

We stated in our last, that the Bank Convention assembled at New York, had agreed upon the first Monday in January next as the period for a general resumption of specie payments. A long debate preceded this arrangement, and several periods were named, in the hope that, by a spirit of compromise, all would unite on some specified day. The first Monday in January next was finally adopted; thirteen states voting for it, and two, N. York and Mississippi, against it. The banks of New York, by the expiration of the law legalizing the suspension, are called to resume by the 15th of May, or forfeit their charter; and therefore insisted on the first of May. Mississippi was for postponing the resumption for another year, that time might be allowed for the proceeds of another crop to be realized. Pennsylvania and Maryland were not represented in the vote.

The delegates of the city and country banks of the state of New York have recommended to the banks of that state the 1st day of May for resuming specie payments; and as large amounts of specie have been received by late arrivals from Europe, it is hoped that the banks will be able to persevere in their resolution to resume.

Another Whig Victory.—The election in Rhode Island has resulted in a complete victory for the Whigs. Governor Sprague, the Whig candidate, has been elected by a majority of near 500; and in the Legislature the Whigs will have, on joint ballot, a majority of at least twenty-five. Last year the administration had a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of forty-one; and the Governor belonged to the same party. The whole of New England is now set to the Administration, with the exception of New Hampshire, and she is covering in the wind.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—The present has been called "the age of improvement;" and whether we look into the christian, the intellectual, the physical or the political world, we do not feel disposed to question the justness of this proud appellation. The spirit of christian enterprise has awaked from the sleep of ages, and its influence is now felt not only in the domains of christianity, but of heathenism. The religious associations of America and Europe seem destined to fulfil the Apocalyptic vision, and the "angel of death" has already spread his wings and commenced his flight. The temporal reformations have wiped the tears from the eyes of countless sufferers, and turned their hopeless narrows into joy. Need we mention the mighty accession of intellect to the world of mind? the improvements in education, its comparative wideness of extension, and cheapness of acquisition? Or need we allude to the improvements in various departments of the mechanical arts, and especially those growing out of the subjugation of that most potent agent, steam, to the control of man? Who questions that science, whether intellectual or moral, physical or political, is advancing, even in our own state? But does the moral character of the community keep pace with the growth of general intelligence? In some respects it certainly does. One or two illustrations out of many, I beg leave to offer. Some thirty or forty years ago, I well remember how common it was to see fist-fights on court and election days. Broken heads, mutilated noses and ears, and fingers, bruised faces and red and swollen eyes, were common things; and the tipping shops—the headquarters of the pugilistic champions of the day—formed forth their fiery floods to swell the tide of angry passions. These evils have certainly diminished in a great degree; though we are compelled, with however much regret, to admit, that "the snake is scathed, not killed." Did my ears deceive me, Mr. Editor? or did I hear, in the vicinity of your office, on Easter Monday, a strange medley of sounds—a babel mixture of jovial laugh, boisterous shout, insipid acclamation, and gollinaceous crow? Have the goodly to explain the meaning of it, and thereby much oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

It would give us pleasure if we could say to our correspondent that his ears have greatly deceived him. But it appears that the spirit which sought amusement in the fights of gladiators in heathen Rome, and in the bull fights of catholic Spain, is not yet extinct. In this enlightened country, and in this enlighten-

ed age, this same spirit delights in sports not less cruel, and equally debasing. But our correspondent shows that much has been done within the last forty years towards meliorating the character of the people in our community; and we are not without hope that this other remnant of barbarism will also soon disappear from amongst us.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 14.
In the House of Representatives, the bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, was read the third time and passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, for divorcing the government from all connexion with the public press, was taken up during the morning hour, and Mr. Bond concluded his remarks upon it.

The house was engaged in the consideration of private bills during the remainder of the sitting.

Monday, April 15.
In the Senate, Mr. King offered a joint resolution, which lies on the table for consideration, that Congress adjourn on the first Monday in June.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late United States Bank, when Mr. Grundy argued at much length, that the measure proposed by the bill was constitutional, just, and expedient. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to Mr. Biddle's letter, which he characterized as one of the most extraordinary productions of the time. He considered it as containing a virtual declaration of war against the Administration, referring to the part relating to getting "behind cotton bales," &c.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Shields presented a resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Hopkins, in pursuance of notice given on Saturday, offered a resolution, proffering the aid of the government to sustain such banks as shall resume specie payments, it being the same as that presented by Mr. Hamer on Monday last, and afterwards withdrawn.

On a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the consideration of this resolution, the votes were, ayes 116, nays 83—two thirds being required, the rules were not suspended.

On this motion the North Carolina delegation voted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Deberry, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, Stanly, Sawyer, Graham, Rencher, Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Connor, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery.

Mr. Cushing offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform this House whether a certain letter bearing his signature, and the date of the 18th of March, 1838, which has appeared in the public papers, and which purports to make known the purpose of the Treasury Department in relation to the receipt and disbursement of the promissory notes of state banks by the federal government, is authentic or not; and if it be, to communicate to the House a copy of the same; and also copies of any and every other official letter on the same subject-matter; and that he be further directed to report to the House the views and intentions of the department in the premises, and the measures adopted, or to be adopted, in execution thereof.

Mr. Cushing moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolution, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolution, which was adopted without objection:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which he may have received, officially or otherwise, relating to an attack by a Mexican armed vessel upon the steamboat Columbia, bearing the flag of the United States, in the Gulf of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the Postmaster General was directed to inform the House whether he had collected a judgment rendered in favor of the Post Office Department against Samuel B. Crockett and Francis P. Blair, in the Federal Court of Kentucky, in May 1824, for 1827 dollars; and if not, what steps have been taken to enforce the collection of the same. He was also directed to inform this House what amount of moneys has been paid by his department to the said Francis P. Blair for printing ordered by said Department since the rendition of the judgment, and return of the writ of execution aforesaid.

Tuesday, April 17.
In the Senate, the bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown was read twice and referred.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of bills of the late Bank of the United States was taken up, but no one appeared prepared to speak on the subject and it was postponed until to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 18.
In the House of Representatives, Mr. Yell, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the defence of the Western frontier.

In the Senate, the joint resolution for closing the present session of Congress on the first Monday of June next, after

some debate, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose, and said that a bill, which might be called the Penitentiary bill, had been made the order for to-day, with the understanding that it would now be considered. Mr. C. had no wish to press its consideration, if the friends of the bill were not ready to act upon it; but it had been laid on the table with the understanding that it would be now taken up.

Mr. Buchanan said the Senator need not fear that he would not have an opportunity to vote on the bill. There was no disposition in its friends to suppress it. But Mr. B. would like to hear the Senator justify the issue of the old notes of the United States Bank after the expiration of its charter.

Mr. Clay said he was afraid the Senator would not be gratified in the fulfillment of any such expectation. Mr. C. would undertake no such justification; but he wished to see if gentlemen were ready to vote that government had any such power as that claimed by the bill.

The subject was here dropped, no motion being made to take the bill up, and no announcement of the bill from the Chair.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was considered and amended, and afterwards laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was discussed at some length.

Thursday, April 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Norvell presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan against the annexation of Texas or any other foreign territory to the Union: which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, coming up for a third reading, was postponed to Monday week.

On motion of Mr. Wall, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late United States Bank. The bill underwent several modifications, and was debated at considerable length.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was still further discussed.

Friday, April 20.

In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Preston, concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late Bank of the United States.

The subject was discussed at great length, almost wholly on the question of the constitutional power to pass the bill, by Messrs. Wall, Preston, Clay, of Alabama, White, Grundy, Prentiss, Rives, Calhoun, Roane, and Brown.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 27, nays 14.

In the House of Representatives, the Cumberland Road bill was again taken up, and the debate continued. After which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 96, nays 80.

The United States and Mexico.—We hope that none of our readers will suffer themselves to be alarmed by the bellicose intimation thrown out in the Debate in the Senate on Wednesday last, wherof we publish to day a report, which we regret that we have not sooner had room for. We are happy to be able to express a very confident opinion that Congress have not yet entirely parted with their senses, and that nothing so Quixotic as a war against the wind mills of Mexico is likely to be undertaken, at this moment, or under present circumstances. Least of all, will it be undertaken, we apprehend, to establish a new code of law, in which the belligerent right of blockade by actual force shall have no place, and the right of running contraband goods be effectually protected.

Seriously, some members of Congress as well as some Editors, and especially those of the city of New Orleans, who are so clamorous for a war with Mexico, have suffered their feelings to run altogether ahead of their judgment, in reference to the case of the steam-ship Columbia. As a belligerent, the Republic of Mexico has certain unquestionable rights. Among them is the right by her armed vessels, to examine vessels passing in and out of any port of her enemy which she is actually blockading, in order to ascertain their character. The commander of the Columbia, we dare say for very good reasons, did not choose to have his vessel searched if he could help it. He took the risk of attempting to avoid it, and was fortunate enough, (and we are glad of it,) by means of his steam, to escape detention, if not capture. He was lucky, as well as bold. And this is the whole of the case, upon which the Senate is invoked to take revenge as for a national dishonor! A pleasant cause of war, truly! *National Intelligencer.*

Burton and Fulewider's Works.—We learn that the immense water power at the falls of the South Catawba, owned by Robt. H. Burton, esq. and Col. Henry Fulewider, has been provisionally sold at the neat figure of \$110,000. The gentleman who has contracted for this property has returned to England for the

purpose of finally completing the bargain. Although in the hands of the present energetic proprietors, it is perhaps as good a business as any a going, yet with a proper infusion of English skill and capital into the iron business of Lincoln, we may expect to witness a new era in that department of industry. We learn that the proposed purchaser declares that the great natural facilities of this situation, will enable his company to compete on advantageous terms with the largest European establishments. He thinks that the excellence of the ore and the cheapness of water power and provisions, will amply make up for the difference in the price of labor and the absence of mineral coal. *Carolina Watchman.*

North Carolina.—Charles B. Shaw, Esq. the Engineer of the Literary Board of this State, has lately made a very interesting report on the drainings of the Swamp lands lying in its eastern section, wherein he shows that there are not less than 150,000 acres of very valuable swamp lands belonging to the State, besides what has been entered by individuals lying on Pungo and Alligator rivers, and the lakes connected with them, and points out the mode by which they can be effectually drained, at a cost not exceeding \$70,000.

Mr. Shaw states, that the appropriation made by the last Legislature \$8,000, for the purpose of draining Matamuskeet Lake, has been expended on a canal; that the water is slowly subsiding, but that other drains, and a further appropriation, will be necessary to complete the work.

This plan of recovering the Swamp lands of North Carolina, does great credit to the Legislature of that state, and cannot fail to add largely to the funds of its Literary Board. Besides putting into cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of as rich land as can be found in the Union, it will remove a cause of sickness, arising from the malaria of its present state, and will prevent its respectable agricultural citizens from leaving their native state, in search of the rich lands of the far West. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Baltimore American.
FLORIDA.

Accounts from Gary's Ferry, E. F. received at the Savannah Georgian Office, states that the planters had abandoned the crops between Fort Harlee, Micanopy, and Newnansville, and had gone into the forts for protection.

An express rider, it is said, was recently shot in an arm within a mile of Fort Harlee, on his way to Micanopy and Newnansville, but made his escape back to the fort.

On the 16th two men named Snowden and Townsend, were murdered on New River, twelve miles from Fort Harlee, by a party of Indians.

Col. Sanchez, on the 6th, was driven from his plantation by a party of 18 to 20 Indians, and had gone to Newnansville.

A detachment of the 2d dragoons, left Fort Brooke on the 5th instant for Black Creek.

The 4th infantry under command of Col. Foster, arrived at Fort Brooke on the same day, and three companies of 4th infantry, under the command of Major Reiley, were to have left Fort Brooke on the 10th instant, for Micanopy.

The Charleston slips of the 14th, further state, that about a week ago, Col. Bankhead captured seventy Indians near Key Biscame. It is also reported that Gov. Call has been killed by the Indians in West Florida.

EMIGRATION.

The rage for emigration which, a few years since, threatened almost to depopulate the old North State, has become, in some measure, stayed. We have even heard of several families removing back to their old haunts, having been taught by experience, that "all is not gold that glistens." The following extract of a letter, just received by us from an enterprising and practical man who emigrated some years since to the west, bears testimony, as strong as it is just, to the capacities of our state, and its adaptation to the wants of her citizens. *Register.*

"I can now say from two years' experience in the North, and seven years in the West, that North Carolina is as rich in materials for permanent improvement, as any of the fourteen states that I have travelled through. And if the land-holders there really understood what was best for their interests, they would be turning their attention to the ways and means of improving their homesteads, instead of disposing of them for a comparative trifle, with a view to acquisition of new lands to the great West. If they could only see, that the future Vineyards and Mulberry Plantations, on the sunny hills and verdant plains of the South, would, one day, not be exchanged for the rich woodlands and prairies of the West, they would soon cease disposing of the former, for the acquisition of the latter. Certain it is, after all my wanderings, I decidedly prefer North Carolina to any state I have seen; for while other states have the advantages in soil and other circumstances, you have it in climate and the privileges of water power—advantages which art can never bring about, where they are naturally lacking—whereas, the improvement of the soil, and every other circumstance dependent thereon, can be effected with you by a little extra care and attention. Before two years

elapse, I intend to retrace my steps to my native state, to commence permanently my system of improvement in its favorable soil and delightful climate."

Governor Marcy has sent a message to the General Assembly of New York, in which he urges the necessity of a resumption by the banks at the time specified, and to sustain them in it, recommends a loan to them of from six to eight millions of dollars of the state stocks.

Ohio.—The following are amongst the laws passed at the last session of the Ohio Legislature.

To repeal an act to prohibit the circulation of small bills.

To abolish imprisonment for debt.

To repeal an act prohibiting the establishment within this State of any branch, office, or agency of the Bank of the United States, &c.

Missionary Deaths.—An arrival at Boston from Calcutta, (East Indies,) brings information of the death of the Rev. Mr. Hall and wife, and of Mrs. E. B. Osgood, wife of Samuel M. Osgood, Printer.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
27 Friday,	5 19 6 41		
28 Saturday,	5 18 6 42		
29 Sunday,	5 17 6 43		
30 Monday,	5 16 6 44		
1 Tuesday,	5 15 6 45		
2 Wednesday,	5 14 6 46		
3 Thursday,	5 13 6 47		
			First 1 4 15 after.
			Full 9 6 40 after.
			Last 17 10 12 morn
			New 24 1 43 morn

MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his **Spring and Summer Fashions**, and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.
April 27. 18--

Mail Arrangements.

ALL letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

N. B. The Post Office has been removed two doors north of the Printing Office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.
April 27. 18--

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of **Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

COMPRISING CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.
April 27. 18--

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

Joseph S. Thompson, } Original Attachment lo-
vs } vied on Land.
James N. Johnston }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and plead, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv \$1 00 18-6w

Public Notice.

THE Citizens of the South Western end of Orange county, will apply to our next County Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in May next, to alter and establish two places for separate Elections for the convenience of the same, one to be at the dwelling house of John Patterson, esq. and the second at the house of Michael Hill, esq. and to continue or discontinue the election now held at Henry Fogleman's, esq. as the Court may think proper.
April 19. 16--

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of **LARD,**

For sale by **ALLEN PARKS.**

April 13. 16--

Notice.

I AM now prepared to settle with the Legatees of the Estate of JOHN LONG, deceased; they are therefore requested to call and receive their respective legacies.

JOHN NEWLIN, Ex'r.
April 12. 16--

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing Ninety Five Dollars, was found by James R. Moutgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albright. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.
D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.
Orange county, March 19. 13-3a