

George Dille	do	Carteret	do	19 50
Neil McAlpin	do	Rubson	do	12 00
Y H Allen	do	Anson	do	15 00
Aben Hearne	do	Montgomery	do	14 50
Thos. Foster	do	Davie	do	17 50
Owen Fennel	do	New Hanover	do	18 00
John Davis	do	Lenoir	do	11 00
A S Ballenger	do	Johnston	do	5 50
P B Burt	do	Wake	do	2 00
Isaac Baxter	do	Currituck	do	30 27
John L Ferrill	do	Camden	do	6 30
G Perry	do	Franklin	do	8 61
Jno. Harman	do	Chatham	do	20 00
J A Bogle	do	Iredell	do	15 00
E K Jiggles	do	Hertford	do	17 00
H G Hampton	do	Surry	do	8 50
Joseph S. Jones	do	Warren	do	20 10
R W Woodside	do	Brunswick	do	19 50
J E Hussey	do	Duplin	do	19 50
				\$1,086 28

**Congressional Elections.**

W. D. Rascoe, Sheriff of Chowan Co., for comparing Polls, 1838.	4 50	
Leslie Gilliam	7 50	
L. B. Krumminger.	5 83	
John H Hardie	10 00	
Isaac White	5 83	
William Thompson	8 50	
Willie Jones	2 50	
Nelson G Howell	7 50	
Eli McKee	16 60	
Samuel Terry	8 16	
Robert Thomas	9 16	
Francis McGehee	18 16	
Abner Carmichael	2 50	
John H. Taylor	6 66	
Thos. N Phillips	10 82	
Thomas L Lea	8 33	
Etheldred People	3 16	
John M. Smith	10 00	
Joshua A. Pool	6 33	
George Phillips	7 50	
James W Carson	10 83	
James Simmons	4 75	
Thomas Wilson	10 83	
John H Pearson	12 50	
Benj. M Selby	6 66	
John B Dawson	9 16	
Joshua Williamson	12 50	
Nathan Bagley	2 83	
Jas. C Tarrentine	2 50	
R. McDaniel	6 16	
James Queen	7 50	
T N Alexander	2 50	
Curtis Thompson	13 83	
James R. Riddick	5 08	
Wm D Petway	11 66	
Salathiel Stone	8 33	
James W Duke	5 00	
Martin Roberts	4 83	
John Freeman	7 83	
Hardy Walters	7 50	
John McCleese	15 83	
Robert B Davis	12 53	
Israel Brooks	17 53	
Evander Melotsh	10 50	
George W Melvin	13 66	
David W. Sanders	18 33	
Alexander Johnston	11 00	
George Dille	16 60	
Neil McAlpin	10 20	
Young H Allen	6 16	
Aben Hearne	9 16	
Thos. Foster	5 50	
Owen Fennel	2 50	
John Davis	5 00	
Allen S Ballenger	11 66	
Allen Grist	2 50	
Wm. W Bryant	5 86	
Paschal B Burt	8 50	
Isaac Baxter	11 60	
John L Ferrill	8 50	
Gustin Perry	9 16	
John Harman	5 16	
Joseph M Bogle	11 33	
Ed. K Jiggles	8 83	
H G Hampton	6 66	
Joseph S Jones	7 1.	
R W Woodside	6 66	
John E. Hussey	6 66	
		\$568 38

**Remitted Double Tax.**

Wm D. Rascoe Sheriff of Chowan Co. Remitted tax	26 48	
Isaac White	1 58	
John B. Dawson	48 40	
James C. Tarrentine	26 29	
Risden M. McDaniel	13 40	
Salathiel Stone	30 56	
Bertie	2 16	
Hardy Walters	5 85	
Isaac Baxter	38 59	
Gustin Perry	28 77	
Joseph M. Bogle	1 40	
Joseph S. Jones	5 64	
		\$229 07

**RECAPITULATION.**

Disbursements from 16th day April 1839 to 1st Nov. 1839.		
Judiciary	14,529 90	
Executive Department	1,150 00	
Treasury do	1,000 00	
State do	400 00	
Comptrollers do	500 00	
Adjutant General's office	100 00	
Post office	193 79	
Contingencies	2,229 69	
Public Printing	2,607 72	
Rebuilding Capitol	\$3,015 38	
Council of State	64 89	
Pensioners	52 50	
Sheriffs for settling taxes	1,086 28	
Congressional Elections	568 38	
Remitted taxes	229 07	
		57,607 51

**RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.**

Disbursements from the Public Fund from the 1st day of Nov'ber 1838, to the 1st November 1839, as follows.		
Cherokee Land sales (sale of 1836)	2,297 91	
Executive Department	3,300 00	
Treasury do	2,000 10	
State do	800 00	
Comptrollers do	1,000 00	
Adjutant General's office	200 00	
Judiciary	27,041 18	
General Assembly	33,799 98	
Rebuilding Capitol	89,862 28	
Treasury Notes burnt	1,290 67	
Post office	361,85	
Pensioners	1,102 50	
Government House	748 33	
Public Printing	4,001 67	
Council of State	151 60	
Contingencies	5,123 78	
Sheriffs for settling tax	1,086 28	
Congressional elections	568 38	
Remitted Taxes	229 07	
		\$174,021 38

**Speculation.**—A young man in an adjoining town was mightily smitten with the beauty of a lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question." She was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal of you for six months can't I?"

**ANECDOTES OF LIFE IN INDIA.**

Two of Lieut. C.'s sporting adventures excited considerable notice, and I shall relate them nearly in his own words.

While travelling from Trichinopoly to Bombay, through the Coombatore district, and up the Guzulbutty Pass, he went to search for hogs and deer, accompanied by two of his followers and two of the villagers. His arms were a large gun, carrying a two-ounce ball, a double-barrelled gun with two balls in each barrel, and a hog-spear. There is a spot near Talamally where the natives light a lamp every evening, as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Gillespie, who was killed by a bear. Not far from this, in a jungle near a small tank, Lieut. C. found the track of a deer. He got some of the villagers to beat the cover, and a large spotted deer jumped out, which he fired at and wounded. While re-loading the gun he heard the deer making a sort of hooping noise: he went softly into the jungle, followed closely by his horsekeeper, carrying his double-barrelled gun, and after advancing about twenty paces through thick bushes, when he raised his head to look for the deer, he saw not four yards from him, the glaring eyes of a huge panther, and then the whole body, setting him just as the spaniel sets game. Lieut. C. first aimed at the bear, but before he could fire, the animal raised up its fore paws and looked steadily at its adversary over its shoulder. The gallant huntsman fired both barrels into the shoulder, and then called for his second gun; but before he could receive it the wounded animal sprang upon him, parried the blow aimed at it with the but of the gun, and struck the Lieutenant to the ground with a blow that felt like the stroke of a tent-mallet, and which broke to pieces the powderhorn in his pocket. Man and beast rolled together to the earth, and with some difficulty Lieut. C. scrambled out of the thicket. Having once more mustered his followers, he drove some buffaloes into the jungle to ascertain if the panther still remained there. Perceiving that all was quiet they again entered the jungle and found the panther lying dead beside the gun, which had fallen in the struggle.

On his return from Bombay, Lieut. C. had a still more singular adventure near the same place. He entered the jungle in search of game, preceded by a favorite powerful dog that had courage to seize any thing. The dog ran ahead, and suddenly made a noise as if choking:—"Run, Master! a cheetah has caught your dog," said the natives. Lieut. C. advanced cautiously and saw a large heap, just the color of a royal tiger, black and orange. In a few seconds he beheld the head and neck of an enormous boar constrictor slowly uncoiling itself and gliding towards him. He waited until half of the snake was out of the coil or lump, and then fired both barrels. One ball entered immediately behind the eye, the other about four inches from the head. The whole coil instantly fell, and revealed the poor dog crushed to death within the folds.

In the mean time all Lieut. C.'s followers had fled, and he was forced to go to a village for assistance. Having with some difficulty mustered a little band, he returned and brought out the snake, the dog, and a spotted deer that the snake had killed, the scent of which had probably tempted the unfortunate dog. The carcass of the deer was so bruised that even the lowest caste in the village refused to touch it, declaring that it was full of zokar, or venom of the ashgita, as they called the snake. The boar was twenty-three feet eight inches long, and about six feet in circumference. There was a large cake of fat all the way inside from the head to the tail, and this the natives showed great anxiety to obtain possession, declaring that it was an infallible cure for all diseases. The body was hung up on the banian-tree opposite the choultry, or inn of the village. The people flocked from all parts of the country to see the monster, and many of the natives used to try whether it was possible to cut through the carcass with a blow of the sword; but even after it was skinned, no person was found who could penetrate more than half way at a single stroke.

Elephants have been employed as executioners in former days by some of the native princes.—An old man, who had witnessed the scene at Hyder's court, thus described the process: The criminal who expected merely some trivial punishment, was brought out into the open space, and did not suspect his danger, as the animal was caparisoned apparently for the prince's use. Hyder addressed his victim in a calm, steady tone, which tended still more to calm the apprehensions of the wretched man. At a moment when it was totally unexpected, Hyder gave a signal with his finger: the elephant, seizing the criminal with his trunk, threw him on the ground, and placing the fore foot on his breast, crushed him to death in an instant. The exhibition, however, appears to have been unusual, for my informant declared that the spectators were filled with horror and amazement, and that they could not avoid evincing strong symptoms of dissatisfaction in the presence of the tyrant. —Major Bevan's Life in India.

One day taking a ride in a car along one of our railroads, some half a dozen people were my companions. They apparently all belonged to the neighbourhood, except one characteristic native of Palland. It was a beautiful summer morning. The fields were all fresh in their spring robes—the grass and the grain beginning to wave in the wind—one of the most beautiful rural sights—the trees covered with their freshest green—the whole scene cheering and renovating. In a little while conversation began, about the weather, appearance of the crops, &c. The honest Irishman, I found, was freshly imported, and on his way to one of our railroads. "What is that?" said he to me, pointing to a field of young Indian corn about eight or ten inches high. "Indian corn," said I. "Corn," said he, "is it? it is curious-looking corn." As we traveled along, conversation began to flag, and I took from my pocket two of the morning city papers.

My immediate neighbours being a very respectable Quaker Lady, maybe about fifty or sixty years of age, and an artless, sweet-looking country girl about eighteen or twenty. I offered them the papers.—It was not a little characteristic of their respective age and feelings to see the portion to which they immediately turned—the old Lady to the prices of stocks, and the young to the list of marriages! Here was nature—age and money—youth and love! In the one, the heyday of pleasure and love was passed—the age of anxiety and care had succeeded—and mammon's reign now was paramount. In the other, the world was all before her—like the surrounding objects, she was in the bloom of early summer—the roseate cheek, the vermeil lip, the smooth brow, all alike evinced joyous youth and health. I was indulging in reflections on the respective pleasures of youth and age, when I was suddenly interrupted by an exclamation of delight from the Irishman—"Oh! J—! there's a field of prates! sur—look there!" I looked as he directed, and saw a field of potatoes, which had caught poor Pat's attention. They were the first he had seen since he left Ireland. Go where you will, and in what company you may, the mind can find food for thought. Journal of Bellesstrettes.

**CONGRESSIONAL SPARRING.**

Friday, January 3.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr Jenifer rose and said: I ask the indulgence of the House whilst I call their attention for a few moments in relation to a matter which personally concerns myself.—I do not rise to ask a correction of the Journals, but for the purpose of pointing their attention to a report of the proceedings which took place on Tuesday last. In the Globe of Tuesday evening, which purports to give a sketch of the debate upon the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) "to alter the 20th rule of the House to allow further time for the daily presentation of petitions," I find the following remarks.

"Mr. Bynum appealed to Mr. Garland, to withdraw the motion for the previous question, as he had been attacked by three gentlemen on the opposite side, and had been grossly misrepresented, and he only wished to say a few words in reply to those gentlemen, (Messrs Johnson, of Maryland, Jenifer, and Stanly.) He should think it hard if he were not granted this privilege.

Mr. Garland said he would not withdraw his motion for the previous question which cut off further remarks on the subject.

Mr. Bynum then said that it was the usual practice of that party, after having two or three bullies to attack a gentleman and do him injustice, to refuse to let him reply to such attacks."

The distance of my seat from the member from North Carolina and the usual want of order in the Hall, prevented me from distinctly hearing what was said upon that occasion. Three days have elapsed since the remarks appeared in the Globe, and, as far as I have seen, without correction. I am left to infer that they were either expressed on this floor or authorized to be reported.

Had I heard them, I do not know that I should have noticed them, well knowing that they would be properly appreciated by gentlemen here. But, as they have been published in the columns of the Globe, and sent through the country, it may be expected that some response should be given.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not rise to complain; that I do not feel aggrieved; that I take no offence at whatever may have been said, or reported to have been said, coming from that quarter. Still, a regard for the kind opinion of friends and a respect for myself, which I hope ever to retain, requires that I should "define my position" in relation to the member from North Carolina.

Since the 7th day of June, 1836, (a day which the member, no doubt, well remembers,) I have purposely avoided noticing any thing he might say, or in any manner coming in contact with him, well knowing that no laurels were to be gained, when even victory would be a disgrace. Under these circumstances, my friends need feel no apprehension on my account. But, to prevent misunderstanding, & to do justice to myself, I desire it to be also understood that, if upon any occasion I have, or hereafter may, wound the feelings of any gentleman, I shall always hold myself bound to make an honorable atonement, or meet him in an honorable way. But he must be a gentleman worthy the notice of an honorable man.

Mr. Keim here rose, and was addressing the Chair, when—

Mr. Bynum said he hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would give way for a moment. He said he had not distinctly heard the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) in the remarks he had made in reference to himself. As to the language reported in the Globe, it was his language, or substantially so; and he was responsible for it, both in the House and out of it. When using it, he had felt himself illiberally dealt with by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Garland,) by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Cost Johnson,) by the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Hoffman,) and by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly.) He had not looked upon the character of the debate as absolutely and personally insulting. He did not, indeed, know at the time whether it was the intention of either of the gentlemen to act toward him in that way, but they had certainly grossly misrepresented him.

Let him say to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) that ever since the memorable 7th of June, 1836, his conduct toward that gentleman had been the same as that of the gentleman toward himself; he had never volunteered, either in the House or out of it, to disturb or interfere with that gentleman. There were others in the House with whom he found himself on the same terms. He considered it as the duty of a gentleman, when he had had

a difficulty with another, and that difficulty had been settled, not to be forward to reopen the door for another difficulty, unless he was disposed to act the part of a bully. He had always abstained from any interference with that gentleman, and had been chided for it by a member on that floor; but he had conceived it his duty as a gentleman to avoid further intercourse; and, therefore, when the gentleman from Maryland had indulged in remarks, however keen and cutting, he had not noticed them, on the ground of the subsisting relations between the gentleman and himself—not that he deemed such remarks unworthy of notice. And he appealed to every gentleman here present, whether such was not held to be the proper course for one in those circumstances. And, in confirmation that he was correct in this, the gentleman had here avowed it to have been his own course towards Mr. B. But, the other day, that gentleman had got up and grossly misrepresented him and his motives. The remarks, indeed, were not directly insulting, but rather so. It was (said Mr. B.) what I had not expected, but still I find no fault with it; and if, according to the usual courtesy of the House, I had been permitted to answer, I should have done it. I conceived myself to have been replied to in a strain of illiberality; and when the debate was concluded—when bullies or champions in debate—it is pretty much the same thing I used the two terms in the same sense—had concluded their attack, I would have vindicated my course, and shown the gentleman from Maryland that he had misunderstood or had misrepresented me. My opinion rather was, that they had misunderstood me. As to the gentleman (Mr. Jenifer) I did not know that he was in the House at the time—in my remarks I had not him in my eye. I cannot tell what he means to insinuate in referring to a certain day in June; but if he means to insinuate that I lost a particle of honor on that occasion, he says now what he did not say then—he insinuates here what he did not on the ground. We both shook hands, and he did not say that the affair had been settled to my discredit; if he says otherwise, I should like him to speak out. If we are to have another outbreak, and the gentleman is desirous of it—it is not a matter for me to speak of here. I am sorry it has been thought of sufficient importance to occupy the time and attention of the House—these are private matters. If the gentleman had called upon me, I would have explained to him my meaning; and if he had been aggrieved by the use of the word 'bully,' I would have told him that by that term I meant a political champion. But if that gentleman undertakes to be my lecturer in this House, we cannot both stay here—nor long in this world. I have no more to say.

After Mr. Bynum finished his remarks Mr. Stanly said, as he had been personally referred to, he hoped he might have the privilege of saying a few words. And what I say, Mr. Speaker, will depend upon the answer I receive to a question I shall ask the member who has just taken his seat. I would ask him, sir, civilly, and I hope he will have no objection to giving a civil answer, whether he intended to use the word "bully" in an offensive sense, or merely, as he said, as "a champion in debate." I did not distinctly understand him upon this point.

[Mr. Bynum said he had already explained what he meant, and had no objection to giving a civil answer to a civil question.—And he said he should not repeat what he had stated, and that he never considered his colleague a bully in any way.]

Mr. Stanly proceeded. Mr. Speaker, in what I am about to say, I shall refrain from using any indecorous language. Self-respect, and respect for the House, will prevent my doing so. When I came here, sir, a little more than two years ago, I brought with me the determination to be civil and courteous to every member of the House. I resolved never to be guilty of using offensive language, unless provoked. I have acted up to this resolve. Although I came determined to cultivate social relations with all gentlemen, I soon perceived the necessity of avoiding all intercourse with the individual who has just taken his seat. Never before, Mr. Speaker, have I met a North Carolinian from home that I did not feel my heart yearn towards him as to a brother. No matter if we had been foes at home—abroad I could not look upon him as an enemy. But, sir, shortly after my arrival here, I warned my colleagues not to introduce me to this individual. I have never looked upon him and thought of my native State that I did not feel ashamed.

[The Speaker here interposed, and said he had permitted the gentleman from Maryland to make a statement by the indulgence of the House, but that the debate must not proceed in this way.]

Mr. Stanly said: As I have been referred to, I want to say but a few words in relation to myself; I will relieve the Speaker from any embarrassment, and will endeavor not to transgress the rules. I will make but one remark more, sir. At the last session of Congress, I came into collision with that individual, and applied to him, personally, the most directly offensive epithets. He made a direct, unequivocal threat that he would have satisfaction. I waited, patiently, to hear from him—but, sir, I have never heard a word from him since that day. If, therefore, sir, I had heard the remarks which he says he made, I could not and should not have taken the least notice of him.

[The Speaker again interposed.]

Mr. Stanly said, Mr. Speaker, I shall not descend to the use of offensive language; I will only repeat, that, after my remarks of the last session being unanswered, I cannot notice any thing from that quarter. I have said this much that my conduct may be understood.

After Mr. Stanly sat down, Mr. Bynum said Beh!

Mr. Stanly said to Mr. Bynum that he

was a beggar for his life and character he had left. Mr. Bynum made some report of which were not heard. This unpleasant conversation ed.

**WATCHMAN.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

**REPUBLICAN WHO.**

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER.

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN M. MOORE.

OF GUILFORD.

We are authorized to

W. LONG, as a Candidate

Sheriff, for the County of

ensuing election.

We are authorized to

H. HARDIE, as a candidate

ensuing election.

**RESIGNATION.**

We learn that Judge

his situation on the Bench,

nomination as Governor.

The

will be shortly convened

the vacancy.—Raleigh Register.

We learn through the

lignence, that Wm. J. Jones,

of this Town, and associate

Eq., in conducting the

recently been elected Judge

2d Judicial District, of

of the

Convention that met in

nominated Romulus M. Stone

Foco candidate for Govern-

of the Carolinian will admit

truly in this instance at least

the nomination of Saunders

olinian and in the Lincoln

same dates, we believed and

thing was fixed by the

at Raleigh, and that these

upon its promulgation

which has for many years

of the irresponsible cabal at

grand mogul himself; the

of the State; the judicial

ocratic party himself, has

ple, and we are glad of it,

wanting to get a pull at

his party, but have been

for his office.

But we learn he has resign-

and given us a fair mark; we

him worse than when he was

office of Attorney General

know a good many things of

doings of Romulus M. Stone

all who wish to be well and

them to take the Watchman

chronicle—a true historical

until the 13th day of August

eratic double fed champion.

We have been informed

week after the nomination

nation above mentioned, that

present in Salisbury, "check

thirteen who put that ball

if this is the first step in

we were told the Van Buren