

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 city."

The Observer copies a small paragraph from the Globe, which although not credited to any other paper, is evidently copied from some other, in which it is stated that the Branch Bank at this place was robbed, and certain books stolen by persons who were interested.

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 with the currency, and as soon as the federalists get into power, they propose the new experiment of a Treasury Bank, with the States, and British stock jobbers and fund mongers as partners, through a national debt.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1841.

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

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.

6th. To denounce the democratic administrations as the most corrupt in the world, charging every department of the Government as rotten.

More Proscription. We have just received a letter informing us that Mr E. N. Galloway, Post Master at Smithville, Brunswick county, in this State, has been removed.

No Reduction of Wages, hey I. 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.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held on Saturday the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence viz:

- DR. THOMAS N. CAMERON, JAMES KYLE, Esq., EDW. J. HALE, Esq., MAJ. H. McLEAN, CAPT. W. G. BROADFOOT, ISHAM BLAKE, COL. JOHN McRAE, J. C. DOBBIN, Esq., COL. J. M. ROSE, A. A. T. SMITH, Esq., WM. H. BAYNE, Esq., EDM. B. LILLY, DR. B. W. ROBINSON, CAPT. J. H. COOK, MAJ. C. LUTTERLOH,

The Magnolia for June.

This southern gem appears to increase in richness 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.

The editor complains that he has to pay the postage on all newspapers as well as magazines, with which he exchanges. This is a sore grievance, and should be remedied.

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to the Committee on the same, upon which Mr Buchanan animadverted upon the doctrines of the correspondence between Messrs Webster and Fox, and 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 Arzule from Fort Gibson to Baton Rouge, but the whigs at last voted it on the table, there to stay.

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.

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 States.

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 institution, 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 institutions are liable.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit 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 deposit 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 shares thus held by the States respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should not be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then 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 five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

The branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which 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 moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposits be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent over banking, excessive

issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure 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.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent., thereon; and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except 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, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United 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.

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 not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

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 corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

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 deposit wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.

MONDAY, June 14, 1841.

Nothing of import was transacted in the Senate to-day. Some speaking on the McLeod case was done by several Senators. Mr Buchanan asked the Senate to adjourn; that as his remarks on the diplomatic correspondence had been noticed, he should be glad of an hour to-morrow, to reply. The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 15, 1841.

Mr Dixon asked that the resolution submitted by him, some days since, in relation to the election of a Printer, should be taken up; which was agreed to; and the resolution was read as follows.

Resolved, That the Senate will on Thursday next proceed to the election of a printer, the price to be paid to be the same as under the resolution of 1819, deducting twenty per cent. therefrom.

Mr Dixon then modified his resolution by substituting "now" for "on Thursday next."

The resolution was modified having been read.

Mr Clay of Alabama remarked that, when the resolution for the election of a Printer to the Senate was first offered, he had intended to submit a proposition, by way of substitute or amendment. He then intended to have made an effort to restore the supremacy of the law, and to restore Messrs. Blair and Rives to their rights; both of which had, as he confidently believed, been violated by the action of the Senate, in its executive session of March last. The faint hope of success which he then indulged, Mr C. said, had since been entirely destroyed. The indications he had witnessed from the now dominant party, since he took his seat at the present session, had left not the slightest ground to anticipate any thing but disappointment and defeat in such an enterprise. If the wrongs of Messrs. Blair and Rives were to be remedied, it must, (and Mr C. doubted not,) be at some future and more auspicious period.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot, and the votes having been counted, the result was declared to be as follows: Thomas Allen 26 Mr Clay of Alabama said, though it was of little consequence as to the result, there was no quorum voting, and consequently no election.

brief remarks, stated their entire concurrence in the views of Mr King.

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

Whole number 27

Thomas Allen 25

Mr Allen 2

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

CASE OF McLEOD.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on foreign Affairs.

Mr Buchanan 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 and Mr Allen, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the question taken on Mr Rives's motion of reference, which was carried.

And then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1841.

The House elected vice roe, Joseph Follansbee, Door-keeper, Mr J. W. Hunter, assistant Door-keeper, and Mr W. J. McCormack, Postmaster. The election of Chaplain then took place. The following 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 spoke at some length on his vote for the rejection of the 21st or abolition rule. He said the rule presented three elementary, constitutional and all important questions, which he was obliged to support. He said the signs of the times behooved Southern men to be more on the alert than they had ever been yet in guarding their rights; he said they had never yet taken ground as high as they ought to take. He adverted to the outrages committed on our merchant 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-day, save an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the vote on the rejection of the 21st rule.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1841.

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

I would say to your 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. It 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 organized—the Printer not yet elected—the House is not yet organized—and yet you are following the Abolitionist leader of Massachusetts, on this hell-bound scent of Abolition!

Mr Wiso suddenly took his seat, 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 Waterston was desirous that the whig party should act up to their professions. They, last Congress wanted the printing to be put out to the lowest bidder, and separated from the public press, and he now proposed to raise a committee to arrange it in that way. Mr Webster told the people at Richmond that this was one 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 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 69.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1841.

Mr Graham of North Carolina, probably knowing no other way in which to make himself conspicuous, has been at the House every day to take up his bill, to repeal the Sub-Treasury. To-day he was asked why he was so anxious about his bill, when there was one from the Senate on the Speaker'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 latitude, and is beginning to expose himself. He knows not how in the world to attract notice.

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.

Mr Wiso still battles with the abolitionists. The following are a few of his remarks: Mr Wiso examined the composition of several of the most important standing committees of the House, in connection with the subject of Abolition. The Committee of Claims of a majority of members from non-slaveholding States, of which Mr Giddings of Ohio was the Chairman. Mr Wiso asked him if the Committee would allow a claim for a slave killed in the Florida war?

Mr Giddings said that they would exactly follow the precedent in such cases.

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 Committee still—that on Foreign Relations—seven, out of the nine, from the non-slaveholding States. Mr W. asked the Chairman [Mr Cushing] whether he would recognize the independence of Hayti. He did not know the sentiments of his friends, but presumed he would go with Mr Adams to recognize our black sister Republic. The gentleman was silent—silence gives consent.

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 recognized, he would have no objection to the gentleman from Massachusetts 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 Guinea 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 said 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 Wiso trod on his toe to let him know when he was concluding. However, Mr Raynor failed to catch the Speaker's eye, for Mr Botts had already done so; and so Mr Botts had the floor, and moved the previous question, on the motion pending, which was to reconsider 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 temporarily adopted.

After a dreadful storm of words and the most vociferous shouting, the previous question was seconded, and the question on the reconsideration 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 reconsidered, thus undoing all that had been done.

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 reconsidered, 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.

Mr Wiso 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 Raynor, of North Carolina, then took the floor, and very politely intimated that, as he had at length obtained it, he intended to keep it until he should be exhausted. On this announcement, many members got up and left the hall, probably to fetch their night caps. Mr R. then launched forth 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. I see, my dear sister, but ere I can leave The home of my childhood, the home of my love, Let me turn to thee, I arrest—tegether I will grieve O'er the visions of hope, we once gayly wore.

That cheek, on which health shone so bright and so gay, When together we wandered, and cul'd the sweet flowers, Has 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 'neath the sod of the valley shall lie, And o'er thy grave hang the virgin's pure wreath.

And when I again come back to my home, And visit the scenes where together we've strayed, Without thy glad presence I through them must roam— Then thou wilt repose 'neath the cypress-tree's shade.

Then, farewell, my dear sister, the kiss that I take, Is the last thy affection on me can bestow, But ne'er shall thy memory thy brother forsake, And deep is his sorrow that now he must go.

But he'll visit thy grave where calmly thou'lt sleep, And garlands of roses he'll o'er it twine; In anguish he'll sully and bitterly weep, And cherish thy memory in Loves purest shrine. CLUTHA.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1841.