IN SENATE.

were presented. Mr Merrick said the Committee were diligently preparing for a report upon this subject. Mr Wm. R. King hoped that the Committee would either recommend the total abolition of the franking privilege. or restrict it to reasonable bounds, as its abuse , has become too glaring and burdensome to be for any greater distance; and imposing additobger permitted. Mr Merrick observed that the greatest abuse was to be found among the 15,000 postmasters in the country; they even frank their love-letters (that is, we suppose, phlets, magazines, and other printed matter, is the bachelor part of them.)

Some debate occurred on a bill to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. On motion of Mr Haywood the passage of the bill was postponed one day.

Thursday, Jan. 18. - To-day a discussion arose on the bill some time stace introduced by Mr McDuffie, to reduce the tariff. The Lill had been referred to the Finance Committee, and that Committee raised the question whether the Senate was competent, under -the-Constitution, to act upon the subject; the Committee and the whig Senators, generally, argoing that it was a bill to raise revenue, and the friends of the bill arguing that it was a bill to reduce an existing tariff only, and not a tariff bill. After several speeches had been made, the Senate adjourned, to cuable Mr McDoffie to prepare for a defence of his bill communication between the members and

Friday, Jan. 19 .- The bill appropriating a quantity of land to the purpose of improving Fox and Wisconsin rivers was perfected and | end, by suitable penal enactments, to the great made ready for a third reading.

The bill to reduce the present tariff was then taken up, when Mr McDuffie addressed the Senate for about three hours. We ex- most productive of the post-routes in the tract a few of his remarks as reported by the country. This is indispensably necessary.

It had not been more than twenty years since he had taken his seat in the other branch of Congress; and, during that whole period. while he remained a member of the House, be could conscientiously say that he had never contemplated this Government but with the most indescribable feelings; for, as God was his indge, he could solemnly declare, that in all that period-nearly a quarter of a century -he had never known the Government to act towards South Carolina in any other way than with the most iniquitous oppression, day and night. He had looked and hoped for a day of redemption - not that he expected any benefits for that State from the operations of this Government. All that he had struggled to obtain was, that it would leave them alone to enjoy, in peace and quietness, the productions of their own industry. He had never felt any interest whatever in any other question than this great question of the tariff, which involved the interests of the whole country. He would surrender all he had endeavored to maintain, if his constituents could be restored to their long-lost prosperity. This miserable struggle for power-the struggle for the Presidency - which was keeping the whole country in agitation, and absorbing every other question of national policy, he had looked upon in all its bearings with loathing and contempt, compared with this great question.

When the compromise, act was passed, he was disposed to say, in the language of the Psalmist, "Lord let thy servant now depart in neace." He was satisfied, and retired from the councils of this nation, disgusted with all he had seen. He retired with the hope of spending the rest of his days in peace: but he had consented to come here again, for no other purpose than to have some participation in this question; and the moment just legislation upon it should be refused, he would shake the dust from his feet and leave this capitol forever. What might be the final result of this discussion he could not pretend to say; but he would admonish gentlemen that they all had as much interest in the settlement of this question as he had. Things might change, and the day might come, when they (the gentlemen) would lose their control in this chamber. The spirit of the West had been aroused, and he undertook to predict that, within five years from this time, the States of the West, almost 6 clusively agricultural, would be as united on this question as the States of the South.

He admonished those sho sepresented the God.

The Senate went into executive session, having first resolved, on rising, to adjourn over until Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 22.-Mr Merrick intro-Mr Merrick said in relation to the bill:

"That while he was up, as this was a sublarge reduction of all the rates of postage met promptly and without embarrassment." charged under the existing laws, viz: I proceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, five good as any that could be formed. cents for transporting them any distance, not

weight, and not exceeding three-quarters of to print it was rejected. an ounce; and for all letters exceeding three-Wednesday, Jan. 17.—Several memorials quarters of an ounce in weight, and not exon the subject of the reduction of postage, ceeding one ounce, treble those rates, and so on. It is further proposed to alter the rates of newspaper postage, so as to allow all of them, sissippi river engaged a large portion of the under a certain reasonable size, to circulate time of the House to-day. The debate would

free of all charge for postage within the coun- be of no interest to the people of this section. ty where printed, and to be charged with onenalf cent for being conveyed by mail, less than a hundred miles, and beyond the limits of the county in which printed; and one cent tional burdens upon those excessively large sheets which of late have so greatly incumbered the mails. By another provision of the bill, the mode of charging postage upon pamproposed to be altered, and the charge to be made in future upon all such matter by weight, instead of by the sheet; and the old rates are proposed to be considerably reduced. So much for rates of postage. The bill also proposes to abolish the franking privilege as it now exists, and in place thereof to require all the postage on correspondence on government account to be paid out of the contingent funds of the several bureaus and departments properly chargeable therewith; and to allow members of Congress, as a privilege which it could not be proper to take from their constituents, to receive all letters, petitions, memorials, &c., which their constituents may be also to cause them to be furnished by the Post Office Department with a certain specified and limited number of free stamps or envelops, by which means all abuses of the nature now complained of will be certainly and effectually prevented, and the freedom of intertheir constituents will be preserved for all beneficial purposes. An effort is also made, in addition to the persuasive effect of the great reduction of the rates of charges, to put an and alarming frauds upon the legitimate revenues of the Post Office Department, now so frequently perpetrated by the private expresses established upon all, or almost all, the

Mr McDuffie's bill to reduce the present tariff then came up, and Mr Evans, (chairman of the Finance, who had reported a resolution to postpone indefinitely the whole subject) addressed the Senate about two hours in answer to Mr McDuffie. Mr Evans said:

or the revenues will continue to diminish un-

til the establi-hment will become an annual

burden upon the general treasury, too heavy

to be borne."

he should address himself to, was that of the exceeding injustice of levying the whole of the revenue for the general government on imposts-a thing which the Senator asserted was done by no other government in the civilized world. He (Mr E.) insisted that no parallel could be drawn between this government and that of England, or the other countries mentioned by the Senator; because the people of this country have to support two their State governments. The one derived its revenue from customs, and the other from excise; but, if both these revenues were put together, it would be found that the duties on imports, collected by the general government, would bear about the same proportion to the whole amount of taxes paid by the people to the State governments and general government, which the duties on imports in England bear to the whole of the taxation of England. The next argument of the Senator from South Carolina was, that the law of 1842 did not impose a tariff for revenue, but for protection; in support of which he took the effect on each article subject to duty, separately considered. This he (Mr Evans) denied to be the fair way, of considering the subject. Some of the articles affected, or partially prohibited, were of such trivial amount, that they would, in any case, form but an inconsiderable item for revenue. The law should be taken as a whole. Its general effect was to be considered. Now he (Mr E.) insisted that the general effect of the tariff law of 1842 was to increase revenue, to bring more revenue into the treasury, than any lower rate of duty would produce. It did this by encouraging American industry, and giving to American citizens the ability and means of becoming consumers of importations-thereby augmenting the revenue. In support of this, he Mr E.) referred to the treasury reports, from which he deduced, that, as the prosperity of the country was increasing since the law was passed in 1842, imports were increasing in the same ratio. He went into a variety of statistical details to show that imports are increasing, and that the revenue from customs manufacturing interests, that they stood upon is increasing; so that, instead of a deficiency a sandy foundation. Their system was a gi- of two millions at the end of the fiscal year, in gantic monster; it was a monster in legisla- June, 1844, as supposed by the Secretary of tion; it was a monster of injustice; and it the Treasury, there would be, from the inwas only necessary to unveil this ungodly crease of customs beyond the estimates, a suridolates, and the hideousness of its features plus. He auticipated that the revenue from would cause every one to shrink from it with customs of the fiscal year would be twenty- late hostile, now fraternizing, confederates. horror and disgust. He had attempted to per- three millions, instead of twenty millions esti- The Herald's notes, which are written in too form this office. He had humbly attempted mated by the Secretary of the Treasury. He much haste for amplification, most surely, we to tear off the veil and expose the monster. had had letters from the best informed mer- have no doubt, touch the grounds of interest He had done his duty and the rest he left to chants and importers of New York, that the on which the new understanding is founded. customs of the fiscal year would actually a. Says the Herald's herald: mount to twenty-five or twenty-six millions: but he was not himself so sanguine-he thought twenty-three millions would be realized. And he argued from the disposition of the other House that the appropriations this between Tyler and Rives. duced a bill "to reduce the rates of postage, year would not exceed sixteen millions-it to limit the use, and correct the abuse, of the was clear that there would be a surplus in the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds upon treasury; and, therefore, instead of rained the revenue of the Post Office Department," commerce and a bankrupt treasury, the country would be found rapidly advancing in prosperity, the imports increasing as the means of ject just now exciting some interest in the the people increased their ability for consump-Senate, and in the country, he would briefly tion, and the treasury would be so abundantstate what were the general features of the bill. Is supplied, that it might be expected the por-The first and leading feature (said Mr M.) is tion of the public debt falling due would be

Tuesday, Jan. 23 .- Mr Evans again spoke this bill that there shall be charged in three hours to-day, in reply to Mr McDuffie. future upon all letters in manuscript, not ex- He vindicated the present tariff, as being as

more than one hundred miles, and ten cents amendment to the Constitution abolishing the ment of the mint. - Meck. Jeff.

for all greater distances; and double those slave representation, was presented to the rates for letters exceeding half an ounce in Senate, and laid upon the table. A motion

IN THE HOUSE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17 .- The subject of appropriating money for snag boats in the Mis-

Thursday, Jan. 18 .- The old subject of the report of the Committee on Rules occupied the House one hour to-day. The subject of referring that part of the President's Message relating to the improvement of the Western rivers, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated until adjournment; or rather, we should say, a debate on the political topics connected with the Presidency.

Friday, Jan. 19 .- The old subject of the Report of the Committee on Rules was again on the carpet to-day. Mr Saunders made a talk on the subject, in 12 for of sustaining the

Mr Duncan introduced a bill to establish one uniform time for holding the elections for members of Congress, and electors for President and Vice President of the U. States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, under the plea of discussing the pleased to send them, free of postage; and improvement of the Western rivers, but the debate took a much wider range.

> Saturday, Jan. 20 .- The subject of referrsage to appropriate committees was debated and disposed of finally to-day.

> Monday, Jan. 22.-The committee elections were some time since, instructed to report to the House, whether those members elected by general ticket, held their seats in Congress legally, or not; and to-day, Mr Douglass, from that Committee, made a report, closing with two resolutions, the first, pronouncing the law of Congress compelling the States to elect by district, to be unconstitutional and inoperative; and the second resolution pronouncing that all the members of the House were elected according to the Constitution, and are entitled to their seats. The minority of the committee were granted leave to make a counter report.

> Mr Gidding offered a petition praying that no U. S. Officer should assist in the capture of a fugitive slave. This caused some discussion, the Speaker having decided it did not come within the 21st rule: At last the plain question was put, "shall it be received!" and it was not received by one vote, Mr Clingman voting to receive it.

"The first topic of that Senator's remarks Mr Giddings presented a petition from some one in New York praying that if Texas were annexed to the Union, that New York might

> from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which had been referred the resolution of Mr Owen of Indiana, requesting the President vention with that Government in relation to attendance. the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, it is not expedient for Congress at this time. tion to said report. The next business taken the rules, when Mr Saunders of North Carolina concluded his remarks in favor of retainin the 21st rule, and was followed by Mr Winthrop, who spoke in opposition to it up to the expiration of the morning hour. With the exception of a few petitions and resolufions, which were appropriately referred, no other business was transacted by the House.

From the Globe. THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVE-

NANT. Yesterday's Globe quoted the Boston Coa rier's notification to Mr Webster's faithful in and coalition among the "same old Coons" who quarrelled over the spoils won for Federalism, by foreign means and home bred frauds, in 1840. It seems that the parties to est public opinion in the control of national affairs, by foul and fraudulent management, have considered it very important that the several clans they set up to control should be informed speedily of the changed attitude taken by these self-sufficient leaders. The glad tidings are thus trumpeted in the Commercial:

P. S. There has been a gathering here at a private house, under Clay auspices, of all the disaffected or estranged whigs of high note, whereat it was agreed on all hands to go strongly, warmly, unitedly, for the election of Henry Clay. Mr Webster was a party, and so was Mr Rives.

Bennett, it seems, has had the most circumstantial account of the grand council of the

come a pet with Clay-will hope for a high wrote many years before Christ. place with Clay-will seek to succeed Clay in the Presidency. There will be no breach tea plant, and closed by giving his view of

Mr Webster will support Clay fully, in the hope to succeed him. A day or two since, Mangum, President of the Senate, invited Webster embraces; and you can judge for regard, though still the same in the main. vourself whether or no Webster has hold of heard of any breach between Tyler and Webster!"

Coinage at the Mint .- We understand that the Coinage at the Branch Mint at Charlotte the past year amounted to over \$287,000 being over \$130,000 more than has been



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. PAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, January 27, 1844

FOR GOVERNOR: MICHAEL HOKE, Of Lincoln County.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

MARKET .-- Cotton has come in freely this week, and sold readily at \$8 and \$8 75 per 100 lbs On vesterday morning a large quantity was in, and latter quotation was the highest point we heard of for prime article. Corn is a little scarce, and will bring 50 to 55 cts. per bushel. Pork remains about the same, 4 to 41 cts. No other change to note. We yesterday received late news from Europe to which we refer the reader for information in relation to prices of cotton there.

Those who send us marriages for publication, without a responsible name attached as a voucher for their correctness, need not be surprised if they find them not published. We have been tricked often enough, and have equally well whether wholly immersed or not, its into liquidation will, in the course of the cut our eve-teeth on that subject.

W- Under the head of "Whiggery and Abolitionism," we last week published part of a certificate of two persons at Oberlin, who certified that Mr Giddings tried to make the ing certain portions of the President's mes- impression that a certain letter containing abolition sentiments, which he read at a pubhe meeting, was from Henry Clay. Mr Giddings has since published an article in the Globe, in which he implicates the character of one of the witnesses, the Rev. H. C. Taylor, whom he says has been guilty of all sorts of enormities, and is now in the penitentiary. rangement. Those who have witnessed ex-This may all be so, but the object of our article was principally to call the attention of southern whigs to words which we placed in capitals, to wit: "Mr Giddings strongly urged the members of the liberty party to vote the whig ticket and frequently asserted THAT THE WHIGS WERE DOING MORE FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THAN THE LIBERTY MEN WERE." This is the material part of the matter; all the rest is mere "leather and prunella;" as it mat-

> Now if Mr Giddings has any where " disproved" his utterance of the above words, we will give the whig party the benefit of it.

LECTURE ON CHINA .- Mr Colton delivered a Lecture before the Favetteville Library Institute, on Tnesday evening last, be attached to Canada, but it was not received. agreeably to advertisement. The Lecturer Tuesday, Jan. 23 .- Mr C. J. Ingersoll, chose the subject of China-passing in re view its geographical position, its government, productions, trade, face of the country, reliof the United States to give the 12 months' gion, &c. The weather was very unfavor-

statement of facts, illustrating his remarks of wind-mills, and substitute this in their upon two maps, one of which he prepared for up was the report of the select committee on particularly in the north, between Pekin the commend a careful perusal of Capt. Hughes capital, and the Ho-hang-ho or vellow stone report as being full of well-digested and very river, where rice is cultivated extensively, the inhabitants having by extraordinary industry Massachusetts, bruiting the reconciliation of the subject, he mentioned that flogging before he can receive the vote of Mr Rives." was the ruling mode of punishment—that The reason given by the Enquirer, why what he gets, and who expects nothing but every body was flogged, from the Emperor's these two papers spoke so confidently of Mr what he gains by enterprise and industry. prime minister down to the lowest. The idea Rives' sentiments, is, that in the Fall of 1842, this renewed holy alliance, to supplant hon- of flogging a prime minister as you would a an article appeared in the Charlottesville Reschool-boy, tickled the audience considerably to publican, assigning reasons why Mr Rives The population of China, which has long been | could not support Mr Clay, which article it and truthful remarks, which will apply equally a matter of dispute, he remarked had been has been since ascertained was from the pen to the Democratic party. He calls opon them pretty well ascertained to be three hundred of Mr Rives himself! And the same naticle to support their own papers in North Caroliand sixty-three millions six hundred thousand, was also published in the Lynchborg paper! being about two hundred and eighty inhabimilies there, and who never go on land except for purposes of trade. These live on the Chinese had any definite religion, but rather a code of morals or system of philosophy,

The lecturer somewhat enlarged upon the generally denominated the opium war, in which he holds England to be justifiable. He was aware, he said, that upon that point, he Webster to dinner, and Botts, too-the three differed from a large portion of his hearers,

The company, we believe, were well pleas-Tyler with his left hand. Have you ever ed, and the gentlemen of the Institute feel under many obligations to the gentleman for his highly creditable effort. We may next week remark upon the peculiar benefits of lectures, especially to young persons.

at any other point.

We copied last week from the Wilmington, Chronicle, the notice of the invention, by gentleman of this place, of an apparatus for draining the sunk rice-lands near Wilmington; and our attention having been thus, for the first time, drawn to the subject, we were induced to enquire into it. A large body of these lands, it appears, after having been for a long time successfully and profitably cultivated, are now settled so much as to make it impossible to procure the necessary off-drainage through the efflux of the tide. The ob- railroad, the Port Hudson and Clinton rail ject of this invention is to effect the displace- road, the Mexican Gulf railway, Barratash ment of the surplus water by means of a tide- and Lafouche canal, the New Orleans Dra : wheel driving an Archimedean Screw-pump, of sufficient capacity to free the lands of an excess of water whenever their culture may the direct liabilities of the State. Regards require it. In this, we believe, the inventor the banks, his Excellency recommends the has been happily successful. The wheel, which is driven by the tide, is so arranged in the contrivance, that whether the tide is ebbing or flowing, its rotation is always in the of the banks, in the most inflated state of the same direction, thus keeping the pump con- paper currency. The banks are all operating stantly in operation as long as the tide has sufficient force to give it impetus. It runs stockholders. The banks which have ground velocity being in proportion to the extent of realize all their assets, and extinguish all their its immersion, and greatest, of course, when wholly immersed-the rising and falling of the tide, therefore, will present no obstacle in means to meet the annual interest fully and the way of its performance. It is supposed punctually. that when the tide has a velocity equal to from two to two and a half miles per hour, from 60 what measure is proposed to relieve the black to one hundred hogsheads of water will be and if the connection of North Carolina will discharged through a six-inch pump within railroads does not "to this complexion come

the same time. We have seen the model of this machine, v. periments with it in some of the neighboring streams, and in the river, entertain no doubt of its capacity to accomplish the object for which it is intended. It is obvious that the machinery may be otherwise advantageously employed-being especially useful in large streams where dams are impracticable, and where, being dependant for its power on the

In looking over the documents transmitted to Congress with the President's recent anthe low-lands of Holland, its cost, &c. While nerusing this lucid and very able paper, it continently, their present cumbrous, exper The Lecturer made a rapid and condensed sive and insufficient system, of double tiers stead. But of this we have no means of useful information in relation thereto.

SENATOR RIVES .- When the namer should call his attention to this matter. drained the lands sufficiently for that purpose; first started, that this gentleman intended dethe lands being subject to inundations, which claring for Mr Clay, the Lynchburg Republisometimes destroy thousands of inhabitants. can and Charlottesville Jeffersonian, papers those who have a direct interest in the establishment. In the mountainous parts, the tea plant is published in his neighborhood, both said that itshing of a U.S. Bank. It is hard to conraised; and in the centre and southern parts, the mulberry tree grows and silk is manufacted stances, support Mr Clay." And said "untured. He represented the Government as der undoubted authority, we say Mr Clay must favored few who lask in the favors of Bank patriarchal; and in connection with this part change his opinions fundamentally and totally, facildies. We talk not to them. These

It is said by those who ought to know, that tants to the square mile. China has a large Mr Rives left the democratic party because tial campuign, to such ephemeral publications floating population-persons who live upon he was not nominated as Vice President on as the "Log Cabin," "the Yeoman," &c. the rivers entirely in boats, and have their fawent strong for "Tip and Tv." In 1841 an anxious thought would have been chased fish, principally. It has been said (though it and since, he went with Mr Tyler. Seeing from the editor's brain, and a stability given was not mentioned by the lecturer) that the that there was no possible chance of Mr Ty-Chinese destroy their children, after a family ler's being a candidate, it is said he expresshave as many as they can support, and that ed himself auxious to support Mr Calhoun, keeping down the immense population, which and not being received as expected in that cannot be thinned by emigration, as the laws quarter, he tried the Cass men. But whether of the country prohibit their leaving except for all these rumors be true or not, is of little cona fixed length of time. He did not believe sequence; any man who reads his letter, will see that from the reasons given for his "W. C. Rives will support Clay-may be- founded upon the works of Confucius, who support of Mr Clay, that it is all quite proba- up in a night, all over the country; and as

the late difficulty between England & China, the Maryland Legislature, which is a whig democrats to support their permanent home body by considerable majority, requesting papers, and thereby do lasting service as we their representatives, and instructing their to their State as their party. Senators in Congress, to urge the issuing of 2d DISTRICT. - At a Convention of the did dine together. Thus Clay holds out Man- and indeed in some of his later readings his two hundred millions of Government stock, Democratic party of the 2d Congression gum, as his right hand, to Webster, which own mind had undergone some change in that interest at 3 per cent., to be divided among District, held at Davidson College, Burton the States. This, it will be recollected, is Craige, Esq., was appointed the delegate to William Cost Johnson's plan for paying the represent that District in the National Condebts of the States. The minority members vention at Baltimore, and Genl. Saunders 13 (who are democrats) of the Committee which his alternate. They are instructed to vote introduced the resolutions, made a counter the first instance for Mr Calhoun and M report. This shows pretty plainly that many, Woodbury, as President and Vice President It is said that about Lake Superior the at least, of the whig party advocate the dan- but to support the nominees, in case their first The Massachusetts resolution proposing coined in any one year since the establish- earth's magnetical attraction is greater than gerous doctrine of the General Government choice could not get a majority in the Constitution shell bing the assuming the State debts.

LOUISIANA-MR CLAY-EXCHAN

The following comments on the Message of the Governor of Louisiana, are from a New York paper:

The message of Gov. Monton to the L. rislature of Louisiana takes the true stand as regards the liquidation of the State delat. 11recommends the sale of all the property in which the State is interested, and applying the proceeds to the reduction of the public judeo eduess. The Governor suggests the police of selling the New Orleans and Nashville ing Company, the five hundred thousand acres of land-in fact, everything in which the State is interested; and the payment received they be restrained from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Their are ten millions of specie in New Orleans an amount greater than the whole circulation strictly within the law. The bank law have proved beneficial to both the banks and the liabilities. The Governor earnestly calls unon the Legislature to make the public delitheir most anxious solicitude, and provide

Here it will be seen how matters stand at last" it will be a lucky thing.

The reader will observe, also, the remark which presents an exceedingly ingenious at. about prohibiting banks from issuing bills

But what deserves particular attention is, the amount of specie in New Orleans. It is there set down at "ten millions of dollarsan amount greater than the whole circulation of the banks, in the most inflated state of the paper currency !" What do you think of that, gentlemen, whigs? Is there any complaint that this specie is burdensome-that they current alone, floods would only increase it - cannot get their funds to New York, or that ters but little which of the Clays the letter was in back or still-water, of course, it would be exchange is too high? On the contrary, the direct effect is seen in the fact that EX-CHANGE IS IN FAVOR OF NEW nual Message, our attention was attracted to ORLEANS! Bills on New York can be a Report from Capt. G. W. Hughes, of the had at a discount of 2 and 24 per cent! Did U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, up- the New Orleans people not have to buy them on the system and modus operandi of draining at a premium, in the days of the Regulator? This may famish a lesson to Mr Clay! He struck us that if it were possible to adapt the in- is said to be in New Orleans, and he will vention of our fellow-citizen to the purposes | now have an opportunity to study the course of drainage in Holland, its simple arrange- of exchange; how it stood when the great ment, its linie liability to disorder, extreme Regulator, (as its friends delighted to call the would make its otility so apparent to the Dutch | U. S. Bank) was in vogue, and now, when notice to Great Britain required by the con- able, notwithstanding there was a very good engineers, as to induce them to abundon, in- things are left to regulate themselves. If he find that EXCHANGES ARE LOWER (we mean, taking the average of exchange) Owen then addressed the House in opposi- the purpose. He represented the face of the judging. To the citizens of many parts of now than they ever were during the time that our country the subject of drainage is one or all money matters were regulated by the Bank country as flat and marshy in some places, vast importance, and to these we would re- of the United States. This will be a subject worthy the stady of a man who is aspiring to the Presidency, and who advocates a Bank as a Regulator. The whigs of North Carolina

> But we fear all the facts of this sort which could be produced would have no effect upon facts are intended for the man who trocks for

The Greenshoro' Patriot addresses the whigs of North Carolian in some very useful on; and says that if all the money that was sent out of the State during the last Presiden-&c., had been given to the home press, many to the North Carolina press.

We call upon the democrats to take this thing seriously into consideration. To be sure, the democrats start very few of these trushy publications, got up merely for a Presia character, but the whigs they the game to a large extent: mushroom publications spring their office is to do the dirty work, they abound in all kinds of trash, demoralizing in the high-Resolutions have been introduced into est degree. Therefore, we call upon the

vention.