him from attention to his official duties for some days—one of the small arteries in the head was cut, and a considerable quantity of blood lost.

We know of no language sufficient to express the baseness of this murderous assault upon the chief magistrate of the State.

The cause of the assault is well known to the people of Mississippi—it is to be found in the Governor's patriotic opposition to *Bank Robbery*; in his manly defence of the people from the reckless game which the bankers in Mississippi have been pursuing.

And has it come to this? Does those whose reckless disregard of law has reduced the people of Mississippi to their present miserable estate, expect by brutal force, by fighting and shedding blood of citizens, to quell opposition to their course? It would indeed seem so from the scenes our city is witnessing. But we cannot believe that any good citizen will sanction this last outrage upon the people of the State. He that does is worse than a slave.

Let every honest man be upon his guard to ward off the assassin attacks of this desperate band of bullying swindlers.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Discovery of a New Continent.—An arrival in New York, from New South Wales, has brought tidings from the exploring expedition. The following letter from an officer of the Vincennes belonging to the squadron, is copied from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES,
Sidney Harbor, March 25th, 1840.

We arrived here yesterday from our Southern cruise, upon the success of which we all have reason to congratulate ourselves. We have discovered land within the Antarctic, and cruised along the edge of the barrier ice (seeing the land frequently) upwards of seventy degrees of longitude. All are convinced there is an extensive Continent there.—Whether it will be of any benefit to mankind, or not, time alone can show. For my part, no inducements could be held out that would make me volunteer to return there, unless one of the other vessels should have been unfortunate enough to be wrecked, which God forbid. We were unfortunate in not being able to land, take possession, and plant the stripes and stars. When the weather permitted us to do so, no boat *could* land,—the land being very high, covered with snow, and sloping gradually to the water, where it was terminated by ice, descending one hundred feet perpendicularly.

The weather was, part of the time, good; and part, blowing from fresh to heavy gales, with thick snow storms, making navigation extremely hazardous, on account of the icebergs by which we were generally surrounded. I have at times counted 100 large ones from the deck, without the aid of a glass, taking no notice of small ones.

We found the Peacock here repairing, almost a perfect wreck; having had her stern frame lifted, and all the *timbers* broken above the main deck, as far forward as the gang-way, rudder knocked off, forefoot carried away, and planking knocked up to within an inch and a half of her wood ends. How she arrived here, it seems impossible to conceive. I did not suppose a vessel in her condition could hold together long enough to do so. She was caught in the ice, and jammed by the closing of the passage after she went it. I hope that the brig and schooner have escaped, and that we shall find them at New Zealand.

By an arrival to-day from Hobart-Town (Van Diemen's Land) we learn that the French expedition is there, and that they discovered land the same day we did, in 66 S. and 130 East.

LACONICS.

You may as well sit down by a corpse, and ask it to chat with you, as solicit a kindness from a niggardly man.

The grace of independence, like that of beauty, is much enhanced by occasion.

A man may wear a sound constitution under a soiled coat, and be truly independent in low fortune.

Many people keep a stock of compliments, like a pack of harriers, to catch the unsuspecting.

A wolf strongly resembles a dog, and a flatterer a friend, but their designs are very dissimilar.

A Duel Fought.—An affair of honor came off yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, somewhere out of this world between the lines of Missouri and Illinois at a terrible place called Bloody Island, of celebrated duelling memory. The parties were Thomas B. Hudson, Esq., Counsellor at Law, and a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and A. B. Chambers Esq., editor of the Missouri Republican—Mr. Chambers was the challenged party:—weapons rifles:—distance 40 paces. The seconds were, on the part of Mr. Hudson, Major Wm. Gordon, late of the U. S. Army, and Martin Thomas, Esq., on the part of Mr. Chambers. After three shots had been exchanged, a satisfactory arrangement was made. The friends of parties present will give an authentic account of the whole affair.

St. Louis Argus.

THE HUMAN BODY

The human body was not made of the celestial elements, light and air, but of more gross terrestrial matter, as being designed to receive and communicate notices of terrestrial objects, by organs similar to them.—In this instance, as in another sense, God seemeth to have "chosen base things of the world" to confound things honorable and mighty "when, of the dust of the ground," he composed a a frame, superior in rank and dignity to the heavens and all their hosts. They whose profession leads them to examine the structure of this astonishing piece of mechanism, these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the formation of the human body. A contemplation of its parts, and their disposition, brought Galen upon his knees, in adoration of the wisdom with which the whole is contrived; and incited him to challenge any one, upon a hundred year's study, to tell how the least fibre or particle could have been more commodiously placed, either for use or beauty. While the world shall last, genius and diligence will be producing fresh proofs that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" that "marvelleus are his works," and above all—this capital work of the Almighty; and that the hand which made it must needs be verily and indeed divine.

Bishop Horne.

From the North Carolina Standard.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS MASTER BROOKS?"

During the late session of the Legislature of New York, an odious law was passed by the influence of the *Abolitionists* upon the *Federal Whig* members of that body, constituting a decided majority, and many of them decidedly Abolitionists themselves, *giving the right of trial by Jury to runaway slaves from other States.* After this, what ought Southern *Whigs* and Southern slave-holders to think of Northern Whigs and the Harrison Abolitionists?

The N. York Evening Star justly characterizes it an open "declaration of war against the slave States, and an outlawry of their property."

Please insert the following remarks of Major Noah on this abominable law, passed by his Whig friends, though powerfully resisted by the Democratic members:

That these are the true aspects of the question, let an active and leading "Whig" advocate of Harrison bear witness. The Evening Star, alluding to the affinities and intrigues of its political friends, at the close of the recent session of the Legislature said:

"While we are on the subject of Legislative acts, we have to refer to one fraught every day with mischief and injustice—we allude to the act in favor of the Abolitionists, entitled an act to extend the right of trial by jury. This act is intended to change altogether the proceedings under the constitution and laws by which a master is to recover his runaway slave. By this law he is to have a trial by jury, *but before the master can have a writ of habeas corpus to arrest his fugitive slave he must enter into a bond with sureties of one thousand dollars, to pay all expense, and two dollars per week for the support of such* fugitive; and if a master attempts to carry away his slave—his own property, guaranted to him by the national compact, without going through all these forms, he *is to be adjudged guilty of kidnapping, and subjected to imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not exceeding ten years.* WE CONSIDER THIS A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE SLAVE STATES, AND AN OUTLAWRY OF THEIR PROPERTY."—"It is not to be diguised, the Act is passed to evade the fulfilment of that compact guarantied to the South; and if these continued assaults on the rights of the South are to be followed up by Whig Legislatures, there is not a Southern State that will join the Whig party in its progress to reform."

MARRIAGE PORTIONS.—It was one of the laws of Lycurgus, that no portions should be given with young women in marrage.—When this great lawgiver was called upon to justify this enactment, he observed, "that in the choice of a wife, merit only should be considered; and that the law was made to prevent young women being chosen for their riches, or neglected for their poverty.

Getting into hot water.—When a man scolds his wife and catches the contents of the boiling tea-kettle