

From the New York Herald, of Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1845.
Corruption in High Positions.
The defalcation, reported of a series of the Clerk of the House, which will be brought before the present session, illustrating a gross corruption of all parties, and all branches of the government. It seems that the editors of the Globe, John Jones, of the Madisonian, and particularly the Tyler administration, will all figure in these defalcations upon the public treasury. An instance has already been given, showing how Blair and Rives of the Globe feathered their nest, by appropriating large sums of money in payment of particular books, furnished to the members by whom they were afterwards sold at half cost. Blair and Rives retort upon John Jones, of the Madisonian, that he receives gratuities for employing his influence in distributing offices, and that he is fed by the departments. On the other hand, we hear also strange stories about the Collector of Boston—the mode in which he got his office—the interception of several of his private letters—and insinuations thrown out that John Jones had the finger of something in that appointment. In one of the Houses of Congress, resolutions were brought in, asking for a full exposition, relative to the "Choctaw contract," as it is called, while, in the other House, statements are made under the name of "Eugene O'Donnell," respecting a person of the name of "Colonel Zabriskie," of New Jersey, who is represented as having pocketed several thousands of dollars for supplying live oak, which he received merely for his political influence in getting the contract for the persons who complied with his provisions. But here is the statement of O'Donnell, which we annex, as it presents a curious chapter in the annals of political corruption:
"Some fifteen or eighteen months ago, in a casual conversation I had with the late B. M. Voorhees, chief Clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, (an individual with whom I had familiar acquaintance for years,) he remarked he had a matter of great importance to communicate, and would willingly do so provided I promised not to divulge the matter, as its publicity must necessarily lose him his situation. I assured him that no act of mine would endanger his office, unless the substance of the communication materially interested myself or my friends. His disclosure was to the following effect:
"That James C. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, had made application to the President for a certain contract, representing to him the services he had made in his service, personal and pecuniary; that he was completely out of pocket, and that unless he favored him with this contract he must be irretrievably ruined. That the President told him he should have it, and as the nature of the contract appertained to his office, he (Voorhees) was directed by the President to prepare the papers; he did so; that a certain extensive contractor, then in the city, (supposed to be Swift, of New Bedford, Mass.,) had agreed to give Zabriskie \$11,000 for his bargain; which terms Zabriskie accepted; that when the papers were perfected, the contractor changed his mind, and refused to pay more than \$8000; that Zabriskie haggled for the original sum, and that Voorhees, availing himself of this hesitancy in the negotiation, and aware of the character of the transaction, stole a march on Zabriskie, called upon the contractor at Gadsby's Hotel, delivered him the papers, and pocketed the \$8000; that Zabriskie talked lofty, stormed, and insisted upon the whole of the money, that he (Voorhees) laughed at his fury, held firmly to the cash, told him (Zabriskie) he should give him but one half, (\$4000,) which sum Zabriskie at last gladly accepted; that he (Voorhees) observed to him, he knew he had \$1000 of the money to pay over to a certain individual; but who this individual was I did not at the time enquire, but I have reason to suspect I have now ascertained. This sum is more than strengthened from the following incident: Previous to my taking any steps in this matter, I called upon Mr. Voorhees, chief Clerk in the Navy Department, appraising him of all the circumstances just stated, and the atrociously corrupt interference of the Executive in this infamous transaction. Mr. Voorhees was astonished; acknowledged he suspected as much; that he apprehended it might seriously implicate the President and Mr. Henshaw, and that all the papers connected with the transaction ought to have passed through his hands, which was not the case, and that, if summoned before a committee, he would act as became him.
"I mentioned to Mr. Voorhees my suspicion that Scott, the Navy Agent, was more or less concerned in the matter—collateral circumstances, independent of the close intimacy which subsisted between Voorhees and him, countenanced the supposition that he most probably was the recipient of the \$1,000. Mr. Voorhees begged me to be very careful—expressed his surprise at the imputation; asserting its impossibility, and his belief that such a rumor might prove highly prejudicial to Scott, especially as his re-nomination by Tyler was soon to be before the Senate. I replied I made no charge; and there the matter ended. But, to my utter astonishment, on the following day, I gleaned from Mr. Voorhees such information as places beyond all manner of doubt the criminal privy of Scott to this disgraceful business. Mr. Voorhees observed this shortly after I left the Navy Department. Scott happened to drop in, when Mr. Voorhees, in a bantering tone, remarked, "Why, Scott, it appears that you have got yourself into a pretty scrape—that you are concerned in the Zabriskie contract;" further intimating to him the information which he (Mr. Voorhees) had obtained on the subject. Scott was electrified; anxiously asked who had informed him? I saying that only one other person besides himself was privy to the matter—that he knew all about it—that Voorhees got \$4,000, and that he (Scott) ought to have got some of the money.
"Scott having been apprized of my intentions, now that the decease of my informant had placed him beyond the reach of Executive vengeance, as well as released the understanding from the obligation of secrecy—Scott, having thus learned my intention of enlisting all the honor and virtue, and courage, and patriotism of Congress in the investigation of this detestable case of bribery and corruption, has taken the alarm, and called a few days since upon the best and dearest friend I have on earth, soliciting his interference to dissuade me from prosecuting this matter; but he has mistaken his mark; for this very gentleman, my respected and inseparable

theroof, such plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed, in the first instance, by scire facias against each bail, without having previously issued any capias ad satisfaciendum against the defendant; but such scire facias shall not stand for trial at the appearance term.
Ratified this 2d day of January, 1845.
An Act
In favor of Poor Debtors.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the property now by law exempted from execution, there shall hereafter, in favor of every house keeper, be exempted from seizure under execution, on debts contracted after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one laborer; one bed, bedstead and covering, for every two members of the family; two months' provision for the family; four hogs; and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed fifty dollars in value.
Sec. II. Be it enacted, That whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested and unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtor the portion to which he is entitled under the provisions of this act, and to make report thereof to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county in which they reside.
Sec. III. Be it further enacted, &c., That all and every conveyance by sale, deed of trust, or otherwise, for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted from execution, shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and of no effect.
Ratified this 2d day of January, 1845.
An Act
To amend the 58th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Courts, County and Superior.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, constable or other officer, to execute any civil process returnable before a justice of the peace, on any person attending Divine worship, during the time of such worship, nor shall any process so returnable be tried during Divine worship at the place thereof: Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the execution of process or the trial thereof in any town, so that the same be not done at the place of worship.
II. Be it further enacted, That any sheriff, constable or other officer, who may violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered in the name of the state, before any Justice of the Peace in the county, wherever the offence may have been committed; to be applied to the use of the poor of such county.
III. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of June next; and from and after that time, all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
Ratified the 8th day of January, 1845.
An Act
To prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crop.
Ratified the 7th day of January, 1845.
Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
The recovery of Mr. Calhoun is now spoken of as somewhat unexpected, considering that he has reached his grand climacteric.—He has certainly been very dangerously ill. He was sitting, this morning, and had been able to write some letters. His disorder had left him.
You will, from the proceedings of the Senate to-day, see that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported against the project for the annexation of Texas. Mr. Archer made the report. It is very long and argumentative, and was, I learn, the joint work of Mr. Archer and Mr. Berrien.
It concludes with the following resolutions, viz:
1. That the joint resolutions from the House for the annexation of Texas to the Union be rejected.
2. That the bills, resolutions, petitions, &c., on the subject, referred to the Committee, be laid on the table.
Thus the Committee discharge themselves entirely from the whole matter. They close the door to all further consideration of it—and refuse utterly every action bearing upon it.
The Committee was unanimous in favor of the report, excepting Mr. Buchanan. Mr. B. stated that he was in favor of the resolutions from the House, and would take an early opportunity to vindicate his views.
A day is to be assigned for the consideration of the bill, and it will probably occupy the rest of the session.
Mr. Evans reported the Sub-Treasury bill with the recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Dayton offered a resolution which was agreed to calling upon the President to state whether Duff Green has any diplomatic appointment, and if so, upon whose authority. The postage bill was again taken up, and a greater disposition to debate it than to pass it was manifested. It is supposed, however, that the Senate will pass something or other, though not in a form probably that will suit the House. The friends of the post office are very indifferent to the passage of any but a very thorough bill, which will please and benefit the public, even if it cost more money from the Treasury.
An important amendment was adopted to-day, on motion of Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas, by which it is provided that in case there be a deficiency in the receipts of the department it be made up out of the public treasury.—The sum appropriated by the bill for the aid of the post office establishment is \$750,000, but this is not deemed enough to meet the deficiency for the first year, without curtailing local facilities.
There was another long debate on the long discussed and often decided question, whether members of Congress should have the privilege of franking to their present extent.—The proposition was revived to-day, and Mr.

John Tyler retired from the Presidency enjoying, in the highest degree, the supreme contempt of a large majority of both political parties. Even those who loved his treason can but despise the traitor. A renewed evidence of the feelings entertained toward him, is to be found in the refusal by the Senate to extend to him the Franking Privilege for life, which has been extended to every other President, and though in the passage of the late Post Office Bill by the Senate, the privilege was granted to Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison, and each of the ex-Presidents, it was justly withheld from Tyler.
Oregon Bill.
The bill authorizing the occupation of the Oregon Territory passed the House of Representatives of the United States on the 2d inst., by a vote of 140 yeas to 59 nays. We are indebted to the Baltimore American for the following condensed provisions of the bill, and the remarks which follow:
"In the first place, then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees, North latitude, including the entire space now subject by treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries, is to be embraced in the territorial organization proposed by the bill. A Governor is to be appointed for five years, and a Secretary for the same period; also a Judge of the Courts; and a record of the proceedings of these functionaries is to be transmitted to Washington every six months.
"It is further provided that the Governor may lay off the territory into districts and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the territory efficient.
"When there are five thousand inhabitants over twenty-one years of age they shall have power to form a Territorial Legislature.
"The President is required by the bill to erect stockade forts in the territory to the number of 5 from some point on the Missouri river, and on the most practicable route to the mouth of the Columbia river.
"Every settler in the colony of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five consecutive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres; and the father shall have the same for each of his children under eighteen years of age.
"In the House of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the existing treaty, and providing that the enactments of the bill shall not apply to British subjects for the period of twelve months after such notice shall have been given. Another amendment allows to the subjects of Great Britain free egress and ingress to and from all bays, harbors, creeks and tributaries, between the 43d and 54th degrees of latitude.
"Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other power has any ground of claim to any portion of it.
"The advocates of the bill in the House of Representatives have, for the most part, adopted a style of debate quite in accordance with the nature and tendencies of the measure itself. Mr. Belser, of Alabama, believed that our right to the Oregon was indisputable, and though this question was likely to involve us in a war, he was ready to take ground in favor of it. He had been watching the progress of Great Britain on this subject, and was anxious to check her colossal strides upon the nations of the earth. He was against negotiation; for whenever we negotiated we lost ground.
"An honorable gentleman from Missouri spoke in the same strain. The Oregon was in the possession of a foreign power, and it was time for freemen to dispossess her. We could not, without disgracing ourselves in the eyes of foreign nations, consent to any negotiation upon this subject. We have nothing to fear, continued this warlike gentleman, from a conflict with Great Britain. We had measured swords with that Government and had been successful.
"These are brave words enough; and if it comes to that, we have orators who can out-rival the whole British Parliament. But the question is not to be settled in this way.
"There is one thing in which these ardent advocates of the Oregon bill are entirely correct; we mean their anticipations of a war with England as a consequence of the passage of the bill. It is scarcely more certain, if there may be degrees of certainty, that the sun is present in the heavens, than that war will follow the enforcement of this contemplated act.
"Here then is the matter to be regarded. If it is determined that the bill shall pass, in the terms proposed, and with the inevitable alternative in view, let the country know it. Why are not some adequate measures of preparation on foot? What absurdity is this—that men in power should talk big, and utter threats, and urge precipitate measures to bring on hostilities without stirring a hand to provide for the war which they are so bold in provoking! These heroes of warlike doings, do they suppose that their invectives will suffice to best back an invading foe? Or are they the BONAPARTES who are to stand in instead of armies and armaments?
"Simultaneously with the passage of the bill to take exclusive possession of the Oregon there should be adopted a war bill to provide defence, to put our fortresses in order and to construct new ones. Cotton bolls would prove no protection to New Orleans against a fleet of war steamers; nor would Fort McHenry again go free under the mild ordeal of a distant bombardment. In the course of the next summer, British ships, direct from Plymouth docks, may visit Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo. Where is the city on our Atlantic coast that is prepared for defence against a sudden assault of armed steamships? If we become involved in hostilities with Great Britain our legislators should keep it in mind that there will be no child's play after the war is begun, however much there may be before.
"The ominous aspect of this Oregon question, now so unexpectedly disclosed, has caused a partial forgetfulness of the Annexation

business. We may call to our recollection, however, that within a few days the Mexican Minister, so report goes, has received directions from home to demand his passports. With England and Mexico both upon our hands we may have enough to do to require, at least, some little preparation before hand.
"We see it stated that Col. Polk is on his "winding way" to the head quarters of corruption, Washington City. Speaking of the capitol reminds us that we should direct the attention of the reader to some very interesting extracts in to-day's paper, copied from the New York Herald, showing the lamentable manner in which public matters are conducted by the "powers that be."
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.—Mr. Chapman of Alabama, says the Lynchburg Virginian, a few days ago submitted to the House of Representatives a resolution, declaring "that in appointments to office under the government of the United States, each State and Territory ought to have its due proportion, according to the population thereof, as far as may be found practicable consistently with the public interests"—to which "Long John" Wentworth of Illinois, who is something of a wag, proposed to add the following: "provided, that there are not men enough in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia, to fill said offices." The resolution was laid upon the table.
"Ole Bull is to be in Savannah, Ga., shortly.—Exchange paper.
"When, in the name of "bored" humanity, do newspaper editors intend to let this animal alone? For many months past the cry from all quarters has been Ole Bull! Ole Bull! Ole Bull!!!
RAILROADS IN ALABAMA.—The Tuscaloosa correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, of 29th ult., says: A bill to loan \$500,000 per cent. fund to the Montgomery and West Point, and the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Companies, has passed the Senate. Mr. Wallhall from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the House Bill was referred, reported a substitute which requires ample security, and makes it, in fact, a loan, to be returned at a specific time, or recovered at law by the state, if the provisions of the bill, which are framed in strict conformity to the intent of the act of Congress, are not complied with.
FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia American writes:—
"Three dry goods houses stopped yesterday, one of them quite a large house, the others being small. A large amount of protested paper continues to be returned, and these failures so early in the season causes considerable loss.
"P. S.—I learn from most reliable authority that the Illinois subscription has been related, and the Commissioners have brought out \$1,000,000, and have authority to draw for \$600,000 as soon as they wish it.
"The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says—in looking through our late files of English papers, we notice that great activity is prevailing in the British dock yards. Orders were left at the Admiralty office in one day for fitting out and getting ready for sea eight ships of war. What are we doing in the Navy way?"
A STEAM BALLOON.—The Cincinnati Gazette says—A patent has been obtained by J. H. Pennington for a machine to navigate the air by steam. We have before us a view of one of these machines representing ten sections balloons, instead of one entire balloon—a very obvious improvement. The engine is proposed to be placed in the upper story of the car appended to the balloon, and will be of about one and a half horse power. The steering power is a rudder or one connected with the bottom of the balloon. To secure a light construction care has been taken to select only such materials as combine great strength with comparatively little weight.
"Mr. Pennington has had an application pending in Congress for the employment of this machine to transport the mail. That application has been withdrawn.
AFRAY AND MURDER.—We understand, says the Baton Rouge, La., Gazette, that an affray took place in St. Francisville a few days ago, in the coffee house kept by a Mr. Fetters, between himself and his bar-keeper, during which Mrs. Fetters stepped between them to take a gun which her husband held in his hand, when unfortunately the gun went off and killed her on the spot.
CHOCTAWS.—We learn from the Jackson (Miss.) Southern that the preparations for removing this tribe of Indians beyond the Mississippi, are speedily progressing under the agency of Mr. Forrester of Miss. and Mr. Anderson of Tenn.
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—The Parisian modistes are about getting up a style of female dress which will send all our ladies back to first principles—in plain English, bustles and other extras are to be entirely dispensed with.
A WRETCH.—We once heard of a woman who hated poor people so much she could not bear to see them have a chance because it did them so much good to

Allen of Ohio, made an earnest speech in its support. He defended it as a democratic privilege—a popular benefit—a means of uniting the representative to the constituents by the dearest ties—an easy means of diffusing information throughout the country. It was of no profit to the member, for it consumed his time, and required labor to answer all his letters, and frank documents and speeches to his constituents.
The House was engaged on the bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.
HIGHLAND MESSENGER.
"Veritas non perit."
Friday, February 21, 1845.
The Bill reducing the present rates of postage has passed the Senate and will doubtless pass the House of Representatives, and become the law of the land. This bill takes from Post Masters the privilege of franking their letters, yet it allows them in settlement the postage on all letters upon business connected directly with their offices. We hope this bill will pass—first, because we have always believed the present rates of postage too high, and the proposed reduction will be the means of disseminating more information through the country generally, by placing mail facilities more immediately within the reach of every one. Another reason why we desire the passage of this law is that, as the matter now stands, it will cut down the salaries of Post Masters very much, and as there is such a rage among the Democrats to get Whigs turned out and their own party installed in office, we wish to see them show their patriotism by holding the offices without the reward that has hitherto accompanied them.
"Mr. Clingman will perhaps take up his abode in Massachusetts, after a while, in order to assist John Q. in carrying out his abolition views."—District Democrat.
We doubt not that the "Democrat," as well as the entire Locofoco party in this state, would be rejoiced at such a removal; but "lay not the flattering unction to your souls," gentlemen—the Western Reserve has further need of the services of Mr. Clingman. This is the second time within a few weeks that this same paper has taken occasion to discharge its spleen at this gentleman, endeavoring to create the impression that he is an abolitionist. If the editor of the Democrat has a thimble full of common sense, he knows that Mr. Clingman is in no wise connected with Mr. Adams "in the carrying out of his abolition views," and that no act of his can be construed into any thing like sympathy for the abolition party. But, says the Democrat, did he not vote for the repeal of the 25th Rule, and is that not conclusive evidence that he is working with the abolitionists? It is true Mr. Clingman voted for the repeal of this famous Rule, and he did so because he believes that every American citizen has the right to petition the law-enacting power of the nation for relief from a real or supposed grievance, and not from a disposition to further the mad and visionary schemes of the Northern Abolitionists. But it is idle to waste words upon a man who would attempt to make capital for his party by such a pitiful slander as this.
The "Knoxville Post," which rendered such efficient aid to the Whig cause in East Tennessee during the last four years, has been discontinued, and its subscription list transferred to that of the Knoxville Register. The Register is still under the management of Jas. C. Moses, Esq.—we believe it is the oldest paper in the State.
Wonder if John Tyler has yet received the promise of that Foreign Mission from "little Jimmy"? If Polk does not give "honorable John" an office of some sort for his valuable assistance during the canvass, and his services in the capacity of a tool, since, he is an ungrateful scamp. And, bless us, there is Master Bob! What on earth is to become of him? Come, Mr. Polk, be generous, do, and provide for the whole family!
The following is a copy of the one day election law, recently passed by Congress:
AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed; Provided, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of Electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote; And provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing Electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.
JOHN W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
Pres. of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved January 28, 1845.
JOHN TYLER.
The Grand Jury of Baltimore have found a true bill against McCurry, for the murder of Paul Roux, an account of which we published a short time since. The trial of McCurry will come on soon.

1232 Bottles Porter, \$540 58
579 Bottles of London Brown Sherry, 288 00
528 Whole bottles of Ale, in whole and half do., 273 50
274 Gallons and 56 bottles of Brandy, 155 25
292 Gallons and 30 bottles of Madeira wine 126 00
1 Gallon and 31 bottles of Sherry wine, 33 00
23 Gallons and 265 bottles of Port Wine, 676 00
5 Bottles of Chm. wine, 9 00
7 Boxes and 12 bottles of Claret wine, 60 00
5 Gallons and 109 bottles wine, kind not specified, 99 50
244 Gallons whiskey, 32 50
13 Gallons and 14 boxes of Gin, 40 50
85 Bottles and 3 boxes of Cider, 65 00
73 Gallons of Alcohol, 18 72
8 Bottles of Bitters, 1 50
\$3,125 97
No. 2—Syrups for Drinks.
4 Cases assorted syrups, \$48 00
134 Bottles lemon syrup, 139 00
13 Bottles orange syrup, 19 00
24 Bottles Orgeat, 24 00
7 Bottles Lime Juice, 3 50
\$275 50
No. 5—Comforts for the Sick. Fresh Meat.
133 Sheep, \$969 00
2 Hogs, 13 00
3 Shoats, 19 00
16 Roasting pigs, 28 00
60 Cans and 12 bottles of Turtle, 44 70
Quantity of turtle not specified, 5 01
\$1,000 71
No. 6—Poultry.
298 Chickens, \$192 00
number not specified, 5 00
3 Turkeys, 7 50
3 Ducks, 2 50
\$210 08
No. 15—Sweetmeats.
9 Cases assorted sweetmeats, \$86 00
102 Boxes preserved fruits, 13 75
1 Box preserves, 14 00
33 Cans and jars of preserves, 42 00
108 Glass jars assorted fruits, preserved in juice, 144 00
12 Glass jars preserves, 18 00
80 Glass jars of jellies, 60 00
73 Bottles of Guava jelly, 18 00
4 Pounds, in bottles, of Citron Cashew, 5 90
\$522 95
It must be really gratifying to the old-fashioned practitioners to find that in these days of homopathic nonsense, the navy is at all events under orthodox treatment. The "two bottles of bitters" is quite an amusing item, when contrasted with the formidable list of port, wine, brandy, whiskey, and gin, that precedes it, and reminds one of Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to his many gallons of sack. And then the comforts for the sick—solid, substantial, tangible, "comforts"—and the delicious "syrups"—and the "assorted sweetmeats"—heaven reward 'em! what a lot of kind, considerate hospitable steward was this Lieut. McLaughlin!
We trust the committee will go on and give us a full development of all of these expeditious into Florida. If the people pay millions to extricate an Indian tribe, they ought at least to have the pleasure of knowing how the money is expended. Let us have the whole exposure, in order to guide all tender-hearted naval officers and economical administrations hereafter.
An Act
More effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter no capias ad satisfaciendum shall issue, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall make affidavit, in writing, before the clerk of the court in which said judgment may be, or the Justice of the Peace to whom application is made for such process, that he believes the defendant has not property to satisfy such judgment which can be reached by a fieri facias, and has property, money or effects, which cannot be reached by fieri facias, or has fraudulently concealed his property, money or effects, or is about to remove from the state.
Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That no court in this state shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried, under the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, Rev. Stat. chap. 58, sec. 10th, unless the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall file a suggestion, in writing, of such fraud or concealment, therein specifying the particulars of such fraud or concealment, and shall annex to said suggestion his affidavit that he verily believes the matters therein stated are true.
Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That whenever the plaintiff in any judgment, shall be desirous of subjecting the bail of the defendant in such judgment to the payment