In the House of Commons, on the 20th purry, 1837, the Bill to aid the internal im-

Those who voted in the affirmative, were: Messrs. Adams, Averitt, Bedford, Brum-nell, Calloway, Cansler, Clayton, Clement, Cavington, Cox, Crawford, Critz, Davenport, Erwin, Farrow, Gary, Gillespie, Grady, Graham, J. W. Guinn, W. S. Harris, W. Harriss, Harriey, Henry, Hill, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Horton, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, Kenan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudermilk, C. H. Matthews, Maultsby, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAluster, McClennahan, McNeill, McRae, Nye, Patton, J. H.
Perkins, Pinkston, Rayner, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Smith, Thomas, Ward, Watson, Williamson, Campbell—61.

williamson, Campbell—61.

Those who voted in the negative, were:
Messrs. Byrd, Chambers, Coor, Cutten,
Daniel, Eaton, Faison, Gee, George, Guiliams, Guthrie, Hocker, Hoskins, Howeston,
Huchison, Irion, Judkins, L. W. Lane, J. R.
Lee, I. Matthews, Moye, A. Poskins, Policy
ard, Rand, Roebuck, Small Sparse, ard, Rand, Roebuck, Sa Stallings, Stockard, Tomil

Those who voted in the affirmative, were a minute in summarses on with cut daily, and given to them is stalls or yards." The advantagement, Beyan of Carteres and Jones, Burney, practice are the following:

1. The saving of land.

2. The saving of fooding.

3. The connecting of find.

4. The better condition and in the practice.

Those who voted in the negative, were:
Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Bunting, Cower, of Gates and Chowan, Esum, Hould,
e. Moody, Moye, Morchead, Myers, Ruid,
Villiams and Whitaker—13.

Thus it appears, that the beginning of the
fastening" was passed by a vote of nearly
we to one of all the members of the Legislaure; and when the democrats had the pow-

fersonian charges Mr. Barringer with what the leaders of its own party wer cause of having done! "Oh, shame, where is thy blosh?"

We entered fully into this matter pring, and clearly showed that the invents made to favor of Internal lines ments thate the favor of facernal laprover ments, were not put into life by party. We quoted then, and beg leave to repeat some re-marks of one of the most distinguished and alented democrats of the State. He says: "It has been my object to prove that these beasures were not "Wing" nor "Van Boren" say schemes. In doing this, I beg pardou the several gentlemen to whom I allode, a name, for that purpose. Mr. Graham, the bearman of the Canneitten of 26 doing dy knows,) is and was no Van Buren man, his report was introduced by Mr. Edwards, the Senate,) and zentrusty advanced by in there, yet it is well known that Mr. Edwards is and was a conspicuous and distinguished advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election. The plans adopted to the House of Commons (in the loce of a different result in the Senate) were proposed and sustained by Mr. Haywood and Mr. Hake, who it is just as certain were supporters of Mr. Van Boren. I might multiply proof, but this with what has already been exhibited, appears conclusive Make whatever we may of these acts, they were not party measures They were State measures, North Carolina laws, acted on from neasures, North Carolia, in About them poli-principles of State policy. About them poli-ticians honestly differed, notwithstanding their

tith the acts of hading demo-truits of which their own lan-

regained from the General Guv-1837. Will it be believed, can

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Roll Road; the Fayetteville and Western Road, and the Wilmington and Raleigh

Road.

Whatever of "awallowing up" there has been of the State were prospering—and among concrete and any the public lives of Messra.

Louis D. Henry, and other distinguish.

Democrats, was the action which "set ball in motion."

The State was paid with it, which was one good thing at least. And what some may think another good thing is, that several good democrate of the State, by which two fifths. provement of the State, by which two fifths crats have a part of this money on loan, unof the Wilmington at d Ruleigh Ruit Road was taken by the State, passed the following vote: "Oh, shame! where is thy blush!"

Gratitude of the Administration.—The Louisville Journal says: The Boston Post, like many other L colice organs, unable longer to repress it indignation, is beginning to speak openly and strongly in condemnation of the conduct of the powers at Washington Cay. From a late number of the Post we take the following:—"Those who have not had much contemporary and into a with the had much experience in politics, or with the political press, have lived to little purpose,

should know, too, the ted and descried by

the convention that assembled in Raleigh, a December, 1838, among other matters, than forty pastured; and the manure saved is sufficient to pay the interest of a large

for many years. The Hon, Louish Quicey says: "At the end of the soiling season—from June to November—I had \$200 worth

the winter better than clover—is ready for cutting in the spring earlier than any other gress, and gives excellent milk. It has been cultivated in New York for some years, though its introduction is as yet rather limited. In support of this, and in regard to its other properties, so valuable to our farmers, I refer to Buel's farmer's Companion, p. 211; Cultivator, January, 1844; Mass. Agricul. Society's Journal, vol. 9, pp. 24,35; Memories of the Board of Agriculture of the Status of New York, vol. 1,254; New England Farmer, August, 1844.

Hints to Ladies —Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part were they first wear out, in order to lessen the triction of the carpets against the braces. The strips should be witten an inching two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches to breadth, so as to its a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would without the strips of paper. Hints to Ladies -Stair carpets should a

comstance, but not very fight twenty times when successfully once. The the look-out for "squa tricks," not unfrequently in the most ludicrous man

In the month of May

ht as might be consistent with their plan of ng ready for action, by keeping held of the ggers. The British officer was astonished. He

clumsy aspect of Captain Brown's garments betolered something not exactly right. He thought that Brown was a regular officer of the American army, and that his regimentals were masked, for some stratagem, by clumsy and bastily made overclothes. Impressed with this idea, the Briton suddenly grasped Brown's partalogues by the knee, exclaiming half pocosely, while he handled the cloth most firmly. "What a pity such excellent cloth should be spoiled by a bungling tailor."

Brown smelt the object of the officer's movement, and quick-witted, he carelessly replied—

"On! I was this morning prevented from ressing fashionably by my haste to meet and abute distinguished visitors."

The officer then made a proposition that if opposition that if the might be in livered up, Sir

investigations, it appears very clear that when a man is laboring under the hot bilious fever, a most destructive warfare is going on in every drop of blood that cans in his voins. In each drop megatheriums, mammoths with awaits and upright officer; that he discharges the ardous duties of his trust without impeachment or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government of exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or exception; and that there is not a more efficient Executive agent under the Government or this input of labority possibly be considered somewhat digressive.

Well, then, I repeat, what are the reasons for his removal! Why, without adverting to invignificant triffes and circumstances of a personal character, and of no weight, he, is, it is said, not sufficiently popular in New JOHN P. VAN

blanket, and divers trucks. They left in an or per two horse waggin with an old box bed, and day an by a small bay mare and a bay to the per the mare has a suckling colt with liter.

Texas Mail—An order has been issued from the Post Office Department, under the Act of Congress, authorising the catablishment of mails in the Gulf of Mexico, directing the Postmaster at New Orleans to contract for the conveyance of a weekly, or, if practicable, a semi-weekly mail between N. Orleans and Galveston. The rates of postage sill be ten cents for every letter not exceeding a half-cance in weight, and five cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance in weight, and five cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance in weight, and five cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance in weight, and five cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance, but not an ounce; and three cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance, but not an ounce; and three cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance, in the third of an ounce of the different of an ounce; and three cents for every letter acceeding a half-cance in weight, and five cents for each additional half cance or fraction of an ounce; and three cents for each addition of the foregoing cates. Fostage on letters, &c., from Texas it to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other prepaid; and all postage on letters, &c., from Texas it to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other prepaid; and all postage on letters, &c., from Texas it to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other prepaid; and all postage on letters, &c., from Texas it to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other prepaid; and other postage on the place in the displanation and an analysis extended to the deplace of demandation in the United States.

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