

that no measure of war would be adopted by Congress. If therefore war, as was predicted, came, it must come from France. What would have been said if she had sent a fleet on our coast, attacked our towns, captured our vessels, sent her gun boats up our rivers and depredated on the property and persons of our people, and no provision whatever made to defend your rights, your property and your wives and children? There would have been just cause of complaint; that when the means were at hand, when according to some there was so much money in the treasury that extraordinary methods to get rid of it were in contemplation, not a dollar was provided to defend the people in such an emergency. I for one hope that we shall long have peace, the prospect is now fair but it is the dictate both of prudence and economy when likely to come, to be provided for war. This was all intended by the proposition alluded to, and which no one believed would have cost any thing unless events had demanded it. The report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs shews what was intended. The report says:

"The Committee is therefore of opinion that, at such a crisis, when events may occur which cannot be anticipated, and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the treaty of 1831; and if it did not recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency, which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress. It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans or taxes. The bill now before the House, authorising the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States, would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that the whole or a part of the fund to be derived from that source should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country, in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress."

The report closes with this resolution: "Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

The proposition made by the Chairman was in accordance with this resolution. Many of the States in case any thing had occurred to require a call of Congress, would have been unrepresented until they could have ordered and had new elections, and the country in the meantime entirely defenceless.

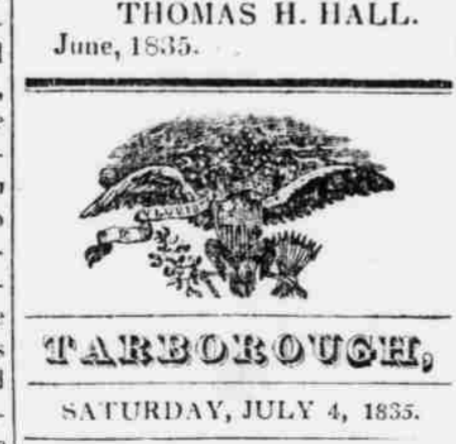
Having now made a few remarks on the principal measures brought into question last Congress, let me ask whether the administration and its friends have justly merited the harsh reproaches and abuse so lavishly poured out on them? On the contrary, have they not deserved well of the country? For myself I most sincerely give my hearty thanks to that sternly patriotic old man who so ably and so fortunately presides over the affairs of the country, for carrying into effect those very measures for which he has been most specially abused. Had I not sustained him in those measures, I should practically have abjured my own principles; principles which you all have long known me to entertain. What other man could have put down that unjust and iniquitous system of Internal Improvement, which with its two hundred millions worth of work already cut out must if continued, have kept up the public debt interminably; that debt the last dollar of which was appropriated for last winter—an event which may justly be said to form an epoch, I might say in the annals of nations, I will say, of this country. And it would not be improperly applied in the general sense first indicated, because it is what has perhaps never in modern times, happened to any other. In putting down that ruinous system of expenditure; that most dangerous and anti-republican institution the United States Bank; the influence used in re-

forming the currency, and the adjustment of our affairs with France, entitle the administration to the thanks of every friend to the country.

Fellow citizens of the third district, for more than fifteen years that I have had the honor to be your representative, I have endeavored faithfully to do my duty to you. I have had the misfortune occasionally to differ with a large and respectable portion of you on measures of policy. This was always to me a source of pain and regret. Nothing would have delighted me more than to have been able to please all, but candor and a strict adherence to principles with which I dared not trifle, compelled me as a matter of political necessity, openly to differ with some of you. My oath to support the Constitution, and the views which I entertained of its meaning, were to me a paramount law. Heretofore I have had the consolation to have a decided majority with me. And may I not be excused for saying, that I honestly believe that very few if they had taken the same pains and care to investigate and examine the nature of our institutions that it has been my duty to do, would have differed with me in opinion. But it is not in the nature of things, that my worthy fellow citizens while honestly and praiseworthy engaged in their domestic pursuits could devote that time and attention to the study of political philosophy, which is essential to a thorough understanding of many of the subjects brought into discussion in the course of our affairs. This is said in no disrespect, but because it is a matter obvious to every intellect, and is not a matter of derogation to any one. I have never knowingly or intentionally deceived you. I have never sustained measures which I did not think it my duty to you and the country to support. Should I do any thing in my public capacity to injure you I must necessarily injure myself, because my interest is identified with yours. But if this was not the case, I hope a proper sense of self respect, and of justice and duty to you would prevent my doing any intentional wrong. I hope in God I have never wronged one of you in any thing. Intentionally I never shall. If unfortunately we differ on matters of public policy, may we not yet live in harmony and peace, and even good will in all our personal relations? Why fall out with one another for opinions which being honestly entertained, he who has them cannot help; though he may refrain from uttering them? Common charity demands that mutual forbearance, and deference to one another without which society itself would cease to be a blessing.

THOMAS H. HALL.
June, 1835.

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The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from the Hon. R. M. Johnson, in which he accepts the nomination of the Baltimore Convention—abjures all National Banks under every modification—and declares his determination to carry out the Principles of the Jefferson School and the precepts of the present Administration. He pays a warm and handsome tribute to the exalted talents and sound principles of Mr. Rives—and, with a modesty equal to his liberality, attributes the preference of the Convention only to his own greater age and longer public service, and not to any superior qualifications of his own. He significantly avers, that his "highest political ambition will be more than satisfied,"

by the office to which he has thus been nominated. We shall insert his letter in our next paper, and, although we candidly confess we would have preferred his competitor, yet to preserve harmony in our ranks we acquiesce in the decision of the Convention, and announce Col. Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Globe announces that Dr. Moore has resigned the office of Director of the Mint, and that Robert Patterson, Esq. late Professor in the University of Virginia, has been appointed his successor.

Hail Storm.—We learn that on Saturday last, a tremendous hail storm, accompanied with violent wind, occurred in the vicinity of Bensboro, about 16 miles from this place, which done immense damage to the crops, fruit trees, fences, &c. The storm continued for about one hour, ranging from west to east, its width supposed to be about three miles. The hail stones, in the first instance, were small, but they gradually increased in size until they became as large, our informant states, as hen eggs—beating down the crops of corn, cotton, fruit, &c. and breaking windows, &c. in the dwelling houses, within its range. We have not heard how far the storm extended, but the damage sustained is unquestionably very great.

We understand that a severe hail storm occurred also on Tuesday night last, on Upper Town Creek, about twenty miles from this place, which occasioned considerable damage to the crops, &c.

Raleigh, June 30.
State Convention.—As the Convention approximates to a close, the interest of the proceedings increases. The last week has teemed with important decisions, as will appear from a reference to our diary.

On Monday last, it was determined by a vote of 84 to 40, that in a future elections of Officers by the General Assembly, the members shall vote *viva voce*.

On Tuesday, the Convention decided that biennial Elections for Members of the Legislature, shall hereafter be held, by vote of 85 to 35. It was stated however, in the discussion which took place on this question, that this arrangement would not necessarily put an end to annual sessions. The Constitution as it now stands, gives to the Legislature the power of "adjourning to any future day." The General Assembly is not divested of this power by the adoption of this provision, but can, as heretofore, adjourn for a less interval than two years, if the public convenience requires, or the people so will it.

On Thursday, the Convention determined, by a vote of 73 to 50, to abolish Borough Representation entirely. The majority was much larger than could have been expected from previous indications. The debate on this question was highly interesting, and when published, will richly repay those who read it.

But the debate which in interest has far surpassed all others, is that which is now in progress on the "Catholic question," as it is termed; that is whether the Religious Test now existing in our Constitution shall be modified or obliterated, or whether it shall remain untouched. This debate commenced on Friday and had not terminated yesterday, when our paper was put to Press.

Register.
[The Speakers, on Friday, in favor of amending the article by striking out the most objectionable parts of it, were Messrs. Edwards, Daniel, Bryan, S. P. Carson and Wellborn—Mr. Cooper against it. On Saturday, Governors Swain and Branch, the Presi-

dent of the Convention, Gen. Wellborn and Mr. Crudup in favor of—and Dr. Smith and Mr. Cooper against amending the article.]

Candidates for Congress.—The following gentlemen are candidates for Congress in the several Districts in this State:

- 1st. Wm. B. Shepard and Isaac Pipkin.
- 2d. Jesse A. Bynum and William L. Long.
- 3d. Thomas H. Hall and Ebenezer Pettigrew.
- 4th. Jesse Speight and John McLeod.
- 5th. James J. McKay and Lewis Dishough.
- 6th. Micajah T. Hawkins and Josiah Crudup.
- 7th. Edmund Deberry and Lauchlin Bethune.
- 8th. D. L. Barringer and Wm. Montgomery.
- 9th. Augustin H. Shepperd.
- 10th. Abram Rencher, Burton Craig, Richmond M. Pearson, and Richard C. Cotton.
- 11th. Henry W. Conner and Bartlett Shipp.
- 12th. James Graham and David Newland.
- 13th. Lewis Williams.

Raleigh Star.
Rail Roads.—It is stated in a northern paper, that the stock of every finished rail road in the United States, is at this time above par. If this be so, it is an interesting fact, worthy of being noted.—*Ral. Standard*.

Suicide.—We learn that Mrs. Osburn, of Davidson county, committed suicide by hanging herself, a few days since. The unfortunate woman is said to have been in a melancholy state of mind for some time previous to the act. One of the neighbors visited Mr. Osburn's house on the morning of the fatal day, to whom Mrs. Osburn communicated her intention, no suspicion, however, was created by this rash declaration. But, when finding herself alone in the house, she actually committed the rash deed and was found suspended by a handkerchief fastened to a hook at the ceiling.—*Salem Reporter*.

Arrival of Mr. Livingston.—The Frigate Constitution arrived at New York on the 23d ult. Mr. Livingston received, on his landing, a cordial reception from a numerous assemblage of his fellow citizens. Mr. L. it is understood, will repair to Washington as speedily as possible. His latest communications have, however, been transmitted to the Department of State; and the Globe says that they "have given entire satisfaction to the Executive, as they will doubtless to the American people when made public."—*Peterburg Int.*

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press furnishes a statement of the high prices paid for Negroes at a late Sheriff's sale in that county—terms cash. One man sold for \$1200; \$1000 being offered at the first bid. A woman and 4 children were sold for \$1950; a woman and 2 children for \$1126; a boy about 16 for \$790; another, about 14, for \$615; and 2 girls, one about 13, the other 10, for \$795.—*ib.*

Destructive Fire.—We have to perform the unpleasant duty of recording one of the most extensive fires that we ever witnessed in this town, which took place on Tuesday last. It originated in the building occupied as a dwelling house and store by Mr. Worthington, on the west side of Craven-street, and was not discovered till about two o'clock A. M. when the flames had burst through the roof, and made such progress below that it was impossible to save either the house or its contents. Every effort was made by the citizens to confine the fire to Mr. Worthington's premises, but ineffectually. In a very short time the adjoining buildings, on both sides, were in flames, and notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of nearly our whole effective population, we had the mortification of seeing house after

house disappear, till the destructive element was arrested, on Craven-street, by the Merchants' Bank, and on Pollok-street, by Mr. Primrose's three story brick building. The loss is very great, not less than \$35,000, and we are sorry to learn that many of the sufferers had not insured their property.—*Newbern Spec.*

The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. for the half year ending 23d May last, to be paid at the Bank on the 1st Monday in July, and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter.

Walker Anderson, Esq. of Hillsboro, has been elected President of the University of North Carolina: the appointment of Mr. A. will, we doubt not, give general satisfaction, as he combines in an eminent degree, the qualifications for this distinguished station. Mr. A. is a graduate of this institution.—*Fay Jour.*

Singular and heinous Offence.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday last, contains the following detail of a most flagrantly indelicate offence committed by one Robert Mackie, the proprietor of a fashionable Dry Good Store at No. 262, Broadway.

Singular Occurrence.—A disclosure of one of the most extraordinary incidents we have ever heard, was made a few days since to an individual in this city, by means of an anonymous note. It stated that the proprietor of one of the most fashionable dry good stores in Broadway near the Park, was in the constant habit of satisfying a most atrocious and criminal curiosity, by means of holes bored through the floor of his shop near the counter, over which his unsuspecting female customers were obliged to stand. The suspicious persons about the store were first excited by observing that when any young lady of respectability entered, the master, on some pretext or other, instantly absented himself. At length a watch was set upon him, and he was seen by a person previously concealed, to enter in haste a coal cellar under the store, of which he always kept the key, place himself on a barrel, and draw from the roof several plugs which exactly fitted auger holes in the shop floor, and through which he could plainly see what was passing above. The witness, having satisfied himself as to the motive which prompted the frequent visits to the cellar, imparted his discovery to a friend, who made the anonymous communication, above mentioned. The person to whom it was sent being a timid man, was fearful of giving publicity to the affair, lest it should not prove true. He, however, resolved on communicating it to the police, and shewed the note to Huntington the officer, who immediately repaired to the store, and satisfied himself by actual inspection, that at least a part of the charge was true. The auger holes were there and the plugs nicely fitted to them. The master of the store, the moment he saw the officer commence his scrutiny, absented himself, and we believe, did not again return to business, but with all haste engaged his passage and sailed for Europe on Saturday last; since which the store has been kept closed. From the subsequent statement of those acquainted with the affair, it appears that the criminal has been in the commission of his vile practice for upwards of two years past. He has been most fortunate in absconding before his crime became known to an outraged community. Had he remained, his punishment in all probability, would have been most summary, and perhaps fatal to him.

The Evening Star always on the look out for the "rare and singular," has the following corroborative paragraph in relation to this new method of surveying the firmament, or as the Star calls it "making astronomical observations."

Peeping Tom of Coventry.—The female part of the fashionable shopping world, has been thrown into an irresistible fit of laughing at discovering that a fancy store-keeper in Broadway had been indulging in a most singular and morbid curiosity, impudently spiritless, that of boring holes in his floor, near the counter, and repairing to the cellar for astronomical objects, when the store was full. The rascal has been compelled to flee the country, in this unmentionable offence, for which is not provided for by the Revised Statutes. The excellent domestic practice of ladies wearing inexpressible, spared them some little mortification, and defeated the object of the rogue, who has no right to expect to see Paradise in this world or the next, after such a paltry trick.

The N. Y. Spirit of the Times also cracks its whip at this student of the heavenly regions, and gives quite a comfortable account of the preparations in progress for rewarding the miser for his original attempts at making discoveries. The Times says:

"The whole town has been convulsed with laughter for the last few days by the disclosure that the keeper of the fashionable dry goods store, 262 Broadway, has been in the constant habit of indulging himself in making 'astronomical observations' (quoting Major Noah) not through a medium 'of a glass darkly,' but through auger holes bored in the floor near the counter, over which the unsuspecting damsels, of whom they were obliged to stand, were the ungracious varlet was quietly enjoying himself in the cellar underneath with crime—[we quote Fanny's stars] * * * * *

"It seems that he had bored several holes in the floor into which plugs were nicely fitted, and that by placing himself on a barrel in the cellar and withdrawing that plug over which a lady chanced to stand, he could see—[a little more of Fanny] * * * * *

and indeed "every thing" (as says the Courier,) "that was passing above."

The name of this peeping scoundrel is Mackie—a Foreigner—as he has fled the country we may soon expect to hear of him across the water through the *Journal of a Residence in New York, with a descriptive account of the peculiar formation of the island, and so forth—with a dissertation upon the color, shape, size and quality of Ladies' spectacles, hose, etc.* By an eye witness.—*Pet. Con.*

Alabama.—The citizens of Russell county (Ala.) have recently addressed a letter to the Governor of that State, requesting the interference of the State authorities in behalf of the Indians who are daily violating with impunity the laws of the State, and committing depredations on the persons and property of the whites.

Gov. Gayle has addressed a communication to the Secretary of War on the subject, in which he gives a melancholy description not only of the misconduct of the Indians, but also of the oppressions endured by them, and requests the aid of the U. S. troops to arrest the offenders.

FOREIGN.
Four days later from Europe.—The Packet Ship Victoria, arrived on Thursday evening last at New York, bringing London papers to the 19th and Liverpool papers to the 20th May, being four days later than previous. The news is not very important. The trial of the Lyons rioters are progressing, and of course nothing further had been done with the American Indemnity Bill.

It appears certain that Spain was about to be restored to a state of peace by an arrangement which it is affirmed has been made for the marriage of the Queen to the eldest son of Don Carlos. Liverpool Cotton Market, May 20.—The sales of Cotton for the