CAROLINIAN. NORTH

Oh Dont!

Madison Johnston was executed at Wilmington, in-

stead of Raleigh ; and the Raleigh Register has

killed the Wilmington Chronicle instead of the Ad-

vertiser. Such mistakes are of every day occur-

rence, and the Observer knew that it was a mistake,

but he could not restrain his viper tongue where

even the smallest chance occurred for a strike at the

tian-like would it have been, to correct the mistake,

rather than launch out into such slang as was used

On Dit.

ington, that it is probable Mr Webster will not re-

main in the Cabinet long. It is further whispered,

that Mr Badger is thought of for Secretary of State.

It is said he is quite popular there. The cause is

rasily divined. The man who is a devil at home, is

almost certain to be a saint abroad. That is the

way with Mr B., he is most popular where he is

We are informed in a private letter from Wash-

on this trifling occasion !

least known.

nedv.

The Courier and Enquirer says "it is due to candor to say, that this document has given far more satisfaction to the opponents than to the friends of the administration in this per, is evidently copied from some other, in which it That "the reference made to the relo is stated that the Branch Bank at this place was robbed, and certain books stolen by persons who power, if a charter should be granted, conwere interested. Every body knows that mistakes flicting with the Executive's 'views' of the of the press are fiequent-very; for instance : a constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the powparagraph is going the rounds of the papers, that ers of the country, was not only uncalled for. but leaves in doubt the whole question of the racticability of chartering any institution," S.c. That "the recommendation in favor of a division of the proceeds of the public lands, (with the accompanying 'condition,') amounts to not hing practicable." The C. & E. says "it repudiates the idea of an increase of the tariff, says nothing in regard to loans, and it is perfectly silent on the subject of a Bank-Globe. How much more gentlemanly and chrisrupt Law." And it adds-" the full force of these objections must be obvious to every reader, and the simple fact that neither the chartering of a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Domain, nor the passage of a Bankrupt Law, are presented as measures of the Whig Party, or its representatives in the administration, has profuced a feeling of disappointment among our friends-a fearful apprehension that the feelnes and wishes of those who have so lately achieved a reform in the government, are not fairly represented by the successor of Gen. Harrison." Still, the C. & E. thinks that he means right, and that, if there was any thing wrong, Mr Webster and the other gentlemen would not and dare not remain in the Cabinet.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN WM. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, June 19, 1841. Gross Inconsistency. 1st. To denounce the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren for experimenting and tinkering

Treasury Bank, with the States, and British stock jobhers and fund mongers as partners, through a national debt. I's location, the District of Columbis, subject to the direct influence of a corrupt ad-

chanan animadverted upon the doctrines of the cor-The Observer copies a small paragraph from the respondence between Messrs Webster and Fox, and Globe, which although not credited to any other pa-

was replied to by Mr Rives. FRIDAY, June 11, 1841.

Considerable debate has occurred in the Senate on a resolution calling on the President for his reasons for removing General Arbuckle from Fort Gibson to Baton Rouge, but the whigs at last voted it on the table, there to stay. Of the merits of the question we know nothing, not being acquainted with the facts.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1841. Mr Clay offered a resolution, the effect of which would be to cut off all the morning business of the Senate. Mr Benton opposed it ; he said it seemed to be an attempt to cut off the only source of obtaining a right understanding of what was going on in the government. This resolution was debated till 5 o'clock ; Mr Clay admitting that it would have the effect attributed to it by Mr Benton, but said that that was not his object. The resolution was modified so as to allow one hour, and passed.

Mr Ewing's plan of a fiscal agent was then laid before the Senate, and is as follows : PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chair then submitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United SIR : In obedience to the directions of the

Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a

Bank and Fiscal Agent. In the General plan and frame of said in stitution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institulions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the Nation, a Bank objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposeed to incorporate a Bank in the United States ; to a committee of either mence reading, you can scarcely put down the book | er to establish branches or offices of discount er they think fit.

consequent speculations therein, and to se- in the views of Mr King. cure the bill holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed-

To limit the dividends to six per cent., per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good-and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

exceed the amount of its capital and seventythree times the amount of specie in its

That it shall not deal in any thing except

and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to

That no debt shall be renewed.

ted States more than 3,000,000 dollars, nor any State more than 100,000 dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than 10 dollars. That the officers of the institution shall not

be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever ; a note or bill of which such officer, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution ; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do no exist, it is proposed that the books of the inand Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional stitution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of

purpose of transmission and exchange.

corporate name for two years longer in set-

gress during the existence of the charter.

That no other bank be established by Con-

And providing that it shall not be deemed

an infringement of the privileges granted by

the charter, if Congress shall order the said

corporation to place offices of discount and

deposite wherever the same may be necessary

for the collection, safe-kceping, and disburse-

Nothing of import was Lansacted in the Senate

le-day. Some speaking on the McLeod case was

done by several Schaters. Mr Buchanan asked the

Senate to adjourn ; that as his remarks on the di-

plomatic correspondence had been noticed, he should

be glad of an hour to-morrow, to reply. The Sen-

Mr Dixon asked that the resolution sub-

mitted by him, some days since, in relation

to the election of a Printer, should be taken

up; which was agreed to; and the resolution

Resolved, That the Senate will on Thursday

substituting " now " for " on Thursday

Mr Clay of Alabama remarked that, when

the resolution for the election of a Printer to

the Senate was first offered, he had intended

T. EWING,

Secretary of the Treasury.

MONDAY, June 14, 1841.

TUESDAY, June 15, 1841.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ment of the public reveaue.

the District of Columbia by the name of the House of Congress ; to each of the directors Shoe," are thrilling with interest, and indeed we may Fiscal Bank of the United States, having of the Bank, and to a committee of the stocksay of every article in the work, that if once you com- a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with pow- holders, with power to make public whatsoervote on the rejection of the 21st rule. It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and

tling up its affairs.

te adjourned.

read

was read as follows .

The Senate then proceeded to the third ballot, and the following was declared to be the

result: Whole number

Thomas Allen Mr Allen

So Thomas Allen having a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared to be duly elected.

27

25

CASE OF McLEOD.

the motion to refer so much of the President's States. Mr W. asked the Chairman [Mr message as relates to foreign affairs to the Cushing] whether he would recognize the Committee on foreign Affairs.

Mr Buchannan who was entitled to the floor, replied to the remarks of Messrs. Rives. Huntington, Choate, and Preston.

He was followed by Mr Clay of Kentucky silent-silence gives consent. and Mr Allen, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the question taken on Mr Rives's notion of reference, which was carried.

And then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1841.

The House elected viva voce, Joseph Follansber Door-Keeper, Mr J. W. Hunter, assistant Docr-Keeper, and Mr W. J. McCormack, Postmaster The election of Chaplain then took place. The fol lowing were the candidates :

Rev. J. W. French, Episcopalian. Rev. Wm. T. Page, Episcopalian, Rev. J. W. Bristol, Methodist. Rev. Mr Braxton, Baptist. Rev. R. W. Bailey, Presbyterian. Rev. A. Welton, Presbyterian. Rev. Levi R. Reese, Methodist. Rev. J. W. French, was elected by a large majority.

Mr Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and poke at some length on his vote for the rejection o the 21st or abolition rule. He said the rule present ed three elementary, constitutional and all import ant questions, which he was obliged to support. He said the signs of the times behooved Southern mer to be more on the alert than they had ever been yet in guarding their rights ; he said they had never ye taken ground as high as they ought to take. He adverted to the outrages committed on our mer chant ships cruising on the coast of Africa, and intimated that the Florida war had been protracted by runaway negroes from the Bahamas. Mr Adams replied. The reconsideration of the vote was lost.

THURSDAY, June, 10, 1841.

It appears that nothing of moment was done to-

to the Committee on the same, upon which Mr Bu- | issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and | brief remarks, stated their entire concurrence | low. It was the first time Mr W. had ever seen an Abolitionist non-committal. There was the Post Office Committee, too, six out of the nine from non-slaveholding States, at

the head of which was the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr Briggs] who thinks that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Committee on the Judiciary was.composed of a majority from non-slaveholding States -- five out of the nine. There was a more important Commit-

tee still-that on Foreign Relations-seven, The Senate resumed the consideration of out of the nine, from the non-slaveholding independence of Hayti. He did not know the sentiments of his friend, but presumed he would go with Mr Adams to recognize our

black sister Republic. The gentleman was

Mr Cushing arose. His friend from Virginia compelled him to say that-

The Speaker here interposed, and said that if every man's individual opinion was to be asked there would be no end to the debate.

Mr Wise did not intend to do mischief by asking the question. If the independence of Hayti was to be recognised, he would have no objection to the gentleman from Mussachusetts being sent as Minister to that country, but he would not like to see Quashi Pompey sent here. However, it was a matter of taste.

Mr W. read from history, to show how the inhabitants of the Eastern States, in former days, treated the negroes. They even enslaved the aborigines of the soil, and sold them into the West Indies. It was now meet for Massachusetts and Rhode Island to perform some act of penance before God for wrongs done to Guinca and the Indians.

TUESDAY, June 15, 1841.

Mr Wise spoke for six hours, dealing out grape shot, bombs, rockets and other deadly missiles at the Abolitionists. But he might just as well have said nothing, for the abolitionists live by such speeches. If people would keep their mouths shut, the agitators would at once go down in the mud, with as much facility as the man slid down the pole with a pair of glass gloves on.

Well, after Mr Wise had exhausted his ammunition wagon, he sat down, intending to give the floor to Mr Raynor, of N. C. who had been sitting by him all day for that purpose. It is said that Mr Wise trod on his toe to let him know when he was concluding .--However, Mr Raynor fuiled to catch the Speaker's eye, for Mr Botts had already done so; and so Mr Botts had the floor, and movday, save an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the ed the previous question, on the motion pending, which was to re-consider the vote by which the select committee on the Rules had been appointed, and by which the rules of the last House, except the 21st, had been temporarity adopted. After a dreadful storm of words and the most vociferous shouting, the previous question was seconded, and the question on the re-consideration being put, was carried-yeas 106, nays 104. Now here was a dilemma. The House had elected officers, appointed standing committees, etc., under the Rules temporarily adopted, and here the vote by which those Rules had been adopted, was re-considered, thus undoing all that had been done.

This southern gem appears to increase in rich ness and excellence, with every succeeding number. We hope it is well supported, for if there is a work published South of the Potomac that is deserving of patronage, it is this. Its typographical execution will vie with any northern print of the kind, thus proving that the South possesses the genius, and only wants a spirit of enterprise, and that enter with the currency, and as soon as the federalists get prise to be backed by the support of her own chilinto power, they propose the new experiment of a dren, to enable her to compete with the sons of the

> Parts of "The Knights of the Golden Horse until you have finished it. We know of no better and deposite in the several States, with the sign of the superiority of a work than this. The editor complains that he has to pay the postage on all newspapers as well as magazines, with on the supposition that it is the purpose of which he exchanges. This is a sore grievance, and should be remedied. We hope the whig editors will invoke the powers that be, to alter this law .-As far as we are concerned, we will willingly pay the postage on our paper, and think we are getting the work cheap at that.

ICPA sketch of the proceedings of the Maryland Colonization Society on our first page, will interest States. the Southern reader. It will be seen that Maryland is taking steps which should be followed in by every slaveholding State in the Union. It is the only re-

We understand that Mess:s J. N. Evans and D. K. McRae, of this place have been examined by the Supreme Court, for County Court Licence, and approved.

The Magnolia for June.

North in any and every thing.

That the amount of debts which it may at ny time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not

five per cent., thereon ; and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed vaults, no new loan shall be made.

coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. on loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note,

run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That it shall not at any time loan the Uni-

ministration. Its sustaining principle, consolida tion, associated wealth, British influence, and the corruption of the States. A worse bawdy house, than Nic Biddle's in Philadelphia, if there can be worse one.

2nd. To denounce the same administrations, for extravagance and then to propose at the very first Congress under this new federal administration. new and larger appropriations ; after promising the people reform and retrenchment.

3. To denounce the same administrations, for an pointing partizans to office, and then to place most corrupt and base party tools in office, and turning out, to make room for them, men exemplary for their services to their country during the last war, for their integrity and private virtue. With the vilest hypocrisy, to promise to guard the elections, from the interference of federal officers, and the next moment to place in office, a host of such men as Bela Badger, Matthew, and Davis, and Baer the blacksmith; men, whose names are synonimous with fraud, villainy and the most licentious depra-

4th. To tell the people that those administrations had incurred a debt of 30,000,000, without stating the whole truth, by showing the other side of the account. By the Books of the Treasury Department during the same period of time, it will appear that there is credited to the Government or charged to the States \$28,000,000, deposited or merely loaned to the States, under the act of 1836.

5th. To denounce the democratic party as aboli tionists, and as soon as these federalists get into power, and have a majority in Congress, to reject the 21st rule of order, which excluded abolition petitions.

6th. To denounce the democratic administrations as the most corrupt in the world, charging every department of the Government as rotten. And yet these federalists with their six investigating committees during the 26th Congress, and now that they have got possession of the Government and all its departments, have not been able to establish a single fraud. Whilst the recent explosion of the United States Bank, the great instrument of corruption of the federal party, shows, that all their most distinguished leaders, in and out of Congress. and presses, and elections have been carried by force of the bribery and corruption of that bank. Th very crack whigs of the federal party, were the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of that abom inable institution-a democrat was not allowed to approach it with his vulgar paws. It now appears from these recent developements of the affairs of that whig bank, that 29 millions of its capital has been employed in the work of the most high handed daring, broad-cast political corruptions, in which Mr Webster has received \$100,000 and more ; Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury, \$200,000 and more, the editors of the Intelligencer, \$400,000 and more; Mr Clay, large sums in fecs ; from fifty to one hundred members of Congress, variouse large sums ; editors and publishers of newspap rs in every part of the United States, various large sums, and so on through every rank and department of society. Ages will not wipe out the disgrace inflicted upon our character as a nation, nor eradicate the pernicious effects upon the morals and politics of the country, of the monstrous frauds and corruptions, by which the federal party have got into power, and are now seeking to perpetuate it.

More Proscription.

We have just received a letter informing us that Mr 8. N. Galloway, Post Master at Smithville, Brunswick county, in this State, has been removed His only sin, we believe, was the fact that he was a democrat. Never mind, the tables may turn in '44.

No Reduction of Wages, hey 1.

We learn by a private letter from Washington that the wages of the mechanics employed at the arsenal at that place have been reduced, and not only that, another hour's work has been exacted. Oh, whiggery, oh !

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held on Saturday the 12th instant,

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1841.

After the usual morning business, the bill to re peal the Independent Treasury was taken up and debated at considerable length by Messrs Woodbury, Calhoun, Benton, Bayard, King, Tallmadge,

Mr Woodbury who was one of the Committee who reported the bill, said he had heard nothing to weaken his objections to the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, but much to strengthen them. fie could not understand why gentlemen wished to tear down one

house before they built another. They could shew no precedent for abolishing this system of managing the finances, without providing a substitute. Why was not the bane and the antidote presented together ? Why leave the public funds to the whole will and caprice of the Executive, until a substitute was obtained ? He knew that it was a point well setled in Blackstone, Bacon and Coke, that the shares thus held by the States respectively, to repealing of a repealing statute was in fact be applied, in the first place, to the payment of to revive the act in force before the first repeal, but the interest on their stocks ; with a further how could they justify such a course ? The Senator from Kentucky said they come here for judgment, the proceeds of the public lands should be asto execute the verdict of the American people, but, signed to the States, those proceeds should be said he, if the result of the Presidential election was applied to the reimbursement of the principal to be held as a discussion of all the questions then discussed before the people, how came they to be sitting there in that costly Hall ? Did the people not also decide that there should be no extravagance; that the President should live in a log cabin ; drink hard cider instead of champagne ; ride on a pony instead of in a coach ? Did not the verdict of the people cover all that? It was easy to talk about issues decided by elections, but what was the issue in 1828, and what was the verdict given then ?-Whatever Mr Ewing had said in regard to losses, he takes core to go back twelve years, instead of the one year since this system begun. He speaks of millions lost by the United States Bank, but does not specify one dollar lost by the Sub-Treasury, and had there been any, he would cagerly have seized the opportunity to publish it.

After several ineffectual attempts to adjourn, it being 7 o'clock in the evening, the question on the final passage of the bill was taken, and carried, as follows :

YEAS-Messrs Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge-23. NAYS-Messrs Allen, Benton, Calhoun,

assent of the States ; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23d, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of

the States respectively ; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent., per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the provision, if thought necessary, that, in case of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desi- resolution of 1819, deducting twenty per cent. rable that the States should not be permitted to therefrom. take an interest in one of the forgoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution ; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then next." it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and

than seven, nor less than five directors, two March last. The faint hope of success which of them to be appointed by the States in which he then indulged, Mr C. said, had since been the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public but disappointment and defeat in such an enmoneys be deposited in it; and when there, terprise. If the wrongs of Messrs. Blair and that they be deemed and taken to be in the Rives were to be remedied, it must, (and, Mr Treasury of the United States, and that the C. doubted not, would) be at some future and

Mr Wiso to-day made a tremendous effort on abo'itionism. The following are a few of his remarks:

I would say to my whig brethren of the North, introduce not your petitions-ask not for dangerous and deadly mischief-attack not our institutions, and do not compel us to defend them.

You tell us that the North is prejudiced as to the right of petition. Now, let me say that the Southern people have their prejudices on this subject; on the right of property-rights secured by the Constitution ; they have their prejudices, and fears for their lives, their wives, and their children, insurrection, and all the horrors of a servile war. Let me tell you, this * * business now before the House, is the most important the South can take up. We will yield on the Bank, the tariff, the public lands -any thing and every thing, sooner than we will suffer this subject to pass by lightly. I is vital to the South. If you insist on having the doors open, you cannot get at the business of the country, nor do any thing but agitate the question of Abolition. Take your election ; go on, and do the business which the late President called you to do.

The House has been in session ten days, and is not yet organizedthe Printer not yet elected-the House is not yet organized-and yet you are following the Abolitionist leader of Massachusetts, on this hell-hound scent of Abolition !

Mr Wise suddenly took his scat, remarking that he was very sick. He was removed from the Hall The subject of the election of Printer for the 27th Congress was then taken up. Mr Watterston was desirous that the whig party should act up to their professions. They, last Congress wanted the print- keep it until he should be exhausted. On next proceed to the election of a printer, the ing to be put out to the lowest bidder, and separated price to be paid to be the same as under the fiom the public press, and he now proposed to raise a committee to arrange it in that way. Mr Web ster told the people at Richmond that this was on Mr Dixon then modified his resolution by great reform which the whigs were going to bring about, and this was the same proposition brought forward by the whigs last Congress. He wanted The resolution was modified having been to see if they were of the same mind now.

Messrs Blair & Rives, and Gales and Seaton were put in nomination, and the latter were elected by a majority of 60.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1841.

to submit a proposition, by way of substitute Mr Graham of North Carolina, probably knowor amendment. He then intenned to have ing no other way in which to make himself conspimade an effort to restore the supremacy of the five to be elected by the stockholders, at their law, and to restore Messrs. Blair and Rives his bill, to repeal the Sub-Treasury. To-day he annual meeting. A president to be chosen to their rights; both of which had, as he con- was asked why he was so anxious about his bill fidently believed, been violated by the action when there was one from the Senate on the Speak-That the branches be managed by not more of the Senate, in its executive session of ei's table, as though the House must pass his bill and send it to the Senate, instead of considering the Senate's bill. This shows that he is out of his laentirely destroyed. The indications he had titude, and is beginning to expose himself. He witnessed from the now dominant party, since knows not how in the world to attract notice. he took his seat at the present session, had left not the slightest ground to anticipate any thing

Mr Botts moved that a committee (one from each non-slaveholding State) be appointed, to consider all the petitions on the subject of slavery, and report at the next session of Congress.

MONDAY, June 14, 1841. deposites be not removed except by law, and more auspicious period. the following gentlemen were appointed a Commit-Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, McRoberts, And when I again come back to my home that the notes of the said Bank be receivable MIT Wise still battles with the abolitionists. The tee to make arrangements for the celebration of the The Senate then proceeded to ballot, and Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connec-And visit the scenes where together we've strayed, following are a few of his remarks : approaching anniversary of American Indepenin the payment of public dues, and that paythe votes having been counted, the result was Without thy glad presence I through them must ticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, denco viz: ments made by the Treasurer of the United declared to be as follows : Mr Wise examined the composition of sevroan DR. THOMAS N. CAMERON, JAMES KYLE, Esq. Woodbury, Wright and Young .- 18. eral of the most important standing commit-Then thou wilt repose 'neath the cypress-tree's States may be by checks on said Bank. Thomas Allen tees of the House, in connection with the shade EDW. J. HALE, Esq. MAJ. H. McLEAN, CAPT. W. G. BROADFOOT, ISHAM BLAKE, COL. JOHN MCRAE, That the said Bank receive the funds of the 26 THURSDAY, June 10, 1841. Mr Clay of Alabama said, though it was of subject of Abolition. The Committee of Mr Clay introduced a bill appropriating for a United States ; that it transmit them from one little consequence as to the result, there was Claims of a majority of members from the Then, farewell, my dear sister, the kiss that I take, part of the Union to another, and distribute limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public no quorum voting, and consequently no elec- non-slave-holding States, of which Mr Gid-Is the last thy affection on me can bestow, lands, which was ordered to be printed. them for the payment of public creditors, and But ne'er shall its memory thy brother forsake, tion. dings of Ohio was the Chairman. Mr Wise J. C. DOBBIN, Esq. COL. J. M. ROSE. A. A. T. SMITH, Esq. WM. H. BAYNE, Esq. perform the duty of pension agent free of Mr Henderson introduced a bill to establish a And deep is his sorrow that now he must go. Mr Clay of Kentucky contended there was asked him if the Committe would allow a uniform system of bankruptcy, similar in its provicharge. an-election .. There were but fifty-one Senaclaim for a slave killed in the Florida But he'll visit thy grave where calmly thou'lt sleep, sions to the one of last session, which was read The ordinary powers and privileges of tors elected to that body, and twenty-six was war? And garlands of roses he'll o'er it twine ; banking institutions being conferred upon it, a majority of that number, and a quorum to EDM. J. LILLY, DR. B. W. ROBINSON, CAPT. J. H. COOK, twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. n anguish he'll sadly and bitterly weep, Mr Giddings said that they would exactly and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed do business. And cherish thy mem'ry in Loves purest shrine. Mr Rives moved to refer that part of the Presifollow the precedent in such cases. CLUTHA. dent's Message which refers to our foreign relations in order to prevent over banking, excessive Mr Archer and Mr Henderson in some - Mr Wise. The precedent is, never to al-MAJ. C. LUTTERLOH, Fayetteville, June 15, 1841.

Amidst a scene of great uproar the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1841. In the House this morning, the Speaker stated that the resolution relating to the 6th rule, having been re-considered, they were exactly where they stood prior to the adoption of that resolution with the amendment of Mr Adams, striking out the 21st rule.

A long and noisy debate here arose on a point of order, which called forth much noise, and gave many members an opportunity of discharging their cargoes.

Wr Wise wished to make a remark.

Mr Botts-I call the gentlemen to order. Mr Profit-Yes, and I call order. The gentleman is there standing on his feet.

A whole volley of calls of order was here poured in, and much confusion prevailed. In order to judge of the height of the disorder, I merely mention that a member who generally sneezes like thunder, did so several times and could not be heard.

Mr Rayner, of North Carolina, then took the floor, and very politely intimated that, as he had at length obtained it, he intended to this announcement, many members got up and left the hall, probably to fetch their night caps. Mr R. then launched forty into a fierce strain of invective against the course of the abolitionists and the evil of permitting such petitions to be received under any circumstances.

> FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Farewell to a Drooping Sister.

go, my dear sister, but ere I can leave The home of my childhood, the home of my love, Let me turn to thee, d arest, - together we'll grieve O'er the visions of hope, we once gayly wove.

That cheek, on which health shone so bright and so

gay, When together we wandered, and cull'd the sweet flowers,

Ias lost its bright hues, - they have faded away, With the sweet soothing dreams that illumined those hours.

Thy step, which was once so elastic and light, Hath its buoyancy lost, and is faltering and slow , Those smiles that used ever to glad my fond sight Bloom no more, as forever from thee I now go.

Alas! my dear sister, the adieu that I sigh Is the last that to thee I ever shall breathe : Thou, soon 'reath the sod of the valley shall lie, And o'er thy grave hang the virgin's pure wreath.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1841. intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount that fifty dollars, for the

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment-that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years-but that it be allowed to use its