Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10, 1847.

There is to be a rally to-morrow in the House, in favor of Mr. Rathbun's substitute for the Army Bill, providing for volunteers instead of regulars. The substitute, though carried in Committee of the Whole, was lost in the House by a majority of one vote. A reconsideration will be moved, but will not in my opinion, succeed. There is a growing disposition in the House to sustain the Executive in all the measures recommended for carrying on the war. Recent intelligence from Mexico goes to strengthen that disposition. It is now found that there is no prospect of securing peace, or even an amicable negotiation, and that Mexico is resolved upon a continuation of the war. Though the intelligence received last night of Santa Anna's advance towards Saltillo is not confirmed by official accounts, yet it is credited here. Congress must do one of two things—withdraw the troops and arrest the war, or furnish means for its vigorous prosecution. The latter is the course determined upon. The next thing to be considered is, whether Congress shall take into their own hands the management of the war, or commit it to the Executive.—The former course is impracticable and absurd, and moreover, the President must after all, under the constitution, carry into execution the laws, whatever they may be. The President is responsible for carrying on the war. He will be held to strict account for the conduct of the war and its result. Therefore, it is argued that the President should be furnished with such means for prosecuting the war, as he, upon his responsibility, and upon his full knowledge of the circumstances, as derived from officers in command, may deem necessary. This argument will prevail.

The bill to raise the ten thousand regular troops will, in my opinion pass; and it will be followed soon by a bill to authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant General. The President deems this office necessary, in order to prevent any difficulty which may arise between Generals Scott and Taylor as to the command. He desires it, also, for the purpose of putting at the head of all movements in Mexico some person who has his entire confidence and who may be willing to carry out his general views, under such instructions, as will leave to the officer much discretion, and prevent the necessity of a frequent appeal to the Government for instructions. He desires it also, because, in his opinion, his views cannot be carried out by a mere soldier, however gallant and skilful he may be in his profession, for diplomatic and civil powers are to be vested in this officer.

The great argument against the creation of this office is that it seems to be proposed for the purpose of shifting all responsibility for the conduct of the war from the President to some other person—perhaps Mr. Benton. If that were to be the result, the project would, and should be universally scouted, as it was when first talked of. But it cannot be so. On the contrary, the President is to be made more directly responsible for the conduct of the war, through this confidential Lieutenant, who is to represent his views and policy in the field.

The general outcry in the House against the appointment of Mr. Benton, may prevent him from accepting the office, though as I learn, the Senate is in favor of the office and of the man.

I repeat, that the House will agree to the Lieutenant Generalship before the session closes. The House has been undecided upon this question. The proposition was yesterday carried, in Committee of the Whole, by tellers, 84 to 64. But after Mr. Rathbun's substitute was adopted, the proposition was twice rejected. The land bills are to come up in the Senate to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

The Senate appears to be wound up for action. Its solemn silence will be soon broken away, for nearly half the session has passed away and we have heard little from them. They must soon "manufacture their wisdom."

Mr. Allen offered a declaratory resolution to the effect that with a view to secure a speedy peace, an additional volunteer force is necessary; that the war with Mexico be prosecuted with increased energy; that the Public Domain be set aside and pledged to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt contracted on account of the war, and to provide pensions for families of those who may be wounded or fall in the war; and that the Committee on Finance and Military Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill in conformity with these views.

The resolution lies over, and will ultimately lead to a great debate on all these subjects.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to command the army of the U. States.

This bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Dix from the same Committee, reported a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States and for other purposes.

This bill differs somewhat from that of the House. It has newer feature on: one Regiment of Dragoons, made of Infantry; appointment of an additional Major to each Regiment, to be taken from the Captains of the Army; no additional Generals, with rank and pay equal to a Lieut. Col. of Cavalry; two Assistant Adjutant Generals with rank and pay as Capt. of Cavalry; two Deputy paymaster Generals; many clerks for the same to be taken from civil life; additional Paymasters, not exceeding one to each Regiment, to be appointed if necessary, all this force to be disbanded at the end of the war.

Mr. Atchison, of Mo. was elected President pro tempore of the Senate without opposition, and took the chair, the Vice President being absent.

The House passed the bill to raise ten thousand regular troops, with one amendment—providing that the troops should be disbanded at the close of the war.

The Oregon bill was defeated. This bill establishes a territorial government over Oregon. There is a provision therein excluding slavery from the territory.

There was much debate on the subject of the elective franchise as provided for in this bill. The two Native American representatives, Mr. Campbell, of N. York, and Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, opposed the provision that gives every one a right to vote, and renders every one eligible to office. But it was explained that there were persons in Oregon, fixed as it were, to the soil, who had given every evidence of a common interest with all others in the welfare of the community, who were not citizens, and because there was no established court, in Oregon that could admit these persons to citizenship.

A statement made by your New Orleans correspondent, as to matters relative to the Adjutant of General Scott, has been republished here, and several letters have been shown to me corroborating it.

The abolition paper of this city is stated to have 11,000 subscribers at two dollars each. It was boasted that they would start with fifty thousand.

The printing of Congress, under a law of the late session, is to be given out upon contract to the lowest bidder. The proposals were to be decided upon on Saturday. There were numerous competitors for it. I learn that the lowest bid is put in by the *Albany Argus* concern—something like one fifth of the prices allowed by the act of 1819. Mr. Isaac Hill, formerly Post Master General, claims that his is the lowest and most favorable bid.

The matter is important in a political point of view. Hereafter the press in this city is to be *divorced* from the Government. It must depend upon the people and not upon Government patronage.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12, 1847.

The proceedings of Congress have been again interrupted by the visitation of death. Mr. Pennybacker, Senator from Virginia, died this morning at 1 o'clock. He was about 45 years old, and apparently, until within a few weeks, in very robust and vigorous health. His death was announced by Mr Archer, and the Senate, after passing the usual resolutions, adjourned without doing any business. The funeral is to take place to-morrow.

The House was about getting into a debate on the question of slavery; and the Missouri compromise, which had sprung up evidently in the discussion of the Oregon bill, when Mr. Bailey, of Va. moved that the Committee rise in order to receive the message from the Senate, communicating the proceedings of that body in relation to Mr. Pennybacker's death.

Mr. McDowell, of Va. paid a very eloquent and impressive tribute to the memory of his friend, and the House adjourned without doing any business.

The loan bill reported by Mr. McKay, last evening, has not yet been printed. It is a bill of twenty-one sections. Its leading provisions are as follows, to wit:

The Secretary of the Treasury is to issue Treasury notes, in such sums and at such times as he may see fit, to an extent not exceeding twenty three millions, and of fifty dollars and upwards. The notes are to bear a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. and to be redeemed, in one or two years from date, or at the option of the holder, to be funded at any time in 6 per cent. stock.

The Secretary may pledge the notes as security for a loan, or may instead of issuing the amount of twenty three millions in notes, obtain a loan of six per cent. for that amount.

The Treasury notes heretofore issued may be exchanged for certificates of U. States stock bearing six per cent. interest, and redeemable in twenty years. The payment of the interest is secured by a pledge of the public lands, and the annual proceeds of their sales. The bill will probably answer its purposes and raise the price of stocks in the market.

Col. Taylor's sudden and secret departure for the seat of war, occasions some surmises that the redoubtable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa is to be attacked.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14.

The proceedings of Congress have been of great interest to day. In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to provide for an increase of the Army with an amendment to the first section, providing that one or two Infantry Regiments, at the discretion of the President, should be armed and organized as Voltigeurs or Light Riflemen, and furnished with a Rocket Mountain Howitzer Battery. The amendment was agreed to, and a disposition was manifested to pass the bill at once. It was urged that there was no existing public exigency which demanded that these troops should be raised, and that the bill should pass without delay.

Mr. Cameron, of Penna., offered an amendment providing that the soldiers of the army and volunteers, and the officers of volunteer companies, shall receive a warrant for a quarter section of land, in case they serve to the end of the war, or are honorably discharged. This brought on a long debate in which Mr. Benton deprecated the delay which the amendment would produce, and urged that the bill ought not to be obstructed in its passage. The subject of rewarding the soldiers was already before the proper Committees, in both Houses, and it should be a distinct subject of legislation. In the course of a long debate, each one expressed very opposition to a provision for the reward of our soldiers, but Mr. Allen considered it as out of place and time, crude and indigested. Mr. Cameron, by the way, made some sharp remarks in reply to Mr. Allen; and defended his proposition, offering reasons the weight of which—

It was his opinion that now when we want land upon, we must offer inducements to obtain them; and that if we did not now provide a reward for the soldiers of our army we should not be likely to do it hereafter. It was found upon calculation, that Mr. Cameron's amendment did not include all classes of troops, and Mr. C. proposed to extend it so as to embrace all.

The Whigs opposed Mr. Cameron's project, and even carried it to a much greater enlargement, instead of giving them a land warrant, which was worth only twenty dollars, give them, he said, land scrip, receivable at the land offices. This scrip, would be worth two hundred dollars for a quarter section. Other Whigs strongly supported the proposition. Mr. Cameron showed that the scheme would cost ten millions, upon the supposition that the whole number of troops entitled to bounty, would be 50,000.

The subject was laid aside until to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Badger, of N. C., and against the views of the democratic party, who wished to pass the bill to-day.

Mr. Clinton was expected to speak to-day in opposition to Mr. Allen's resolutions in favor of the prosecution of the war, should they come up. It was said that Mr. Calhoun would propose counter resolutions, and perhaps go to the extent of a proposition to withdraw our troops and stop the war. This rumor collected many in the Senate Chamber. I have no doubt that it was substantially true. Mr. Allen called up his resolutions, and was desirous of opening the debate, but some of the Senators said that they wished to have the resolutions in a printed form before them before they were taken up. This will be a general and unrestricted debate when the subject does come up.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant General to command the Army of the United States, was called up.—Mr. Dix, of N. Y. spoke at length and very ably in its support.

Mr. Badger, of N. C., who is a member of the Military Committee, explained that he and Mr. Crittenden, formed two of the Committee, and were opposed to the bill. In consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. Benton during the deliberations on this subject, the committee stood two in favor and two against the bill. But he and Mr. Crittenden, from courtesy, permitted it to be reported. He would to-morrow, give his views in opposition to the bill. There will be some debate on this subject.

The Senate is now provided with ample topics for conversation.

The House was engaged upon the bill to establish a Territorial Government over the Oregon Territory. Mr. Bott's amendment was under consideration. The bill provides for the extension of the conditions of the ordinance of 1787 to Oregon, and of course excludes slavery. Mr. Burt of S. C., proposed an amendment, declaring in effect, that slavery was thus excluded "inasmuch as the territory was north of 36° 30', the line commonly called the Missouri Compromise."

Mr. Burt spoke in support of his motion, and Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, against it. No question was taken, and the debate will probably be continued to-morrow.

Commodore Perry has arrived here.—He is the bearer of advices showing that the Mexican Congress will submit to no accommodation—no negotiation.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15, 1847.

The Senate to day, again considered the subject of the land bounty to be given to the soldiers engaged in the Mexican war. Several projects were offered, one of them by Mr. Benton, another by Mr. Cass. Mr. Houston proposed an amendment, providing that the companies shall elect their officers, and that the company officers shall choose their field officers, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The bill and the amendments lie over till to-morrow.

The bill creating the office of Lieutenant General was taken up, and Mr. Badger of N. C., made a long and able speech against it. He gave it as his opinion that the office was useless and even mischievous. If a military officer should be appointed, it would be a gross insult to Gen. Scott, and if the officer should be taken from civil life, it would be received with disapprobation by every officer and soldier in the army, and would be wounding to the military sensibility which prompts the soldier to rush to death, as to a banquet. Mr. Badger went into various views of the subject, to show that the office was unnecessary, and even less necessary, on this occasion, than it was in the late war with Great Britain, when it was not proposed.

Mr. Mangum, [illegible] that the bill be on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Bayler, Calhoun, Crisp, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La. Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bright, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Spright, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Western—21.

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Bagby and Mr. Yulee, voted to lay the bill on the table. The subject will hardly come up again, inasmuch as the friends of the administration are very indifferent about it.

The House was occupied with the debate on the amendment offered by Mr. Bott to the bill for the establishment of a territorial government over Oregon. Mr. Bott's amendment declares, in effect, that slavery is prohibited in Oregon, in virtue of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Leake, of Va., made a strong speech in favor of the amendment, declaring that Virginia had already suffered much by emancipation, and that the North ought [illegible] upon which hereafter should be [illegible] in the Union. The amendment was lost—yeas 82, nays 113.

But the discussion of the general question of the right of the government to impose this restriction was resumed while the question was upon the passage of the bill. Mr. Thurman delivered an able constitutional argument on the subject, and he was replied to by Mr. Tuomey, of O., and Mr. McClernand of Illinois. The House seems to favor the discussion. Mr. Severance, of Me., has the floor for to-morrow.

The northern men argue that they have just given the South a large secession of territory, and that the North has been deprived of her just rights in a portion of Oregon. They further argue that the South ought now to be advised with the policy of the North on this subject.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: In looking over the recommendations of the several parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees of Congress, I perceive that two appropriations named in the message have been overlooked. These omissions have arisen, I have no doubt, from inadvertence on the part of members. I therefore take the liberty of calling their attention to them. They are—

1. That part of the message which may be called the "*aid and comfort*" part, in which the President, speaking of those who have represented the war as unjust and unnecessary, says: "A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus giving them 'aid and comfort.'"

2. The *intrigue part* in which the President says: "When orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May last, the authority out which the existence of the war was recognised by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

As these two parts of the message are germane to each other, and are subjects for legislative investigation, I suggest that they be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in each House, with instructions to inquire—

1. Whether the expression of an opinion against the justice and necessity of the war amounts in law to the act of *treason*.

2. Whether the overt act of aiding and abetting Santa Anna in his return to Mexico, for the purpose of taking command of the Mexican armies, then in actual hostility against the United States, does not amount in law to giving *aid* and *comfort* to the enemy in time of war.

3. To inquire and report as to the degrees of alliance between those who voted fifty thousand men and ten millions of money to conquer a peace by a fair fight with Mexico, but who at the time of giving their vote expressed an opinion against the justice and necessity of the war, and he who, instead of using men and money thus given to him for honorable warfare, employed the navy of the United States in conducting the first military commander of Mexico back to the head of her armies, thereby giving *aid* to her military power and *comfort* to her disconsolate troops under their late defeat by Gen. Taylor.

I know of but one parallel case of this kind of *aid* and *comfort* to an enemy in time of war, and I beg leave to direct the attention of the committee to it. It may aid them to conjure to a correct conclusion in this important matter.

In a naval fight between the English and the Dutch, the Englishman suddenly stopped firing, yet kept hauling flying and his men all standing to their guns. The Dutchman, seeing this, and not wishing to waste his fire upon a non-resisting adversary, ceased firing, and hailed his foe, "why he did not either fight or strike." The Englishman answered that, as to striking his flag, never, as long as there remained a plank beneath his feet; and, as to firing his guns, he would cheerfully do so if his adversary would have the generosity to supply him with *powder*, his own magazine being exhausted; that if he would not comply with this request, the fight must go on, and be determined hand to hand by *boarding*, which would lead to a great loss of life on both sides. The Dutchman, being a man of feeling as well as valor, and believing that "in any event it was certain that no change whatever in the circumstances of the English ship which would deprive her commander of the excuse of wrestling could be for worse," so far as that Dutchman was concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better," agreed to comply with the request of his gallant foe, provided he would pay him a fair consideration for the article furnished. The sum being agreed upon at something less than two millions of dollars, I think, the Dutchman directed his own boats to place the powder safely on board the enemy's ship. Thus provided with means to renew the fight, the Englishman soon taught the Dutchman that he had been guilty of the folly of furnishing his adversary with a club to beat his own brains out.

The only difference in the two cases is, that the Mexicans stopped fighting, not for the want of powder, but for the want of an efficient commander-in-chief. We have most generously supplied that deficiency, by placing Santa Anna at the head of her armies; and now, in the language of the President, "it remains to be seen whether the return may not yet prove to be favorable to a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine."

See the President's message, page 20.

The Legislature of Delaware convened at Dover on the 5th inst. D. W. M Morgan was elected Speaker of the Senate and Lewis Thompson of the House. A Whig U. S. Senator will probably be elected in place of [illegible]

The Sub-Treasury Humbug.

That this absurd and ridiculous humbug of "Peace to Depositors" has served to deceive, exceed death, we think must be apparent to all. That it should have been resuscitated and called forth from the tomb to which it had been consigned by the verdict of the Union, in 1844, when the people were called upon to pass sentence upon this political heresy of Mr. Van Buren, it appears to us is one of the strongest evidences of a common disregard of the people's wishes by those in authority, that we remember to have ever witnessed.

The following just and sensible remarks on this subject, we copy from that excellent paper, the Charleston Evening News, which is neutral in politics, and the opinions of its editor may therefore be presumed to be free from all partisan bias:

Custody of the Public Money.—It is evident to the most superficial observation that the method devised for the keeping of the public money by Government lock and key, is doomed to destruction. Those who cannot perceive this must be blind to the evidences of public opinion, and obstinate and prone to the hard money system of receiving and paying out, furnishes the most remarkable instance of party infatuation on record. It is a lesson which we had hoped the Administration need not go to have taught beyond the most superficial knowledge of the art of Government, to wit, the deformity of legislation with the habits and notions of a country. The law could not have done more violence to the usages of our country, than, if the edict of a council of state were to force a people, like the French, accustomed to the use of hard money, to employ paper exclusively in their pecuniary sales and purchases.

Before the Revolution, paper money had become part and parcel of our customs. It was interwoven not only with our commercial system, but with our ordinary dealings. It continued so throughout the Revolution, and became so inveterate in our habits, that the States prevailed against the abuse to which the Federal Constitution could not banish it from our system of circulation.—Bursts of indignation upon the people ensued. The people, adventurers and speculators, wanted cheap. The country within our vast Territory seemed to require a medium, making the basis of a circulating credit. Another war was conducted through its agency for without loans made through paper money, we should have contracted our struggle to our undoubted ground. Such has been the custom of the country—the habit of our people, and can the fiat of a party reverse the whole current of usage since the settlement of the land. We shall see, that deep and sweeping schemes counter to the established habits of a people, it is fated to a sure and speedy death never to undergo another resurrection.

Dreadful and Revolutionary in the Illinois Legislature.—The following resolutions, introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives by Mr. Linder, on the 23rd ultimo, excited a hoot and general laugh:

Whereas, it appears from the message of President Polk to the Congress of the United States, Santa Anna has been guilty of the most black hearted treachery, in failing to perform and make good certain promises made to President Polk, (the consideration of said promises being a passport to Mexico,) on account of which, that on his arrival at Mexico he would get up a fight with Paredes, and thereby bring the war between the United States and Mexico to a close: Therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That we have every confidence with President Polk, implicated in his reasonable expectations, so far as not been realized in consequence of the treachery of the aforesaid Santa Anna.

And be it further resolved, That Santa Anna is unworthy the further confidence of President Polk, and that we most respectfully recommend to the President to place no further reliance upon the promises of Santa Anna to bring the war to a close.

And be it further resolved, That inasmuch as Santa Anna has proved false, on an occasion, been governed by no regard to truth, fidelity, and honor in the conduct, that President Polk had good reason to believe that he would hold sacred his word, thus solemnly pledged, and which we still believe he would have done had he received the two millions of dollars, as per contract with the President.

Hope to get out of Debt.—A correspondent of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Journal says that the ladies of the place have a novel plan on foot to save them from repudiation. It is there said, the wives of the State resolve to a man, woman or of years to abstain entirely from the use of silk and woollen materials, and content themselves with the cotton manufactures. The Sumter county, in round numbers, is $13,000,000—the interest on which is less than $600,000. After all the available means of our banks are paid, to our creditors, there will be a balance of debt left, whose interest, with the usual expenses of the State, will amount, say to $500,000.

According to the last census, there were 197,151 women in the State over twenty-one years of age under that age 61,180. Of this number it is estimated that fifty thousand would forego silks, &c. On an average, the saving cost for these ladies is five dollars for each of them.—Here then, is the sum total, $250,000; or one-half of the annual amount of the interest on the repudiating debt, and the whole of the cost of the State government. The plan is universally in addition among the Tuscaloosa ladies, and they are about to adopt means to carry it into practice.

"Pretending creed contempt," as the two cats said when tied up in a bag together.

Whig and Tory.

The New Orleans Bee very properly says: "The Locofocos term the Whigs Federalists. It is the sign of a bad heart and a losing cause, when one party in controversy gets to calling the other names. As long as Locofocoism was successful, all went, along as smoothly as a summer's day, and the Washington Union was perfectly content to give the Whigs the cognomen which they claimed as characteristic of their principles; but the scene has shifted. Shadows, clouds and darkness hover over Locofocoism. Elections have taken place, and the result clearly shows, that the popular verdict is against the administration. The Washington Union becomes waspish and testy—its good humor has departed—the milk of kindness ere while swelling in its bosom, has been converted into sour whey. It is rabid like a fish woman, and is no longer to recognize the victorious party by their title, but forsooth applies to them the epithet of "Federalists," as the *ne plus ultra* of all that is contemptible and disreputable."

A Little too Fast.—When the President was denounced on the floor of Congress (as he would very justly have been guilty of the charge) for having sustained the establishment of territorial governments in the conquered Mexican provinces, by the ablest champions of the State Rights party, Messrs. Benton, Bayly and Johnson, stepped forward to defend him, which they certainly did with great talent and ingenuity. Mr. Seddon assailed the doctrines that the President had the authority for the despatch sent by the bearer of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the U. S. and declared not yielding the Constitution itself admitted that the President, acting in a civil capacity could not have sustained the power in thus exercising such a right. We, when even one of these orthodox editors, had exhausted his stock of invective, quoting in order to prove the usurpations of the President and sovereignty of the people that he conceived, was strictly constitutional, what does President Polk do but send a Message to Congress, disavowing the above construction of General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, who acted upon their own responsibility! Can humiliation beat this example?—*N. Herald.*

Spider and a Brier.—The following is the circular of a candidate for congress in Arkansas:

To the People of Arkansas:—I am a candidate for congress. If elected I will go there as well as I can. If not elected I will stay at home as well as I can. Independent of the result, I am your friend and fellow citizen.

A Spider and a Brier.

In the recent contest between Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor, the Democratic Senator Lisle in Penn. Ass. Penn. [illegible] Cass, Gen. Taylor [illegible] and [illegible] Gen. Taylor I am sorry to hear the report of [illegible] I am sorry to hear the report of [illegible] determination entered north Alabama upwards of twenty years. As [illegible] Springs to [illegible] a race course with a well [illegible] Sour Springs, where the young [illegible] On the plains of Tippecanoe, [illegible] reply. Then you must be for Harrison, sir-ree, well and [illegible] by abstinence."

In conclusion, should you [illegible] will be grateful if you [illegible] I [illegible] consolation to know you [illegible] worse fix than you found me.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

C. F. M'NOLY.

Little Rock, Nov. 20, 1846.

Prentice, of the Louisville [illegible] makes the following suggestions [illegible] to several distinguished men [illegible] the Locofoco party:—"We [illegible] respectfully suggest that some [illegible] young fellow might make a [illegible] speculation by getting up and [illegible] a book to consist of essays from [illegible] Randall on gratitude, from Sam [illegible] on temperance, from C. J. Ingersoll on veracity, from R. M. Johnson on purity of the domestic circle, from [illegible] Owen on Christianity, from J. K. [illegible] on personal courage, from R. J. Walker on the performance of pecuniary obligations from Professor Harney on cats and from the Devil on righteous government.

Dreadful Homicide.

An awful homicide was committed in this county, about 16 miles south of this place, on Wednesday the 18th inst. by one *Spencer Reeves*, upon the person of his sister. Reeves said he was going to Mexico, and threatened to take away the horses with him, and went to the field for the purpose of getting them. He followed, to prevent him from taking the horses; and not returning within a reasonable time, her mother became uneasy, went to the stable in search of her, and she found her daughter with her throat nearly cut off, and a cutting knife lying beside—the instrument, no doubt, with which the deed was perpetrated; and Spencer the son, had gone off with one of the horses. One of the neighbors was immediately sent for, and after ascertaining the cause of the alarm, he started in pursuit of Reeves, following him in the direction of Hillsborough. Upon reaching there he informed the Sheriff, who started with two Deputies to search the town for him. He was soon arrested, and on the morning was examined before two Justices of the Peace, and committed for trial.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Bladen, has been re-appointed United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina.