

**MR. BAGBY'S MESSAGE.**

Mr. Bagby, in his message to the Legislature on the 2d instant, the message alludes to disease and death during the current year, and the shortness of the cotton crop by at least one third less than that of the previous year, in consequence of the ravages of the cut-worm, or army-worm; denies the right of the Federal Government to regulate the currency or supply a paper medium, and asserts the exclusive right of the States to charter banks; favors a mixed currency of specie and convertible paper, and in order to this end recommends the restriction of bank issues to ten dollars of paper for one of specie; mentions the cancelling of unsold State bonds lately in the hands of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, to the amount of \$1,501,000, and that all the remaining unsold State bonds, belonging to the Bank, will soon be subjected to the same process; argues against the assumption of the debts of the States by the Federal Government, and advises a sinking fund for the redemption of the State stock, as the proper means of sustaining unimpaired the credit of the State; advises the adaptation of the criminal code to the penitentiary system, and states that the penitentiary building is to be completed by the 1st of May; recommends a reduction of the banking capital of the State from \$10,860,000 to \$6,000,000, and the application of the difference to purposes of education and internal improvement—the former in preference to the latter—alludes to the slave question, and the interference of abolitionists, both in this country and Europe, with the institutions of the South, and advises a Convention of the slave-holding States to adopt measures for their mutual happiness and safety; and finally recommends the election of members of Congress by general ticket, instead of districts, as equally essential to democracy and state sovereignty. Compiler.

**What does this mean?**—All accounts concur in stating, that immense sums of money have been expended by the Administration party in the New York election. Whence comes the money? Is the universal inquiry. The sums expended are known to exceed the usual contributions levied upon the office holders, by thousands—Whence comes the excess? The Albany Journal throws out an intimation, which has a meaning to it. Let the reader judge for himself.

**Where does the Money come from?**—This inquiry was brought to the mouth of every observer of the events of the recent election. Money has been poured out by the Leucococs without stint and without measure. They must have expended in this city alone ten thousand dollars. And yet it is known that the contributions from the party here, have been unusually small. Where, then, has the money come from? Is there not in some part of the United States, a Collector of the customs who is notoriously bankrupt, whose bail are utterly insufficient, and who has the custody of millions of the government money, kept in a Bank with his private funds and subject to his draft? Is there not reason to apprehend that there will soon be another public defaulter to be added to the list?

**Facts to be noted.**—Gen. Harrison will carry his own State by at least 25 or 30,000 majority. Kentucky and Indiana, which, next to his own State, are best acquainted with his qualifications, character and services, will give him overwhelming majorities. Charles City county, Va. the birth place both of Harrison and Tyler, gives them a majority of 150 out of 208 votes. In Williamsburg, James City, Warwick, York and Northampton, (in the former of which John Tyler resides,) the vote in favor of the Whig ticket is nearly unanimous.

Hamilton county, Ohio, the residence of Gen. Harrison, (including Cincinnati,) has for the first time in many years given a Whig majority. Now per contra.

Albany, where Mr. Van Buren long resided, and in the neighborhood of his birth place, gives a decided majority against him; and the State of New York, in despite of State pride and local feeling, goes against him.

Kentucky, by an overwhelming majority, gives her voice against R. M. Johnson, the Loon Foe candidate (if there be any) for the Vice Presidency. And Davidson county, Tennessee, has for years past, gone in opposition of General Jackson. We appeal to the jury of the vindication. Lynchburg Virginian.

not to the nation. The whole subject of the Free-trade having been actively discussed for two years, with an unprecedented degree of excitement, the public, in conclusion, with an unprecedented unanimity, have decided against the Administration, and in favor of the newly-chosen Chief Magistrate. Men and measures, on the one side, have been condemned totally and entirely, and men and measures, on the other, as completely upheld. Now, then, let the popular voice be respected, the will of the people acquiesced in, and the public judgment regarded. Give the new Administration a fair and impartial trial. To announce, in advance, after what has taken place, a determination to put the elements of political strife again in commotion, would be to show a spirit of factious opposition—an opposition designed to thwart and resist the wishes of the People. General Harrison will not be a candidate for re-election. At the end of four years he will voluntarily lay aside his office and his honors, and go once more, and forever, into the bosom of retirement. During those four years, he will devote himself to the good of his country. Let us all, then, unite in sustaining the patriot hero in his honest and praiseworthy efforts. Alex. Gazette.

**From the Charleston Mercury.**  
**Arrogance and Ignorance.**—What would the British think, if some South American envoy were to arrive on their coast, object to all the usual British forms of receiving ambassadors, bring up a fleet of armed vessels to intimidate the British authorities, and, from ignorance of the English language, take umbrage at the customary expressions of diplomatic notes, demand redress for supposed insults therein, and retire in high dudgeon? Yet such was precisely the course of the British Ambassador, Lord Napier, towards the Chinese. He insisted that, for him, they should violate their time-honored usages—insisted that he should approach the Viceroy as he thought proper, by a letter direct, instead of communicating, as the Chinese laws require, through a committee of the Hong merchants; and because his name, in the Chinese language, meant "laboriously vile," deemed himself flagrantly insulted at its being so written by them. Because they did not give away to his ignorant and arrogant humor, he died of chagrin. This was one scene between John Bull and the Celestials.

As to the war now going on, it is just as though the United States should send an expedition to burn Liverpool, because there the authorities prohibited the smuggling of tobacco. We have as much right to force negro head and pig tail on Queen Victoria's people, as they to compel the Chinese to take their opinion. The plea that the Chinese authorities at Canton had winked at the opium trade, or at smuggling, which the energy of the Government has at length suppressed, is about as good as if we should hold the British Government responsible for the unfaithfulness of its custom-house officers, and contend that it was precluded from enforcing its laws against smuggling, because its dishonest agents had a long time encouraged it, and many American traders would be grievously disappointed and damaged if it were suddenly checked.

**ARCTIC REGIONS.**  
A late number of the London Foreign Quarterly Review makes known for the first time to English readers some of the particulars of the Russian Exploring Expedition to the Northern Arctic Ocean. It was conducted by land; that is, by land conveyances, sledges and dogs, over the ice, and often a considerable distance from the shore, under the charge of Lieutenant Van Wrangel, and occupied nearly five years, amidst the severest hardships. The sufferings of the party from cold, even in the mild season, were very distressing. As a sign of the severity of the cold, it is stated that in one of their night equipments, muffled up and protected by warm clothing and furs, ice was formed between their stockings on their feet from the vapor thrown off by the skin; chronometers were useless, the drop of oil within the works could not be kept fluid by any precaution, in a temperature often forty degrees below the zero of Reaumur—equal to fifty eight degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit.

The result of the expedition may be generally stated as having traced the boundaries of Asia in their highest northern latitude, and connecting with the English discoveries and examination, as demonstrating a continuous sea or expanse of water of indefinite extent, bounding the continents on the north and entirely round the world. The problem remaining to be solved is, whether there be in still higher northern latitudes, beyond the belt of ice which skirts this coast, a Polar continent or large body of land. It has been found in all latitudes, that, beyond a comparatively small distance from the coast, the Polar sea is always open and free of ice. This distance rarely exceeds sixteen English miles, and the concurrent reports of the natives of those frozen regions, of different tribes in the high Siberian as well as in the American latitudes, lead to the impression that there is land, and inhabited land, not many miles across this water, and around the poles of the earth.

One of the natural curiosities which this region has presented to every traveler is particularly noticed in the accounts of Van Wrangel's expedition. It is the prodigious quantity of the bones of the mammoth which are found. The further north the greater is the quantity; and some of the Asiatic Arctic islands are found to be composed of little more than

a mass of mammoth bones. For eighty years, Siberian traders have been conveying them away by ship loads, and they are still apparently undiminished. The like phenomenon of the existence in this inhospitable climate of immense multitudes of these herbivorous warm-blooded animals appears along the whole northern coast of Asia and America, and affords scope for a great deal of scientific speculation upon the natural history of the earth and the most curious branches of geology. Mobile Journal.

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.**

The subjoined letter tells the melancholy tale of this gentleman's premature demise. He died on Saturday, from the pistol shot received on the Thursday before, from some unknown hand. The affair is most shocking and distressing in all its aspects—in the sudden and violent death of one who was an ornament to society and an object of affection to all who knew him—and in the dark cloud which it throws over the whole body of students—the innocent along with the guilty. This last cannot long continue. It will be dispelled, and the crime will be fixed upon the guilty. But nothing can restore the deceased to the bosom of a large and most estimable family—to the circle of admiring friends, and to the republic of letters which he adorned and ennobled. He is gone, and left but few behind him possessed of nobler traits of character—a warmer heart, a clearer head, and talents better suited for public usefulness.

We hear that the individuals on whom suspicion has fallen are not citizens of this State. Richmond Whig.

**TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.**

Charlottesville, Nov. 15, 1840.  
**Gentlemen:** You will have seen a brief notice in the last Advertiser of a most painful occurrence which took place at the University on Thursday night last. It was hoped and believed by the physicians and the numerous and devoted friends of Professor Davis in the neighborhood that the wound was not mortal—but time has lamentably proved the reverse. Contrary to all expectation, he expired yesterday (Saturday) about sunset, after some 48 hours of the most intense and excruciating pain. A gloom has been thrown over this whole country by this awful tragedy. I have never known so wanton, so unprovoked, and so brutal an outrage to be committed in a civilized land. The circumstances, as well as I can collect them, are about these: The 12th of November is the anniversary of a celebrated rebellion which took place in the University some three or four years ago. It has been customary, with some few of the students, to celebrate that day ever since. On Thursday night last, the 12th, there were only two or three who could be found to commemorate the event. They went forth about 9 o'clock at night, armed with pistols and discharged with matches. After making a good deal of noise upon the lawn of the University, they approached Professor Davis's residence with the design, as he believed, to insult him. He went out with the view of discovering who they were. He immediately came upon a very small person, who had a mask on, and who was otherwise disguised. He approached him, and reached out his hand to unmask him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped back one or two paces, and fired the fatal shot. Thus has been cut down, in the vigor of intellect and the prime of manhood, a gentleman who was an ornament to society and the pride of the University.

It is not yet known who was the perpetrator of this diabolical deed. A student was arrested yesterday, and, after examining a great many witnesses, the case was adjourned over till to-morrow. The evidence against him thus far, consists of the vaguest sort of suspicion. Another student disappeared from the University on Friday, the day after Professor Davis was shot, and has not been seen or heard of since. Every effort, I trust, will be made to bring the offender to justice. In haste, your friend.

P. S. It is due to the students generally to state that they look upon the perpetrator, whoever he may be, with the utmost indignation, and that they have been very active in endeavoring to ascertain who he is.

**Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.**

New York, November 14, 1840  
There is a decided improvement in confidence, if in nothing else, since the Presidential election. One of the first fruits in this city is a loan of a million of dollars by our banks to aid the Philadelphia banks in the business of resumption. Boston loans a million and a half. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia funds, and payable in gold notes in N. York. This secures a general resumption of specie payments throughout the whole of the U. States on the 1st of January next. It promises a fine opening of the spring trade in February, a revival in real estate and in enterprise, and a salutary and sound currency. The only danger now is, the absence of a healthy check over the issues of the State bank, the sub-treasury being but the merest fact, as it operates, the whole spirit and tenor of the law having been violated by the subterfuges of the collectors and treasurers—by which I do not mean to admit the law was good for anything in any way, inasmuch as the execution of the law in its spirit was nearly an impossibility, while a pretended execution without any obedience to it is an immorality. For the honor of the laws, therefore,

and if only for that alone, it should be rubbed forth from the statute book. Much curiosity is displayed in this quarter as to what the not dissimilar members of Congress from New Jersey intend to do on the coming session. The very members, you will remark, who forced their selves upon the House the last session under the pretence that the popular voice was with them, submitted their case to the people at the recent election, and have been condemned by a majority immense for New Jersey, viz. over 2,300. As they passed the sub-treasury in the House, as they gave it its tone and character, it is thought by some that they will pay enough deference to the majesty of the People, at least to absent themselves from Washington the coming winter.

**Gov. Morton.**—One of the most remarkable instances of "ill-winded ambition" which modern times afford, is presented by Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts. Possessed of respectable talents, and enjoying a fair reputation as a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, with a salary of \$4,000, he has long had an itching for political life, and for fourteen years in succession was he candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts; and for thirteen years in succession was he as regularly defeated. Last year, in consequence of a temporary schism in the Whig party, he succeeded in obtaining the object at which he had so long grasped, and succeeded by a majority of a single vote. The Whigs brought out John Davis as their candidate this year, and the result is, that he has beaten Morton by a majority of about 18,000. Morton retires to private life, having lost his judiciousness and much of the reputation which he heretofore enjoyed. Fred. Jr.

**A Discovery.**—Some three or four weeks since a party of farmers assembled together at a mound on the premises of Dr. Hughes, for the purpose of digging into the same mound, and ascertaining what it contained. They accordingly commenced operations, and after digging some three feet below the surface of the mound, they came to a layer of hard earth, similar to brick. On breaking through this layer they were not a little surprised to find a large roll of old "Continental Bills," neatly enveloped in an untanned Buffalo skin. On further search a number ancient coins were found, composed chiefly of zinc, brass, copper and pewter. But what is most remarkable, an iron time piece was found nearly at the bottom of the mound. This watch or time-piece was marked on the inside "Pela Fourche, Patre 1300," and on the back of it was engraved "bon vivant." The watch weighs twenty-eight ounces, and is somewhat rusted. The works are composed of brass and steel, and it is similar in style and make to the English hunter's watch of this day. Several other articles were found, the names of which our informant did not recollect. Sentinel's Ledger.

**FROM FLORIDA.**

St. Augustine, Nov. 8.  
Information has been received in this city from Fort Reid, on the St. Johns, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2nd Dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about fifty blankets, some perfectly new, and a number of pieces of calico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Indian Key was destroyed by the wretches. Wild Cat and his party are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers) had not left it but a few hours before it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracks discovered around the fort by the scout who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by Wild Cat, alias Coa coo hee.

St. Augustine, Nov. 7.  
**Indian Murders.**—Lieut. Judd, with Mr. Fernando Falany, and three dragoons, on Sunday morning last left Fort Seale for this city. Near the eight-mile post they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were concealed in the bushes alongside the road. The Sergeant and one private were killed, and Mr. Falany and one private severely wounded. Lieut. Judd escaped miraculously. He rode with the wounded men a short distance on, when the soldier fell exhausted, and Lieut. J. dismounted, dragged him off the road, and concealed him among some bushes. Mr. Falany was wounded in the shoulder, the ball lodging in the arm.

The bodies were much disfigured, and that of the sergeant decapitated, and the head carried off. The wounded man it is thought will recover.

Lieuts. Brown, Ridgely, and Hardee, with detachments of dragoons, went out immediately to scour the country in all directions.

**The Bank Party.**—It is a well authenticated fact, which we have long known, but which has in most places been kept from the mass of the people, that notwithstanding all their affected horror of Bank Aristocrats, the present and past Administrations are emphatically the Bank Party of this country! From 1820 to 1830, there was a slow and cautious increase of only

twenty-two banks in the country, and the increase of capital was only seven millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars; while under the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, from 1830 to 1837, a short period of seven years, the increase of Banks was three hundred and forty-eight, with a capital of nearly three hundred millions of dollars!

On examination, it will be found that two hundred and twenty-four out of the whole number of Banks chartered from 1830 to 1837, were chartered by Jackson and Van Buren Legislatures, while their opponents, in the same time, only chartered one hundred and twenty-four, with a capital of little more than sixty-two millions, and these designed for local convenience, where the veto of the United States Bank had deprived the people of those commercial facilities which they had previously enjoyed.

We make these remarks that our readers may see what confidence to place in the almost unceasing cry of the Administration against the banking institution. Highland News.

**The great Result.**—In our last paper, we gave our readers the cheering assurance, that the vote of New York for Gen. Harrison, rendered his election certain. Every day has but added strength to the whirlwind of public sentiment by which Mr. Van Buren is driven from the high place which he has so unfaithfully filled. The majority against him, both of electoral and of popular votes, will be overwhelming. The particulars, as far as known, will be found in another column.

As to the new Administration, we trust it will not be distinguished for excitements, such as marked the Administration of Jackson; nor for a war upon any business interest, such as broke down the prosperity of the country under Van Buren; nor for proscription, nor "spoil," nor "rewards and punishments," nor defaulters, nor experiments, nor extravagance, such as we have experienced under both. But we look forward to a faithful administration of the Nation's affairs for the Nation's good. Having no wish to secure his own re-election, Gen. Harrison may administer the government with a single eye to its present and future prosperity. He will find many an unfaithful officer, and many a political brawler, whose time has been devoted to electioneering, instead of his proper duty, whom it will be proper for him to remove. Beyond these we hope no consideration will induce him to go. He will find a National debt of perhaps twenty millions of dollars, which he will seek to pay off as early as possible. He will find no National Bank, and we hope he will leave none, unless the people should decide, beyond all question, that they desire one. We want no new hobby for demagogues to ride into power upon. He will find business, which had been prostrated by the ruthless war upon it, gradually recovering under the influence of the confidence inspired by his election. We hope he will let it alone. It is not experiments that the people want. It is quiet, and the liberty to follow their own legitimate pursuits without molestation. What the country does want, are repose, economy, reform of abuses, appointment of competent and honest men to office, and a constitutional administration of the duties of Chief Executive, especially in recognizing the rights of the Judiciary and Legislature, as co-ordinate branches of the great system. These are what the country wants, and these we think will be found in the Administration of the venerable patriot Wm. Henry Harrison. Fayetteville Obs.

**Oranges in Florida.**—The Apalachicola (Florida) Advertiser of the 31st October, says: "The orange crop of this year, raised in this territory, will be worth \$200,000. Hitherto that amount, and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption.

**Destructive Fire in Natchez.**—We learn, says the New Orleans Crescent City of the 6th inst., that an entire square (of 12 buildings) has been burnt at Natchez, under the hill. Property to the amount of at least \$50,000 was destroyed.

**Sub-Treasury.**—In the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 4th inst. Mr. Flourney of Washington, introduced a set of resolutions opposed to the sub-treasury bill, and directing their Senators in Congress to vote for its repeal.

**New Counterfeit.**—Counterfeit Treasury Notes of the denomination of \$50, of good imitation, and well calculated to deceive the most scrutinizing eye, are in circulation in various parts of the country. Wheeling Times.  
**Novel Salute.**—At New Orleans the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties in honor of the peaceable and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

Dr. Dumeau has served a notice upon Nathaniel G. Pendleton, the Whig member elect from the Cincinnati district, Ohio, informing him that he intends to contest his election.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIAN.**

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The French minister, M. Thiers, and his colleagues, tendered their resignations on the 23d of October, which were accepted, and a new ministry appointed, at the head of which was Marshal Soult. Rumours were afloat that Louis Philippe would abdicate the throne of France in favor of his eldest son. This important step, it was said, would not be taken on account of any political difficulties with which the King was surrounded, but on account of domestic calamity, said to be the continual state of mental derangement under which the Queen labors since the atrocious attack of Darnes. It is said also that the Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated, and retired to France. The Ministry were provisionally charged with the regency until the convocation of the Cortes.

It is also rumored that the Emperor of Austria will abdicate. The present monarch has always been of a feeble constitution, both of body and mind. Prince Metternich, the Atlas of Austria, has been much enfeebled by an attack of apoplexy. Such being the case, and the state of affairs having assumed somewhat of a waltlike appearance, the Aulic Council have suggested the propriety of confiding the helm of state to younger and more vigorous hands. The successor of the present Emperor is his brother the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. The Prince is thirty-three years of age, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehemet Ali. Beyroût has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains.

Ibrahim Pacha is about to concentrate his forces. The Turkish troops with the Pacha are deserting in strong numbers, and small detachments are sent into head quarters continually.

All the accounts from the seat of war received since our last, confirm the news of the successes of the allies, the defeat and discouragement of the Egyptians.

**The Persecuted Jews.**—The ambassador sent to Alexandria from London has succeeded in obtaining from the Viceroy a German for the unconditional discharge of the nine unhappy persons confined at Damascus, on the accusation of being parties to the murder of Father Tomasi.  
"Permission for such of the Jews as had fled to return to their homes un molested."  
"A general declaration that the Jews should have the same protection as all other subjects."

**Presidential Election.**

The following Table exhibits the result of the Presidential election in this State, as far as heard from. The two first columns present the official returns of the late election for Governor:

	August.		November.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Asson	1100	422	1124	265
A-be	501	534	189	
Baltimore	1335	547	984	
Berlin	281	468	111	
Balden	323	451	336	414
Buonwick	351	247	445	211
Bradford	816	363	961	348
Burke	1335	367	1234	
Calmarus	840	393	801	331
Columbus	241	288	204	31
Carteret	442	287	600	600
Carroll	90	525	328	
Crofton	1075	603	1124	56
Crowan	352	503	174	50
Cumbe-land	321	952	614	50
Dorchester	526	81	514	
Dorwell	379	1137	600	600
Craven	571	643	606	349
Cherokee	252	139	414	111
Duplin	231	706	253	82
Davidson	1409	470	1411	359
Dodge			447	149
Edgewood	111	1298	135	1372
Franklin	383	636	374	629
Gauley	873	760	933	775
Gates	381	392	21	
Greene	308	258	83	
Golford	2411	469	2400	411
Halifax	692	446	603	240
Hertford	324	231	400	
Hyde	488	179	431	81
Haywood	438	242	41	281
Henderson			600	600
Iredell	1668	331	1798	329
Johnston	569	617	507	549
Jones	212	121	843	144
Lincoln	931	2056	1000	1000
Lenoir	264	346	158	158
Macon	431	203	433	158
Moore	569	517	529	140
Montgomery	1102	139	1136	1248
Mecklenburg	984	1901	1000	1248
Martin	244	874	600	265
New Hanover	240	899	293	1046
Nash	73	782	000	600
Northampton	513	519	167	603
Onslow	150	683	143	603
Orange	1682	1519	1639	1641
Person	274	553	274	575
Pasquotank	660	222	642	
Pitt	625	519	627	391
Perquimans	494	124	463	302
Rowan	1622	874	942	258
Randolph	1887	346	1318	258
Richmond	533	1000	447	605
Rockingham	801	568	572	505
Richmond	678	79	807	754
Rutherford	1658	546	1820	540
Sampson	478	273	553	741
Surry	1130	983	378	
Stokes	1163	1190	154	83
Tyrrell	424	44	340	83
Washington	379	95	432	54
Wilkes	1421	128	1450	114
Wayne	88	705	105	731
Wayne	262	777	306	1147
Wake	1030	1157	1014	1147
Yancy	392	417	600	600