

23th Congress—2nd Session.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—The Senate, to-day, was engaged principally in the House of Representatives, in execution of the joint order for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

In the House, a number of communications from the executive departments were read and appropriately referred. Several bills from the Senate were passed through their first and second readings, and referred to the proper committee. This being the day set apart by the joint resolution of the two Houses for counting the votes of the electors for President and Vice President, at 12 o'clock (the hour designated) Mr. Brodhead submitted a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing them that the House was ready to receive them. The resolution having been adopted, and the message delivered, the Senate, headed by their President pro tempore, and preceded by their sergeant-at-arms, entered the hall of the House, and were conducted to the seats prepared for them immediately in front of the Speaker's chair, the members of the House rising on their entrance, and remaining standing until they were seated.

The Hon. W. P. Mangum, President pro tem. of the Senate, was conducted to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker, and the tellers (the Hon. Robert J. Walker on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Edmund Burke and the Hon. John P. Kennedy on the part of the House) took seats at the clerk's table, immediately before the Speaker's chair. The President of the Senate then rose and announced that the two Houses had assembled together, in pursuance of the constitution, for the purpose of counting the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President, to serve four years (from the 4th of March next); and handed to the tellers the votes of the several States in their regular order, (beginning with the State of Maine), naming the votes of each State as he handed them, the tellers, on receiving the votes of each State, announced them to the two Houses. The votes having been in this manner counted through, the tellers summed up and reported the result to the President of the Senate, who announced them, as follows: Whole number of electoral votes given, 275; necessary to a choice, 138; of which James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, received 170 for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 170 for Vice President; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, received 106 for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, 106 for Vice President; and that no other persons were voted for. He therefore declared that James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, was duly elected President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and that George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was in like manner duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for the same period. Mr. Burke, from the Joint Committee of the two Houses, in further execution of the duties imposed on them, submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of two members on the part of the House, to join a committee of one member on the part of the Senate, to wait on James K. Polk, of Tennessee, to inform him that he was duly elected President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next; also, to wait on George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and inform him that he was duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next. This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The joint resolution from the House for the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up for consideration, upon the adverse report of the Committee on Foreign Relations; when Mr. Archer moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Morehead occupied the floor for more than two hours, in opposition to the resolution, arguing that what it proposed was unconstitutional and inexpedient, if for no other reason than that it added new territory to the Union. He was strongly convinced that it was better for the people of the United States to plant themselves in their original territory than to extend it. He maintained that it should not be extended; that a precedent for its extension should be opposed in the outset. He denied that there was any power in the constitution to admit a foreign State into the Union. Mr. M. having concluded, Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor; but without proceeding in his remarks, yielded to a motion to go into the consideration of executive business. The Senate spent a short time therein, and then adjourned.

The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole for the principal part of the day, on the bill providing for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union. The various amendments that were offered were debated by Messrs Bayly, Morse, Levy, and A. V. Brown, until two o'clock; when, in pursuance of a resolution adopted this morning, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. These being disposed of, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House; when, under the operation of the previous question, it was ordered to be engrossed, and then read the third time and passed, by a vote of yeas 145, nays 46. The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and spent the remainder of the day on territorial business.

Friday, February 14.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Buchanan made a most able and statesmanlike speech in favor of admitting the State of Texas into the Union. He showed, by the constitution, the contemporaneous construction of that instrument, and by the proceedings of the convention on its formation, that Congress is expressly given the power to admit Foreign States into the Union with institutions consistent with our own. He declared that he was not wedded to the particular form of the act for admission; but was prepared to go for any that would secure the great and glorious object contemplated. He viewed the question in every aspect—its bearing upon the interests of each section of the country, and upon the perpetuity of the Union itself; and must have convinced all those who were not blinded by prejudice, or have party purposes to compass, that whilst it would promote the former, it would secure the latter. After he concluded, Mr. Rives obtained

the floor, and the subject, at his instance, was passed over informally. The act from the House for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida in the Union, was referred on a vote of yeas 24 to nays 26, to the Judiciary Committee. The democratic senators who feel great anxiety that there shall be speedy action upon this bill, resisted the motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with the view of committing it to a select committee. The Senate spent a short time in executive session.

In the House, the bill granting a quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, and the making appropriations for navy pensions, were severally, after having been considered in Committee of the Whole, read the third time and passed. A number of petitions and resolutions, as usual, were offered and referred.

Saturday, Feb. 15.—The Senate, to-day, was enlightened by a speech of more than three hours in length from Mr. Rives, in opposition to the joint resolution of the House for annexing Texas to the United States. He declared himself in favor of annexing Texas, if it could be done by what he conceived to be the only constitutional mode—through the instrumentality of the treaty-making power. He maintained that the power given by the constitution to Congress to admit new States into the Union, never contemplated the admission of foreign States, but had reference exclusively to States out of the territory then belonging to, or which might be acquired by, the United States.

The first business in the House, this morning, was the reception of reports from the standing committees, among which were a number of bills that were appropriately referred. The post office and fortification appropriation bills, returned from the Senate with amendments, were taken up, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, in the Chair,) and took up the army appropriation bill. After spending some time in discussing and acting on the various amendments that were offered to that bill, it was laid aside, and the committee took up the bill to regulate the pay of the army.

Monday, Feb. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Tappan presented resolutions of a county meeting of citizens of Ohio, in favor of annexation. The bill authorizing the State of South Carolina to import free of duty, certain machinery and pipes for one mile of atmospheric railway, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate for two hours on the annexation question, and made, as he is able to make, an argumentative and convincing speech in favor of annexation.

In the House, the bill for the purchase and distribution of one hundred copies of the History of the Exploring Expedition, among the States, and one for Texas was passed. The bill to regulate the pay of the army was also passed; but we are unacquainted with its provisions. Mr. Rayner made a short speech on annexation; saying that it would involve the country in a foreign war; he had the most dark forebodings on the subject; [poor fellow!] He seemed to see no objection to annexation except from the consequences to the country, by which he seemed to mean that England will be mad enough to fight, and that the abolitionists would dissolve the Union! [Two dreadful calamities to be sure.] He argued that annexation could only be effected by treaty; that otherwise the act would be subject to repeal, like any other act of Congress, &c.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—The Senate, to-day, was occupied in the consideration of the joint resolution from the House for admitting the State of Texas into the Union. Mr. Choate occupied the floor the entire day, except the morning hour, in opposition to it. The amount of his argument was, that the resolution was unconstitutional, as would be any proposition on the part of Congress for the admission of a foreign State. He went farther than Mr. Morehead or Mr. Rives, inasmuch as he denied even the power of admitting Texas by treaty, or any other independent country; maintaining that the only extent to which the treaty-making power could go, was by implication to the acquisition by negotiation of portions of territory belonging to a foreign power, but necessary for our border safety. The power of admitting a foreign independent country, he held belonged solely and exclusively to the reserved sovereign power of the people in their primary assemblies. Mr. Henderson next obtained the floor, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House, at an early hour, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the purchase of furniture for the President's house; and after some time spent in discussion, the bill was rejected—yeas 62, nays 70. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Saunders of North Carolina in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846, the discussions on the amendments to which occupied the remainder of the day.

MURDER ON A GRAND SCALE.—The Racine Advocate contains the following:—"A rumor is noticed in the Lee County (Iowa) Democrat, and also in the Warsaw Signal, that the party of Mormons who recently left Nauvoo for the purpose of settling in the 'Pinery' (high up the Mississippi River) have all been murdered! Having got into a dispute at a French trading establishment about the price of some provisions, which they thought exorbitant, they unceremoniously helped themselves to whatever they wanted; which so exasperated the Frenchmen that they called in the aid of the Indians, and massacred the whole of the Mormon party, amounting to three or four hundred souls!"

The above is fully confirmed. Over a hundred Mormons were shot.—Green Bay Republican Jan 14th.

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PRESIDENT POLK'S ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

The following extract from a correspondent of the Globe, writing from Wheeling, Va., under date of February 9, shows the manner in which the President was received as he passed through the several towns:

"At Louisville, and Cincinnati, and here, his reception has been warm and gratifying. The turn out at Cincinnati was tremendous, though the notice was short. He was met below the city by four large steamboats, literally covered and alive with human beings. The boats all lashed to the Erie, the boat that brought him from Louisville, and came up to the wharf amid the roar of guns, the display of flags, the playing of various bands of music, and the applauding shouts of multiplied thousands. An immense concourse of military and citizens received him from the boat, and after he had entered an open carriage, with a few friends, and part of the Ohio committee, who had met him below the city, a procession was formed, and he was conducted to quarters prepared for him at the Henric House. Before dinner, thousands crowded the house to pay their respects; and as many as could obtain entrance through the press got in and shook him by the hand. Afterwards, from a front gallery, to which he was conducted, the whole mass of the people, and the militia paraded in order, had an opportunity of seeing him as he stood uncovered, and returned their loud salutes by bowing to the passing multitude. Governor Whitcomb and Hon. Amos Lane met us at Jefferson, Indiana, and accompanied us up to Lawrenceburg.

The ladies of Cincinnati, before leaving the boat, and after she had been conducted to the Henric House, were equally zealous and attentive in their numerous and crowded calls in paying their respects to Mrs. Polk. In proportion to the usual turn out of ladies on such occasions, their numbers almost exceeded the calls of the citizens on the President elect. At Louisville, the calls on Mrs. Polk, according to the time allowed—for we arrived there a day in advance of the time expected, and in a cold snow storm—were equally numerous, and the expectations of all equally gratified. The receptions at both cities, speaking all in a few words, were well conducted, were zealous, warm, and hearty, such as properly become the ardent, unsophisticated western democracy, who carry their hearts in their hands. Similar manifestations of political and personal attachment and respect have met Col. Polk at every point where he has stopped on his journey, however short his stay. \* \* \*

P. S. We have committees, you perceive, with us from Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, as well as a large suit of personal friends from Tennessee. The Ohio committee stopped at Portsmouth."

Arrival at Washington.  
From the Globe.  
About half-past 5 on Thursday evening, the Committee of Reception, through the polite attention of Messrs Vail and Rogers, of the magnetic telegraph, received definite information that the President elect had left the city house on his way to Washington. At that moment much uncertainty prevailed whether the friendly importunities of his Baltimore friends would not induce him to forego his previously-expressed determination of continuing directly to Washington, and to pass the night at Baltimore, where a most enthusiastic reception awaited him.

All doubt on this subject having been dispelled, signal guns were fired to announce to our citizens the approach of Colonel Polk, and such arrangements made for his reception as the brief interval permitted. The members of the Democratic Association, the Young Hickory Club, the Democratic Association of Alexandria, the Democratic Association of Capitol Hill, the Democratic Association and Union Democratic Association of Georgetown, and the Navy Yard Democratic Association, promptly assembled, and, in imposing numbers, took up the line of march for the railroad depot, under the direction of Lund Washington, jr., as chief marshal. Some of the associations mustered strongly—the Navy Yard in particular, having upwards of four hundred hard-banded and tough-going democrats in their line.

The column having taken position, the Committee of Reception repaired to the ladies' room, in the rear of the ticket office, to await the arrival of the cars.

The approach of the train of cars was announced by the firing of a national salute from the batteries stationed on Capitol Hill, the brow of which was brilliantly and tastefully illuminated by fire-works, and the acclamations of the thousands who thronged the railway towards the outer depot.

Messrs Heart, Towles, and Gardner, of the Committee of Reception, accompanied by the Hon. A. V. Brown, waited upon the President elect in the car, where they had also the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect. The family of the President having been safely conducted to the carriages in waiting, the President and Vice President elect, with their respective suites, were escorted to the reception room, where, after being introduced to the company, Mr. Ratcliffe, the Chairman of the Committee of Reception, delivered the following address:

Sir: To me has been allotted the pleasing task of extending to you, in the name of the democracy of this District, a most cordial and heartfelt welcome to the metropolis of the nation, and of tendering, in their behalf, an earnest expression of their confidence that, in the performance of those high duties on which you are presently to enter, and which pertain to the lofty station to which a nation's regard, and a nation's confidence have elevated you, your motives will be found so pure and exalted, your policy so enlightened and comprehensive, and your action so liberal and patriotic, as to enable them, in after times, to recur, with joyous emotions, to this day, and with hearts bounding with gratitude for blessings conferred; to point to your administration as one pre-eminently successful in securing to the whole people the benefits of good government. Denied, by their location, the proud privilege of voting, and consequently without share in the crowning act of that great contest which happily, has terminated in the triumphant vindication of their principles, and

elevation of you, sir, the chosen exponents of those principles, to the first office in the world, the democracy of this District has yet far, very far, from insensible to the interests involved in that contest, or indifferent as to its result. Located at a spot which may be termed, not inaptly, the heart of national confederacy, they felt that, while non-resistance, and perhaps a last, effort was being made, to throw off from the body politic the foul humor which federalism had engendered, important and responsible duties rested on them. The arteries of communication springing from this common centre, and extending, in every direction, to the uttermost extremities of the land, were filled to repletion with an unwholesome circulation, supplied by our adversaries. \* \* \* \* \* And simply, most amply, are they this day repaid for every toil, for every sacrifice, in the cause of the country, by the patriotic joy, by the exultant delight, which swells and flows, unbidden, in their hearts: while I, their humble organ, extend to you, their distinguished leader, most kindly greetings, and heartfelt welcome, to their midst—while I, in their name, cheer you on the high destiny that awaits you, by expressing the ardent hope that your administration may, and the fond belief that it will, be such as to foster, to promote, and to secure, the true interest of this mighty republic.

Colonel Polk, in eloquent and appropriate language, and with deep emotion, responded to the address of Mr. Ratcliffe. He thanked him and his fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia for the cordial welcome which they had given him. He said that, during a former residence of many winters at Washington, he had made the acquaintance of many of its citizens, and had received many acts of kindness and friendship at their hands. It would afford him sincere pleasure to renew that acquaintance—to take them by the hand, and exchange personal salutations with them.

From their position at the seat of government, the citizens of the District were in a position to act an important part in the political contests of the country; and though they were deprived of the inestimable privilege of the elective franchise, they had ever taken a commendable interest in public affairs. The whole country had witnessed, with interest, their ardent and unwearied struggle which had just terminated in the success of those great principles of which he was but the humble representative.

He would again express his deep sense of the cordial and enthusiastic reception tendered to him, and begged leave to renew the expression of his warmest acknowledgments to the committee, and to those whom they represented.

The President and Vice President elect were then introduced to the gentlemen present, individually; and, after a few minutes had been passed in the interchange of friendly salutations, the Committee of Reception escorted their distinguished guests to the avenue, where they were met by Mr. Washington, the Chief Marshal; and followed by the different associations, with the splendid band of the Marine Corps at the head of the column, they were conducted to their lodgings at Coleman's, through a dense mass of citizens, extending the entire distance from the Railroad depot.

The President elect, shortly afterwards, appeared on the balcony in front of the hotel, and made his acknowledgments to the friendly greetings of the vast concourse of citizens, and then retired. After giving three hearty cheers for the man of their choice, the associations were dismissed, and the assembled multitude quietly dispersed.

UNFED STATES SUPREME COURT, FEBRUARY 11.

Samuel Thurlow, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This case, brought by writ of error from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, involves the question of the constitutionality of the license laws of that State. The plaintiff in error was convicted of selling imputed spirits without license, and sentenced to pay fines amounting to \$150. By the law of Massachusetts, a penalty of \$100 is imposed upon the sale of all wines and spirits in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons, unless the seller is licensed, and the county commissioners chosen in each county can allow grant licenses; and are empowered by law not to grant any. In most of the counties no licenses are given, and no purchase for any purpose is lawful under twenty-eight gallons. The plaintiff in error denies the constitutionality of this law, which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The case has been argued before the Court here, Messrs Webster, Choate, and Hallett, counsel for Thurlow; and Huntington for the State. The Court have had it under advisement several days, and on the 11th, the Chief Justice directed it to be continued and to be re-argued before the whole Court. There are at present but seven Judges on the Bench, being two vacancies; and it is understood that, in a question affecting the validity of a State law, the Court will not set it aside unless a majority of the whole Court—that is, five Judges—concur. The order for re-argument is equivalent to a division in the Court upon the question. It was contended for the plaintiff, by his counsel, that the laws of Massachusetts which authorized the withholding of licenses, was prohibitory, and, therefore, as to foreign wines and spirits, repugnant to the power of Congress to regulate foreign commerce; to collect revenue on imports into the several States, to the uniform apportionment of taxes and duties in all the States; and to the fulfillment of reciprocal treaties. The question is one of great importance, affecting the powers of Congress in these departments, and has been strongly presented to the Court.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE MIDDLING IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

It would seem, by the last news from Europe, that England is in earnest pressing France to make a European league of great States—a sort of holy alliance—to manage the affairs of this continent as they do that beyond the Atlantic. It seems from the London Times, the organ of European legitimacy, that England has actually required from France co-operation to prevent Texas from changing her present condition by a union with our confederacy.

It is stated in the London Times that "the British government has demanded from that of France a categorical answer to the question whether or not the French government was affecting at the same time to join in the endeavors of the British government to maintain the status quo in Texas, whilst it was in reality giving, through the King, to the American minister, an assurance that in no event would any steps be taken by his government in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give the United States just cause of complaint."

Is not this a high move? France is to be called "categorically to answer" whether she has dared to say that she would do nothing hostile to the United States, or would refuse, at the instigation of Great Britain, to give them just cause of complaint!!

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MEXICAN NEWS.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 12. Since my last, the cry against Santa Anna has been echoed throughout the whole Republic: he remaining master only of the sod he and his troops stand upon. The news of the overthrow of his tool, Canallizo, reached him in Queretaro, on his march against Paredes. He immediately countermarched with all his forces upon Mexico, swearing vengeance upon the Congress, &c., &c., whom he called revolutionists, but after bravadoing for three days to no purpose, Santa Anna retreated with his forces and marched upon Puebla, before which city he arrived on the 2d inst., and immediately demanded the surrender of the city, giving one hour's time to do so, and notifying General Inclan, the Commandante General, that if the city was not surrendered within that time, he would carry the city by assault and give quarters to no one. The reply of Inclan was short and sweet, without any of the humbug so common in the military proclamations of this country; he told him that he would not surrender the city so long as he had a man left to fire a shot. He kept his word.

Santa Anna commenced his attack on the following morning and was repulsed, as also in all the successive attacks, which he continued making daily until the 7th, when he fell in a flag of truce with propositions. The Council of War was holding in Puebla to determine upon the propositions which Santa Anna's Commissioners had to make, an attack was made with a large portion of the traitor's forces, and had already forced their way a considerable distance, when the Pablans rallied and drove them back at the point of the bayonet, taking some two hundred prisoners and one piece of artillery.

January 17.—Since writing the above, Santa Anna has retreated from Puebla, and has placed himself between Perote and Jalapa. On the 14th, the troops of Santa Anna placed themselves at the disposition of Gen. Ludcon, Commandant General of this Department.

The object no doubt was to cause it to be believed that Santa had succeeded in embarking, and thus put a stop to further search for him. This however failed in its object, and searches were made with redoubled vigilance, which were very shortly crowned with success, for on the night of the 15th, at half-past 9, he was captured, with others who accompanied him, near a place called Jico, 14 leagues from Jalapa, in a ravine. He was disguised; but this was of no avail in this part of the country, where there is not an Indian that does not know him well, and they all enjoy a pleasure in hating him. He was taken by a party of volunteers, and, by official news, was carried into Jalapa yesterday, (with his hands tied behind him, as report says.) It is but just two months since he left Jalapa in state, to go and crush the revolution which has brought him to the gallows beyond a doubt.

Such rejoicings as we have had here were never seen before in this place.

STILL LATER.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 9.

By the arrival at Havana on Wednesday last of the British steam ship Tay, Capt. Sharp, dates to the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote—the same cold, dreary and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texans in captivity. It is stated that the Grand Jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency, and at the same time of regret, that he did not escape out of the country, and thus save the Government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Villamil.

Among the passengers by the Tay was Senor Antonio Haro, Santa Anna's former Minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico. One of the editors of this paper, who came passenger in the Alabama, was informed at Havana that Senor H. had escaped through the assistance of the English Consul at Vera Cruz, and that he came on board the Tay under an assumed name. Rejon was still at large, and his whereabouts not known.

Every thing was said to be quiet in Mexico. It was reported that the Republic was to be divided into three military departments, Arista to have command of the Northern, Paredes of the Centre, and some other general of the Southern section.

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MEETING IN GHATHAM.—The democrats of Chatham held a meeting in the Court House on the 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention, for this District. Mr. James S. Smith addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there should be a Convention of the six counties composing this Congressional District, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person as a candidate of the democratic party for the next Congress of the United States, and that the person thus selected should receive the undivided support of the party.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the other counties, that said Convention be held at Mrs. Barclay's, in the county of Cumberland, on the 3rd Friday in April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint forty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates under third resolution, viz: Capt. Elias Bryant, Thos. Parish, Wm. Carlisle, Bird Jean, Capt. Robt. Marsh, Wm. Foosee, Dr. R. C. Poe, Capt. H. Bray, Gera Lane, Jas. Smith, Alford Heathcock, D. Murden, Jos. I. Cotten, G. Luther, Thos. Ragland, Jesse Marley, P. K. Alston, E. Foosee, H. Burke, Geo. Williams, R. P. Alston, Wm. Reeves, A. Headen, H. Cole, Samuel Brooks, T. Rodgers, Maj. Jenkins, Hadden Harris, Jas. Reeves, Col. S. Robinson, M. Williams, O. D. Alston, N. J. Hackney, J. J. Gholston, T. Mann, A. B. Marsh, Wm. Harris, N. M. Alston, O. McMath, and Dr. John Hanks.

On motion of Dr. Hanks, the name of the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the N. C. Standard, and that other democratic papers be requested to give them an insertion.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. W. GHOLSTON, Ch'm.  
HARMON BURKE, Secretary.

BLOODY OCCURRENCE AT MEMPHIS.—

The Memphis Equivocal of the 30th ult. says: Two individuals, one or both shoemakers by trade lately from Mississippi, fought a duel in Arkansas, opposite this city, on Tuesday last. The weapons used were pistols and bowie knives. Both were badly shot, and we understand one of the parties has since died of his wounds. The other is in a critical condition. We understand the cause of the quarrel was a grudge of some years standing.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE ELECTION.—

Among the wonderful results of the revolution in politics, brought about by the voice of the people last fall, was, one, not the least singular, evinced by our contemporary, the Tribune, of Tuesday. Its leading article was not less than an unreserved denunciation of the "credit system." The article commences as follows:

"We have long been moved to say something directly to the farming, manufacturing, and laboring people generally of our country on the extent to which they tax themselves by buying on credit articles for which they should pay down."

This certainly is very "cool," considering the position which the party of which the Tribune is the organ, occupies in relation to the body of the people. That party have for years been the advocates of the most unlimited credit, in the shape of a National Bank and its thousand ramifications. The plan of Henry Clay embraced a capital of \$50,000,000, which with the ordinary proportion of circulation and deposits would make an aggregate of \$100,000,000 to be loaned to merchants in order to enable them to sell on credit. The discounted notes of country dealers for goods bought on credit, were to be its daily food, and the seductions offered by this system were the allurements held out in support of the party. The people by an immense vote, remained firm, and rejected the party, its banks, and its credits. The organ of these defeated schemes with admirable self-sufficiency, addresses the people on the "evils of buying on credit."

Had not the people discovered those evils long since and profited by their experience, the "Bank party" would not have been revelling in a profusion of credits.—N. Y. Weekly News.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last report, opinions have been delivered in the following cases, viz:

By Rufin C. J. in N. Johnson, et al. v. Johnson's Exors, et al. in Equity, from Warren; directing accounts to be taken, &c. Also, in Morgan v. Allen, from Henderson; judgment reversed. Also, in Newman v. Taber, from Rutledge; affirming the judgment. Also, in Bell v. Pearcey, from Macon; reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Williams, et al. v. Chiles, from Caswell; judgment and judgment for the plaintiffs. Also, in Welch v. Scott, from Cherokee; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cowan v. Tucker, from Iredell; judgment reversed and a new trial granted.

By Daniel J., in Thomas v. Young, in Equity, from Iredell; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Cone v. Morgan and Morgan v. Cone, in Equity, from Nash; directing a decree for W. C. Also, in Horne v. Allen, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ferrand, Adm'r, v. Howard, Ex'r, in Equity, from Jones. Also, in Gordon v. Holland, from Beaufort; reversing the judgment below.

By Nash, J., in Plummer v. Brandon, in Equity, from Rowan; declaring plaintiff entitled to an account and directing a reference. Also, in State v. Mann, from Stanly; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Spruill v. Davenport, from Tyrrell; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Briggs v. Evans, from Yancey; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Halmington v. Henry, from Henderson; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nutall v. Burns, in Equity, from Granville; exceptions overruled and decree for Plaintiff.—Raleigh Standard.

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