

From the Globe of the 7th inst. A Solemn Anniversary.

This day, we believe, precisely a twelve-month ago, the remains of General Harrison were carried to the house appointed for all the living. It was a mournful, yet imposing spectacle. It was full of that tragical and mysterious interest which the triumph of death over human greatness always inspires.

Man proposes, says the proverb, but God disposes. This was eminently the case here. In the very moment of fruition, in the very height and fulness of possession, the deep laid plans or plots of a great party, were arrested by the hand of Providence.

How many incidents have been crowded into a brief space! When we look back it almost seems a dream. The Harrisburg Convention—the hard cider canvass—the Democratic defeat—the Whig inauguration—and lastly, in one short month thereafter, that fatal catastrophe which was the “beginning of the end.”

The canvass of the manner in which it was conducted, were something new in the history of our country. The reason of the people was not addressed—their judgment was not sought to be convinced—their honest feelings were not appealed to.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Simmons and Rives till four o'clock, when Mr. Smith of Connecticut obtained the floor, but the hour being late, he requested an adjournment which was acceded to.

HOUSE, Thursday, April 7, 1842. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Thompson of Indiana in the Chair.

Mr. Adams said that for a number of days, when the committee was about to rise, the House was found without a quorum, and therefore he hoped the committee would agree to rise now and report the bill passed upon yesterday, to authorize a contract to be entered into with Robert L. Stevens for the construction of an iron war steamer.

Mr. Hudson thought that a bill of this importance ought not to pass without some explanation. He hoped the chairman of the Committee would explain the nature of the bill.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. Bought—sold, Body and Breaches. That very sparkling paper, the N. Y. Arena, contains a report of the sale of assets of the United States Bank in that city, by auction.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Wednesday, April 6, 1842. Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from the county of Buncombe, North Carolina, against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up, as in committee of the whole, the bill from the House for the extension of the loan of 1831, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on Treasury notes.

The sales of the public lands shall be and the same are hereby distinctly, separately and irrevocably pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of all the stock which has heretofore been issued under the provisions of the act hereby amended.

Mr. Buchanan intimated a wish to speak on the subject of the bill under discussion; but, the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Wednesday, April 6, 1842. The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Thompson of Indiana in the chair, and on the motion of Mr. Wise, took up the bill authorizing a contract to be entered into with Robert L. Stevens for the construction of an iron war steamer.

The bill was acted upon without debate, and was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and proceeded without debate through various clauses.

Mr. Andrews said on a previous occasion he had given notice that on a desertion of the House by the members at so early a period of the day, and it was becoming almost a daily occurrence, he should move a call of the House, and he hoped the House would now accede to that motion.

The motion was agreed to, and on the Clerk calling the roll, 117 members answered to their names.

The absentees were then called, and it was found that 136 were in attendance.

The doors were then closed, and the list of absentees was again called, for many of whom excuses were offered, and they were excused.

On the name of Mr. Saunders being called, Mr. G. W. Caldwell stated that he had gone to North Carolina to defend two men on their trial for negro and horse stealing, and that without his aid they would be hung; it was, therefore, moved that he be excused.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell said he believed the men were good Whigs [Laughter], and he supposed the House would therefore excuse his colleague.

Mr. Eastman observed that 121 members was a quorum, and the Whigs had a majority of 140, and yet the House was from day to day without a quorum.

SENATE, Thursday, April 7, 1842. The orders of the day brought up the loan bill as the unfinished business of yesterday.

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SENATE, Friday, April 8, 1842. A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the act authorizing the construction of an iron war steamer for harbor defence.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the loan bill.

HOUSE, Friday, April 8, 1842. Mr. Wise hoped the House would indulge him in taking up the bill authorizing the construction of an iron war steamer.

Mr. Hudson thought that a bill of this importance ought not to pass without some explanation. He hoped the chairman of the Committee would explain the nature of the bill.

Mr. Wise observed that if the gentlemen would allow him, he would briefly explain all that was necessary for a perfect understanding of this bill.

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That very sparkling paper, the N. Y. Arena, contains a report of the sale of assets of the United States Bank in that city, by auction. One lot put up by the Sheriff and knocked off to the highest bidder consisted of notes to the amount of upwards of \$38,000. It was sold to Mr. Alsop for \$400. In the lot were obligations of the god-like Daniel Webster for \$17,000. One of these notes for \$12,750 is without endorser. The other note of \$4,000 is endorsed by J. S. Jones, brother-in-law of Mr. Webster, by his present and third wife.

fully to answer the purpose intended, by a board of army and navy officers. This ship, by means of her sub-aqueous propellers, would have a velocity unexampled, and from her construction, would be invulnerable.

The ship would also have all that lightness and buoyancy of wooden ships, and a velocity equal to any other steam vessel, either for escape or attack. These were not her only merits: all her machinery would be below water, and out of the reach of an enemy's shot.

Mr. Woodbury said he rose a moment to set right, it was hoped forever, two or three matters of fact, referred to by the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston.]

Mr. W. observed that the past Administration had been charged with recommending a reduction of the expenses to twenty millions, after they were obliged to quit power, and as a bad legacy to their successors.

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created by Mr. Van Buren, which made the difference, and therefore his term ought to be charged with it. In this he erred: if the debt had been created by others, and part of it was, the more Mr. Van Buren paid of it, the more prudent he was, instead of wasteful.

The other column in that document as to extraordinary expenses, which the Senator had read, had nothing to do with this point. Both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses were together in the last administration but twenty-seven dollars and fraction on an average, and but twenty-two and half millions the last year of it.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROBESON.

Pursuant to previous notice a portion of the Republicans of Robeson County, assembled at the Court House in Lumberton on Saturday, the 9th April, 1842, when on motion of Thomas A. Norment, Joseph Regan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph Thompson appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That we consider the conduct of the Leaders of the Whig party in 1840, as highly improper, and insulting to the people; tending to establish a pernicious and demoralizing precedent, which we hope will never again be attempted in this country.

Resolved, That we highly approve the nomination made by the Republicans at the Raleigh Convention, of our worthy and talented fellow citizen Louis D. Henry, for Governor of North Carolina, and we hereby pledged ourselves to use our best exertions to secure his election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Republicans of this State, to elect, Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond as a suitable person to represent us in the next General Assembly, and we will use our best efforts to elect him.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to use his exertions (if elected) to compel the North Carolina Banks to fulfill the law and their promise, by specific payment.

Resolved, That it is requested by the Republicans of Robeson, that Louis D. Henry, Esq., should visit this county at some time most convenient to himself, and that he mention the time through the columns of the North Carolinian.

The following gentlemen were selected by the Chair to attend the Salisbury Convention, viz: Archibald McLean, Daniel B. Smith, George B. Brown, M. McBride, D. Love, R. B. Gregory, A. Watson, J. McLaughlin, J. C. Thompson, H. Griffin, O. C. Fuller, J. Blunt, N. Regan, R. C. Rhodes, R. W. Tuten, Benjamin Freeman, C. Thompson, T. A. Norment, J. Thompson, A. McMillan, James Watson, Sen., and on motion the Chairman was added to the list.

On motion of Col. Alexander Watson, Thos. A. Norment, R. W. Fuller and Archibald McLean, Esq., were appointed to inform Walter F. Leak, Esq., of his nomination by this meeting.

On motion of Thos. A. Norment the meeting adjourned till the following Monday, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Joseph Thompson, Esq., Chairman.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Secretary.

News by Mail.

Rhode Island. The General Assembly of Rhode Island, on Saturday last, by a vote of 60 to 6, passed an Act declaring illegal and void, all town, ward or other meetings, for the choice of town county or State officers, except at the times and in the manner prescribed by law; and subjecting to a fine of \$500 to \$1000 and imprisonment for six months, any person who shall act as moderator, warden or clerk, in any such meetings.

HOUSE, Saturday, April 9, 1842. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Thompson of Indiana in the chair,) on the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

SENATE, Monday, April 11, 1842. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize a loan of five million of dollars in addition to the loan of last year not yet negotiated, and to extend the time of both to twenty years.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the authority to sell the Government stock for less than its par value.

The question was taken on Mr. Benton's amendment by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 18, nays 25.

HOUSE, Monday, April 11, 1842. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Thompson of Indiana in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

SENATE, Tuesday, April 12, 1842. The bill, to extend the time for the loan of the extra session to twenty years, to authorize an additional loan of five millions of dollars, and to provide for paying interest on the Treasury notes, which was ordered to be engrossed on yesterday, came up on its third reading, and several sections stricken out yesterday, were reinstated.

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consultation on the Rhode Island controversy, and resolved to support the corporators under the charter, as the sovereign power of the State, and to employ the power of the Federal Administration to put down the Constitution established by the people.

PERU INVADED BY BOLIVIANS.—The Bolivians who recently repulsed the Peruvian army which had invaded it and killed its general, Gamarra, have in turn invaded Peru, and are in possession of the southern provinces, embracing Tacna and Arica.

TRouble in Havana.—The English Consul at Havana had been in the habit of giving free papers to the negroes. This coming to the ears of the Governor, he immediately sent him his papers, with orders to quit the island instantly.

SURRY DISTRICT.—The announcement of Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes, as the Whig candidate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lewis Williams, is erroneous.

SETTLEMENT OF FLORIDA.—The terror which has heretofore since the commencement of the War prevailed in regard to the Indians, has, in a great degree subsided; and that the renewed enterprise of our citizens is carrying cultivation into the very districts heretofore the favorite resorts of the enemy.

DECISION—BANKRUPT LAW.—William R. Saugston, of Caroline county, (Md.) was a few days since taken on a *casu*, issued upon a judgement obtained in the Circuit Court of this District. He was committed to jail by the Marshal, on said *casu*.

Dr. Mott, of New York, has come out in favor of the use of tobacco; he says it is a preventive, or perhaps a cure for laryngeal phthisis and bronchitis. If that is the case, there will be less difficulty in answering the question why the clergymen fifty years since were not troubled with bronchial complaints as much as they now are, as we believe in olden time few clergymen neglected the weed in all its forms, and a pipe some two feet long was almost as necessary to clerical dignity as was a large white wig, a cocked hat or a cane; but *tempora mutantur*, and pipe, cocked hat, cane and wig have gone.—Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.

OREGON TERRITORY.—A meeting has been held in Platte City, Missouri, of persons favorable to the immediate occupancy and settlement of the Oregon Territory, by citizens of the United States.

Two men were killed in An on the week; one named Godfrey Bullock, a wagoner of Lincoln, was killed by lightning; the other, a mason, named Stephen Porter, got tangled in the cog wheel of a mill, and was crushed to death immediately.

Death of Bishop England. This eminent Divine, long the head of the Catholic Church in this part of the Union, expired yesterday morning, in the 56th year of his age. His illness had been long and painful—even at the time of the death of the late Mayor, we heard it said his recovery was hopeless. But he preserved his faculties to the last, and on his death bed, lost none of the vigor of his mind, and on his death bed, he distinguished his life. To the Catholic Church, his death will be a deep and lasting affliction.

Bishop England will be sincerely lamented by all our citizens. He was a man of rare talents, of various learning, eloquent, public spirited, one equally capable of adorning the walks of private and meeting the emergencies of public duty. When such men die they leave a wide gap in society, and we will long before we see their places worthily filled.

Bishop England has resided among us for more than twenty years, and during that time he has conciliated an esteem so general, that that class must be small indeed which will not sympathize with his more immediate friends in this melancholy bereavement.—Charleston Mercury, 12th inst.