

The communication under the editorial head in our last paper was intended "for the Tarboro' Press," instead of the Primitive Baptist, as erroneously printed.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Washington June 25th. 1838.

Sir: The struggle is over. We had a vote on the Sub-Treasury this evening, and it stood 125 against it, 111 for it. So the Whigs have the majority, by the addition of the little squad of Conservatives about 10 or 12, who are a sort of half way "pur-gatory" men, that will neither go with the Democrats nor the Whigs; they will neither serve God nor mammon. They have the power all in their own hands, and they swear they will not go the Sub-Treasury plan to secure the Government good money to pay the people for their labor with, and also solemnly declare they will not vote for a National Bank; so the Democrats or Republicans cannot carry their measure without them, and the Federalists cannot carry their plan of a Biddle British Bank. This is the condition in which Congress is at this time placed, the Republicans trying to do some good for the people, the Conservatives preventing them; the Whigs not willing to do any thing, offering no plans of relief, they seem to glory in the distresses of the people, and say they the people have not suffered enough yet, that they must suffer three years longer, and then they will be ready to bow to the Dictator King Biddle and his British Bank, and put themselves under the moneyed influence of a few capitalists, to be ruled with an iron rod, and driven into measures like sheep to the slaughter house. Take out of Congress every man that is a bank president, director, stockholder, or debtor, and we can pass the Independent Treasury bill by 25 or 30 votes. I should have said bank attorneys also, for we have a number of them here, voting for banks, who put in their hands thousands yearly. The banks suppose they have gotten the people under their iron grasp, they have combined to break down this Administration, but they will fail, I hope. We will rise on the 9th July, after having done much and left much yet undone. The Army bill, the Harbor bill, the Graduation bill, and a Post Route bill, and many others are still expected to be acted on, and perhaps some Whig measure of relief. Yours, truly,

Hon. Edu. Stanly.—We have not particularly registered the votes of the Representative in Congress from this district, during the present session of Congress, because we conceived it to be unnecessary—he was elected to oppose the measures of the Democratic party, and we believe on every question involving principle, he has been invariably true to his vocation. But we took the liberty to express our dissent from his views on the Duelling question, and we now reluctantly feel compelled to notice another vote, which we believe even the Whigs in the district will scarcely venture to approve. It seems that Mr. Stanly, in his profound admiration of the "vast acquirements and boundless information" of Mr. J. Q. Adams, has been so far forgetful of the imminent danger that threatens the "peculiar institutions" of the South, as to countenance him in his fanatical Abolition attempts to overturn those institutions. On this question, happily for the South, Mr. Stanly enjoys the unenviable distinction of separating not only from the Whig members from this State, but from the entire Southern delegation. We copy from the Globe the following statement of this extraordinary procedure, which took place on the 23d ult. omitting the yeas:—

Mr. Adams proceeded in his remarks on the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the annexation of Texas; and was referring to the right of slaves to petition, and the proceedings in the House last Congress upon his tendering a petition of that character, stating that he should have no hesitation in presenting a petition from a slave, if his memorial was properly couched, and on a proper subject, or something to this effect. Mr. A. was proceeding in this line of remark, when the Speaker called him to order, saying that the remarks were irrelevant to the subject under consideration. Mr. Adams said he was putting an extreme case, by way of illustration, which was in order. The Speaker again reminded Mr. A. that he was out of order.

Mr. Legare rose, and said he felt compelled to call the gentleman from Massachusetts to order; and cries of order were heard in various parts of the House. Mr. Adams called upon the Speaker to reduce the disorderly words to writing, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker said the Chair could not be called upon to reduce remarks out of order to writing. It had never been known, either by any rule, or by parliamentary usage; and if such a course could be sustained, it would continually bring the Chair into conflict with members, and would render it impossible for the House to proceed with its business.

Several members referred to the twenty third rule of the House, which requires that disorderly words shall be reduced to writing. The Speaker said he was perfectly aware of that rule, and it applied to cases where one member called another to order for disorderly or personal remarks, and not to the Speaker, when he called a member to order for irrelevant remarks, for the rule says the Speaker shall call members to order, and makes it imperatively his duty.

Mr. Adams called for the reading of the rule by which the Speaker called him to order, and refused to reduce the objectionable remarks to writing. The Speaker read the rule requiring that a member "shall confine himself to the question under debate," and said he had called the gentleman from Massachusetts to order for irrelevancy in debate. As he was about to put the question on the appeal from the decision of the Chair,

Mr. Adams again insisted upon having the words reduced to writing.

Cries of "order!" "order!"

The Speaker directed Mr. Adams to take his seat.

Mr. Adams continued to hold the floor, and persisted in demanding that the words should be reduced to writing, and said he would then appeal, but he would not appeal from the decision in the form in which the Speaker had put it.

The Speaker then put the question upon the appeal; and the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 115, nays 36—as follows:

YAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Borden, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Carter, Corwin, Cranston, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Goode, Grennell, Halsted, Hastings, Henry, Lincoln, Samson Mason, McKennan, Mitchell, Naylor, Ogle, Patterson, Peck, Potts, Reed, Ridgway, Robinson, Slade, STANLY, Tillinghast, and Elisha Whittlesey—36.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House, and Mr. Adams thus declared to be out of order.

Fourth of July.—The occasional roar of cannon was the only circumstance that occurred in this place, to note the arrival and departure of this auspicious day.

Crops.—The farmers in this vicinity are harvesting their wheat, and we regret to say that it generally falls far short of their expectations. The corn and cotton, however, are fast recovering from their unpromising condition.

Biennial Sessions.—Public attention has been directed by several of the newspapers to the biennial sessions of the Legislature of this State, and opinions solicited in regard to a change again to annual sessions. We are of opinion, that biennial sessions are all-sufficient for every beneficial purpose; and so far as we can learn, that is the prevailing opinion in this section. However, this matter can be easily and satisfactorily tested—let the voters at the ensuing election endorse on their tickets "annual," or "biennial," and then the Legislature can act understandingly on the subject. It is a question of some moment, and in the present deranged state of our finances should be maturely considered.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that a Democratic Republican meeting was held at the house of Mr. John McCullers, in Wake county, on the 30th ult. at which the Hon. John Branch was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and a committee appointed to correspond with him, and ask his assent to run at the approaching election.

The Sub-Treasury bill.—We invite attention to the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng on the Independent Treasury bill, which, as stated in our last, was rejected in the House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 111—the delegation from this State voting as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery, and Sawyer; Nays—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, STANLY and Williams. As was the case when the Specie Circular was repealed, the Opposition are still dissatisfied, and doubtless will continue so until another National Bank is established, and the funds and credit of the Government placed at the disposal of the Bank Aristoc-

cracy. That the Federalists should act thus is not matter of surprise; but that so many professed Republicans should be thus beguiled, under the specious name of Whigs, to aid and assist them, is indeed matter of special wonder and deep regret.

State Nominations.—Of the state nominations for the Presidency, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Vermont, with 67 electoral votes, have nominated Gen. Harrison; Massachusetts and Maine, with 24 votes, nominated Webster; and Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Louisiana, with 33 votes, nominated Mr. Clay.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 26th concurred, without a division, in the Resolution of the House, fixing on Monday the 9th of July, for the adjournment of Congress.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, offered a proposition relieving the banks from the disabilities incurred by issuing notes of lower denominations than five dollars, repealing sundry sections of the deposit law of 1836, and placing the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789, and making its connection with the banks depend upon Mr. Webster's resolution of 1816. It passed to a third reading by a majority of five.

In the House, the vote by States on the rejection of the Sub-Treasury bill was as follows:

	Against the Bill.	For the Bill.
Maine	3	4
New Hampshire		5
Massachusetts	11	1
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut		6
Vermont	4	1
New York	14	25
New Jersey	6	
Pennsylvania	11	17
Delaware	1	
Maryland	5	3
Virginia	9	12
North Carolina	7	6
South Carolina	3	6
Georgia	2	6
Kentucky	12	1
Tennessee	10	2
Ohio	12	7
Louisiana	2	0
Indiana	6	1
Mississippi	2	
Illinois	2	1
Alabama	1	3
Missouri	0	2
Arkansas	0	1
Michigan	0	1
	125	111

On the next day, the 26th, Mr. Foster moved the reconsideration of this vote, which was negatived by the decisive vote of—yeas 21, nays 205. Messrs. Hawkins and Montgomery were the only members from this State, that voted for the reconsideration.

Our University.—The Public Anniversary of the University of this State, was held last week. Thursday was Commencement, and the subjoined Scheme will show the order of Exercises on the occasion:

FORENOON.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Green M. Cuthbert, Newbern.
3. Oration on the importance of an exclusive application to the prescribed course of Collegiate Studies, by Joseph W. Evans, Cumberland.
4. Oration on the influence of Steam Navigation on our relations with Europe, by James Summerville, Kershaw District, S. C.
5. Oration on the adaptation of the United States to the advancement of Literature, by William B. Walker, Caswell county.
6. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by Hasell W. Burgwyn, Hillsboro'.
7. Oration on the causes of the present prosperous condition of our Country, by Needham W. Herring, Lenoir county.
8. A Debate on the question, "Should the Oregon Territory be colonized by the United States?" by Colin Shaw, of Fayetteville, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake county.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration on the causes which have retarded American Literature, by Albert G. Hubbard, Leasburg.
2. Oration on the influence of the American Congress on the eloquence of the Country, by Joseph J. Jackson, Chatham county.
3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by Kenelm H. Lewis, Tarboro'.
4. Oration on the propriety of educating Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long, Randolph county.
5. Oration on the mutual relations and interests of Virginia and North Carolina, by Benjamin M. Hobson, Halifax, Va.
6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by Gaston H. Wilder, Wake county.
7. Valedictory Oration, by George R. Davis, Wilmington.
8. Report on the Public Examination.
9. Degrees conferred.
10. Prayer.

We extract the following particulars from an article furnished by a Chapel Hill correspondent of the Raleigh Register:—

The public Exercises which commenced on Monday, were continued on each day, till the evening of Thursday. On Monday evening, the Exercises opened with public declamations by Speakers selected from the Freshman class. On Tuesday evening, there were declamations from the Sophomore Class. On Wednesday, an Address was delivered before the Literary Societies by Hon. William B. Shepard, of Elizabeth City. The subject of the Address was the importance of the Dead Languages as a branch of liberal Education, and it is but just to remark, that the subject was ably discussed. The style of the Address was elegant, the expressions forcible, and it was evident that the writer was familiar with the authors which he recommended, and had drunk abundantly at the fountains of Arethusa. On Wednesday evening, an Address was delivered before the Alumni of the Institution, by Charles Manly, Esq. This Address, beside containing an allusion to historical acts in relation to the Institution and the two Societies, was replete with good sentiments, connected with some of the peculiar prevailing traits of our country, and with excellent advice to the members, and to those who were about to leave the Seminary.

On Wednesday evening, at candle lighting, declamations were heard from the Representatives of the two Literary Societies. In these were evinced talents for speaking and writing, honorable to the Societies and their Representatives. On Thursday, the appropriate Exercises of Commencement Day were attended. At the close of the Speaking, the Report of the Faculty was read, which exhibited an uncommonly prosperous state of the Institution. The following young gentlemen were then admitted to the degree of A. B. viz: Hasell W. Burgwyn, Charles J. F. Cradock, Green M. Cuthbert, George R. Davis, Joseph W. Evans, Needham W. Herring, Benj. M. Hobson, Albert G. Hubbard, Joseph J. Jackson, Kenelm H. Lewis, William J. Long, Charles T. McAuley, John J. Roberts, Colin Shaw, James Somerville, William R. Walker, Wilson W. Whitaker, and Gaston H. Wilder. The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following Alumni of the Institution—Archibald T. Smith, Thomas Ashe, Rev. William Spear, William Owen, and Solomon Lee; and the honorary degree of A. M. on the following, not Alumni of the Institution—Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, of Davidson College, Rev. John A. Gretter, of Caldwell Institute. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. George A. Horoe, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. and on Rev. Robert H. Morrison, President of Davidson College in this State. The Speaking of this day was such as to do honor to the young gentlemen and the Institution. There was a manliness of thought, and a propriety of diction in the composition indicating much strength of mind and high intellectual culture.

The state of the University was perhaps never more prosperous than at the present time. The whole number of Students during the past year has been 160 of whom 18 have now taken their degree; and we understand twenty have already joined the different Classes to fill the vacancy. With an able and devoted Faculty, the University is already in a good condition, but with a little addition to its means, it might become eminently the pride and honor of the State.

Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road is now open to the depot at Mrs. Teachy's, 42 miles north of this, and the cars run regularly hence to that point. Within three weeks ten miles more will be thrown open to travellers, up to the Elizabeth road. The distance remaining to be completed, and now in a rapid state of progress, is 111 1/2 miles. The bridge across Neuse river is ready for laying down the iron, and every hour is diminishing the distance to be travelled over in Stages. The whole road from this to Tar River, (130 miles—and 17 south of Enfield), has been placed under contract; and some time in August passengers will be carried from Enfield to Halifax in Cars. The Company's new boat 'The Governor Dudley,' was launched in New York some time since, and may be expected in our waters by the middle of July. We presume 'The Governor Dudley' will be immediately placed upon the line, to run in conjunction with the 'North Carolina,' and the number of trips, per week, between this port and Charleston, will be thereby increased.

Wilmington Adv.

Removal of the Indians.—We are gratified to state that the Indian difficulties in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, are about to terminate without bloodshed. They have already quietly left Georgia for the far west; and in this State, Alabama, and Tennessee, they took up the line of march on the 12th ultimo, for the same destination; quietly yielding to the troops, and no difficulty whatever is apprehended.—Raleigh Star.

The Bridge across Crabtree Creek, in this County, on the old Hillsboro' Road, fell in with a loaded Wagon last week, its whole length. The Horses escaped, most wonderfully, without injury, but Mr. White, of Orange, the owner of the Wagon, had his leg fractured.—Ral. Reg.

A negro man, the property of Thos.

Alston, Esq. of Wake Forest, was committed to the Jail of this City last week, charged with a deed of violence upon an idiotic female child, aged about 12 years.

Mr. John Davidson, late of Chatham County, was accidentally drowned in Guilford, a few days since, whilst bathing.

Something Requiring Explanation.—The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, have sent their memorial to the Senate, which contains a statement of the total receipt of money collected by that society or its agents for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument, to the memory of Washington—was done to confute the charge made by the Ohio Senators, that there was some reason to apprehend that funds had been committed by the agents of the society, not accounting for the large sums of money which must have been collected throughout the United States, by the agents of that society. What appears strange is, that in the statement no account is given of the subscription of the citizens of North Carolina which must have been large judging from the subscription obtained from the citizens of this town and county alone by the former Sheriff Mr. John McLean, which we believe was very general. North Carolina ought to have justice done her in this matter; there seems to be blame some where. It seems to make true the charge of the Ohio Senators, on that society or its agents, unless the different Sheriffs in this State who made collections have failed to pay over or omitted their duty. One thing is certain, now that inquiry has been awakened, the society, or the different Sheriffs who made the collections in this State must explain.—Fay. Jour.

Washington Monument.—By a statement rendered to the U. S. Senate, by the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, it appears that the collections made by the agents of the Society amount only to the pitiful sum of \$28,576 87 cents; of which amount, Virginia has contributed only \$1,500.

Banks Speculating in Produce.—The late London papers express great astonishment that the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania" should have departed from the legitimate sphere of Banking, and become a speculator in Cotton. It also appears that the Bank of England decidedly censures the transaction to such a degree, indeed, as to decline opening an account with Mr. Biddle's agent in London.

The truth is, all intelligent and considerate men every where, must disapprove of Banks becoming speculators in Produce. If this should once be tolerated, the Farmers and planters of the country will fare badly in the sale of their crops, for nothing is more evident, than that those who increase or diminish the amount of Bank notes in circulation, can also raise or depress prices at their pleasure. When the Banks stop discounting, and call in their debts, money becomes scarce, and prices fall, when they throw out their notes, loaning freely, prices always rise. If the Banks of the country are suffered to deal in produce, they will soon learn how to raise prices, and how to lower them—when to buy, and when to sell. The Banks of North Carolina are expressly prohibited by their charters from dealing in any thing but negotiable notes, mint certificates, stock, gold, and silver—when Banks step out of their proper sphere, and become speculators in produce, the Farmers of the Country will have just cause to take the alarm.—Carolinian, Salisbury.

New Orleans, June 2.—Cotton Bank.—An injunction was laid yesterday in this city, on cotton belonging to the Brandon Bank for \$10,000 of her notes protested for non payment. We noticed some time since that a demand for payment of a large amount of the notes of this Bank had been made at her counter, and the only thing offered was two-thirds in post notes, payable in one and two years in Philadelphia, and one third in a certificate of deposit, payable when the Bank resumed specie payments. This is one of Biddle's cotton shipping Banks, and it seems that some of her creditors are determined to hold on to the cotton bales for the redemption of her notes.

The Mississippi Banks, after having gone headlong into cotton, have turned their attention towards provisions; they have bought up nearly all the pork in this city, and their purchases in Cincinnati and other places have been on a monopolizing or forestalling scale; the article, in consequence, has advanced, \$6 per bbl. These heroes in Rag-power, are determined on going the "whole hog" any how?—Transcript.

Phil, a negro, accused of attempting to get up an insurrection at Charlottesville, Va. has been tried and acquitted.

The Louisville, (Ky.) earthquake, of the 9th instant, of which many of the good citizens of that place were utterly unconscious, was felt so severely at St. Louis, Missouri, that it is compared to the memorable commotions on the Mississippi in 1811.

Petersburg Market, July 3.—Cotton.—A further advance of 1/2 cent has taken place since our last publication. Prime now brings 10 1/2 cents; other grades, 8 1/2 a