

MORE CORRUPTION.

We understand Mr. Morehead, in his speech at Davidson, last Tuesday, made a variety of serious charges against the Administration—among the rest, he accused the Administration of corruption, because the Editor of the North Carolina Standard struck off and distributed a considerable number of Extra papers containing the proceedings of the late Republican Convention at Raleigh, and the excellent speech of Mr. AVERT, which we published last week—alleging, or leaving the impression on the minds of the people by his manner, that the Government paid for this extra printing. Now, it is very easy for Mr. Morehead to make such a random charge as this, for it is a good deal like his charges against us—he will find it hard to prove it, and unless he does prove it, how should he stand in the estimation of all honorable men!

But, has Mr. Morehead so soon forgotten the loads of Extras from the offices of the Raleigh Star, and the Register, intended to build up Mr. Morehead for Governor by propagating false charges against Judge SAUNDERS, his opponent? Who paid for these Extras? Our State Administration, we might say, which would be just about as reasonable as Mr. Morehead's conclusions in the other case.

But our object at the commencement of this article was, to expose to our readers a most daring attempt to gull the people and mislead them by the Harrison members of Congress. While Mr. Morehead and the Harrison leaders here are abusing the Republicans for circulating correct intelligence among the people, their leaders in Congress are flooding the country with "The Madisonian," Edited by a blue-light federalist, filled with the grossest abuse of the Republican party, and a paper which claims the right of Abolitionists to petition Congress for the accomplishment of their foul designs. Here we see men elected and sent to Washington to do the People's business, contributing to the utmost of their ability, to a fund to be used in publishing "political tracts, lives of Harrison," &c., to be franked by members of Congress all over the country, to impose upon and mislead the people. And we would not be surprised to learn that Mr. Morehead himself is engaged in circulating these foul documents.

This secret plot of the federalists was made public by the following letter, written by a member from the State of New York—Mr. Clark. It seems that in sending this letter he mistook his man, and sent it to a Republican, who promptly exposed the author. The federal members of Congress from North Carolina are, no doubt, using the same means to dupe the freedom of this State. Let them look out. But to the letter:

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1840.
DEAR SIR: I enclose a prospectus for the Madisonian, circular, and sample of paper. The members of Congress, feeling the deep importance of a general diffusion of political information, have contributed, to the utmost of their ability, to a "GENERAL" INTELLIGENCE FUND. We hope to increase it to an amount required by the wants of the whole community. We will devote it exclusively to the publication of political tracts, pamphlets, lives of Harrison, &c., for gratuitous distribution. For the purpose of placing the Madisonian on the most respectable footing, we are compelled, for the present, to use a portion of it.

We hope that the patriotic liberality of our friends in the country, by a subscription to that paper and to the fund generally, will enable us to reimburse. If so, we shall employ some able writer of political tracts, &c. The tax on each Whig member of Congress, in supplying his own district, is not light. It is cheerfully borne; but it must be remembered, that one-half of the districts are represented by Leo-Foco members. These should be supplied. Every friend of our degraded country will give something, even should it demand a sacrifice of the necessities of life, to expel from power the men who so shamelessly abuse it. The Madisonian is the cheapest paper in the country. Ten dollars subscribed by a club, give six weekly papers, and six copies of all pamphlets published by the committee. What a inducement! It is to be hoped that every town will form these clubs. These expenses, with little trouble, could pass through a few hands. This is the last chance of reform. Think not of the hardness of the times. We will be amply repaid for our light sacrifices in the greatly increased prosperity consequent upon the expulsion of the "Parsons" from the Capitol. We are impatient with hope and rich in expectation of glorious results. But we must be vigilant and relax no effort. We are contending with an enemy abounding in the means of corruption, and disposed to use them to pervert the power. The Republic expects every man to his duty. Let it be done, and victory will perch upon the banner of the Constitution.

Please return the prospectus as soon as convenient, and the paper will be forwarded UNDER FRANK. Please also give names in the different towns to whom pamphlets, &c., may be usefully directed. Your obedient servant,
J. C. CLARK.

AN HONEST CONSERVATIVE.

The Hon. George W. Hopkins, member of Congress from Virginia, was one of the few leading Republicans, who, personally attached to Mr. Wm. C. Rives, followed that apostate in the first stages of his desertion, under the cover of *Conservation*. But since Mr. Rives' late letter has been published, confessing his apostasy, Mr. Hopkins, too, has published a letter written to one of his constituents, in which he defines his position. From this very interesting letter we intend to publish extracts hereafter, but have now only room for the following, which must be a most cutting rebuke to Mr. Rives. Mr. Hopkins is a very popular man in Western Virginia:

"The Conservative party in the United States, was formerly formed for the maintenance of our constitutional principles. And in the hope and expectation to preserve, not to defeat, these principles, I became a member of it. But, since the prominent men, who shared that party, and gave the greatest force and direction to it, have plunged into dangerous extremes, and now openly countenance and support the public men and public measures they lately opposed and repudiated, I feel constrained by my pride—the love of consistency and public principle—to return to my old political associates of the Democratic party, and to cooperate with them in the public cause."

The Democratic State Convention, lately held in Pennsylvania, recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, and Col. R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing election. It also passed a Resolution approving of holding a Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in May next.

The Hon. Calvin Biyth has been appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, vice Governor Wolf, deceased.

Great Majority.—In the next Legislature of New Hampshire, the Democrats will have a clear majority of 92 in the House of Representatives.

Corruptions in Elections.—Besides the contest of election from New Jersey, about which there has been so much said, written and done, there are two other cases yet before Congress to be settled. We perceive these cases, like the Jersey case, begin to attract much notice in the papers on account of their enormity.

Our readers already understand the New Jersey case, and every freeman who is entitled to a vote ought to view with horror this high handed attempt of a Governor, to trample on the rights of the people. He has already received some merited lashings from the Press, and lately a severe rebuke from the House of Representatives, which, by a majority of 31 votes, has put the seal of condemnation on him.—He now stands before the country in an unenviable attitude, with his broad seal of wax.

It is reported that some new facts have come out since the Report of the Committee was published, which exhibit the whole matter in a still more glaring light.—But more of this hereafter.

We perceive by the papers, that the Philadelphia case is now undergoing an examination in Philadelphia, in the way of taking evidence to lay before Congress.—The contest is between Mr. Naylor, (Whig) and Mr. Ingensoll, (Republican), and in this case, as in the New Jersey, the Federal Whigs got the certificate of Election by gross fraud, and secret bribery.—If the newspaper reports of the examination of the case be correct, it would appear that one thousand votes were polled in one ward more than there were voters in it.—If these statements be true, it is to be hoped that the commissioner will probe this matter to the very bottom, and lay before Congress the whole statement of the case.

The Massachusetts case is another Election fraud, but perhaps of a less degree than the two preceding ones. We have not yet seen a full history of this transaction, but we understand that the sitting member got his certificate by suppressing the votes of a whole Township, by which means he got a majority, but had this Township been counted, the result would have been different.

Now, with such examples of fraud before them, shall the people remain idle spectators, and permit the axe to be laid at the root of our Liberty Tree? What ought to be held more sacred by freemen, than a free expression of the public will through the ballot box? Suppress the exercise of this right, and our liberty is gone. Let the people consider these subjects well, and say if the whole country ought not to rise and throw down these attempts to destroy the rights of the people.

What would the people of Rowan say, if the Sheriff was to undertake, the day after an Election, to set aside all the votes given at Neely's or Thompson's hall? And yet, in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts, even worse than this was done by the Broad-Side party, who arrogantly claim for themselves all the morals and all the decency in the land. Our neighbor, the Watchman, has not been an idle spectator of all these scenes going on in Congress, and the country, and yet it defends and justifies these usurpations of the rights of the people by the Whigs. If these practices are not thoroughly canvassed and put down, it will be useless for the people to go to the polls and vote at all, because they are to be cheated out of their votes afterwards by a Governor, or a Clerk, or a Sheriff.

News from Europe.—The late accounts from England, show that all Europe is in a more unsettled state than at any period since the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1815.—It seems to be the opinion that Europe cannot hold out much longer without war.

It is said that the arms of England and Russia are not far apart in the East, and a conflict is apprehended between them.

If Europe should get at war, and the United States could maintain a neutrality between the belligerent Powers, it would add greatly to her prosperity.—But the fear is, they would not let us remain neutral.—Our commerce would be very apt to get entangled with their operations and soon involve us in disasters, if not in war. The relations between this country and England are not on the most settled grounds.—The Boundary Question is assuming a much more serious aspect. We trust, however, that the danger which threatens may pass off without war; no friend of humanity can wish for such an event, when he reflects on all the horrors that attend it.

The prospect of a general War in Europe and Asia, may be gathered from the following:

FROM THE LONDON STAR.

British Possession in India.—The existing troubles with China, may, or may not, lead to a long and costly war, but it is certain that Russia looks earnestly at every difficulty which may break out in the East as opening a prospect for undermining the British power in India. The war now prosecuting against Circassia, and the assembling of a formidable Russian squadron in the Black Sea, all tend to the furtherance of the great object which Russia has so much at heart. Indeed it may be said—and it is a singular fact—that war only exists in the East, and great events may grow out of the troubles in India, Egypt and Turkey. The power of England in India is too formidable to be easily endangered. It is a most remarkable increase of power, influence and territorial limits springing up, it may be said, from a mere commercial company. We hear the glory of England frequently spoken of, but the little island is a very small portion of that glory—the gigantic power is in India. The British Empire in the East Indies, now includes some hundred millions of people, and extends over 1,200,000 square miles of all climates, from the snow on the mountains of the East and Himalayas, to the burning sands of Hindostan, and includes hundred miles of the navigable rivers Indus, Jungt, Salween, Ganges and Brahmaputra, with large cities, Calcutta, Delhi, Benares, Lucko, Poona, Madras, and Bombay. They hold the Great Wall and all the reigning princes at their feet, and can bring into the field an army full as large as Russia.—Europe cannot, by a combined effort, divide England from her vast possessions in the East Indies, and as to the Chinese war, it is evident that, if it is protracted, it will merely to see fight with the junks and coasts.

The Ex-Hon. A. R. R. has been nominated for Elector by the Whigs, in Congress at Ashford, for the District composed of Guilford, Orange, and Randolph, and not for this District, as stated in the Raleigh Register.

The Government has determined to establish a Navy Yard at Charlotte, (S. C.)

GEN. HARRISON'S GUARDIANS.

We find the following correspondence published in the Oswego (New York) Palladium, which paper reaches for its genuineness, as it was furnished for publication by a member of the "Union Association," of that village (Oswego)

This association, as will be seen, are the political friends of Gen. Harrison, and addressed him on the 31st of January last as follows:

"DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

"Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

"Second. Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States.

"And lastly. Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union.

"I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people."

This letter is signed by "Miles Hotchkiss Corresponding Secretary" of the Society.

They received the following answer:

"CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840

"Oswego Union Association—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his Confidential Committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and its immediate advisers, than Gen. Harrison. The policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such a course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the present Opposition party, and certainly the policy at present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something akin to genuine confidence.

"The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form, many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

This answer is signed by "David Gayney, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer," three leading federalists of Ohio, and supporters of the General.

So, then, here the American People have announced to them the astounding fact, that a man who is put forward for the high office of President of the United States is not permitted to answer questions put to him by his fellow-citizens, who have a right to know his sentiments, and that he is surrounded by a "Confidential Committee," who have his conscience and principles in keeping, and who regulate him as guardians regulate the conduct of minors or idiots! Is such a man fit for the responsible station of President of these United States? And this "Confidential Committee," don't intend he shall answer any more questions! Was there ever such an insult offered to the intelligence of the American People!

Truly does a contemporary remark:

"But the manner of this evasion is more extraordinary than the evasion itself.—The federal candidate, in imitation of the royal and legislative monarchs of the ages of 'divine right' and 'passive obedience,' is shut up in his castle (called a 'log cabin') at North Bend, secluded from sight, and prohibited from answering questions! To what can this jealous supervision be going! Does the committee, thus constituted to deliver the responses of this oracle of Dolon, apprehend that the good gentleman will talk nonsense, or disclose too much of his 'position' to suit the purposes of the mysterious convocate that presides over his conscience and opinions? Or, has he so many opposite factions to please, that it is impossible to satisfy them all; and, for that reason, takes refuge in dogged silence? Without doubt, both these considerations have led to the adoption of a policy more insulting to a free people, who are called upon to give their suffrages to a man who cannot be trusted with the disclosure of his own sentiments, than any that federalism has yet ventured to avow."

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

The following array of arguments against Gen. Harrison is from a late number of the "Georgia Journal," the leading State Rights paper of Georgia. This paper is now and ever has been opposed to Mr. Van Buren, but it seems, it still more opposed to Gen. Harrison, will our State Rights friends read and ponder:

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

The State Rights party will not yield their support to Gen. HARRISON. Contending for, and determined to advance, their principles, as well as to maintain their landmarks, they will not yield support to one who is to their success so thoroughly an enemy. Let us for a moment examine into this matter. We have before us certain views of Gen. Harrison, which we offer in proof of our position.

He was a Federalist during the "reign of terror," and a zealous supporter of the abolition law. He is an advocate for internal improvements by the Federal Government, maintaining the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within the respective States.

He advocates a Protective Tariff, and even the taxing of many necessaries of life. When in the U. States Senate in 1827 and '28, he opposed all reduction of that antiquated system. These are his words used on a certain occasion: "He would never see the streets of Norfolk and Charleston covered with grass, than consent to a modification or repeal of the Tariff Law."

have given contradiction to it. It is taken from the Philanthropist, a paper printed in Ohio:

"To the Public.—Fellow-citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the columns which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human liberty. At the age of 15, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond; the object of which was to emancipate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligation which I then came under I have faithfully performed.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

In addition to this, from all that we can gather of his acts, in relation to slavery, we do not consider him sound upon that subject.

His election would give ascendancy to principles at war with the Constitution—principles which Jeffersonian Republicans have ever warred against without compromise.

These are a few, among the many reasons, why the State Rights party cannot, and ought not to, support Wm. H. HARRISON for the Presidency.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

On the 26th ult., the President communicated to the Senate, a late correspondence between our Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, which indicates any thing but a peaceable termination of our North Eastern Boundary Question. In regard to this question, the Alexandria Gazette (good authority) remarks:

"We regret to inform the public that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North-Eastern boundary, has, for the present, assumed an unfavorable aspect. It is understood at Washington, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has respectfully declined any further correspondence with the Secretary of State, until he receives further advice from his government, and that he has written home, in no pleasant mood, for instructions as to his future course. It will be remembered that the last notes that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were rather harsh, and left the diplomats completely at issue as to matters of fact. In the mean time, a regiment of U. S. Artillery has been ordered on to Maine, which is now on its march to the frontier. It is also known, that some members of Congress, intimately acquainted with the subject, have expressed their serious apprehensions of immediate difficulty. It is proper that the public should be made acquainted with the facts of the case, but we still hope that justice, moderation and peace may prevail."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Below we give a letter from a gentleman who is making a temporary stay in Washington, and also a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, containing interesting sketches.

Our latest dates from Washington are to the 29th ult. On that day, the Treasury Note Bill, authorizing the issue of five millions of Dollars in Treasury notes to meet the immediate and pressing demands of the Government—was passed, by a vote of 110 to 68—forty-four majority!

The people of this country are but poorly informed of the outrageous course of the federalists in Congress to embarrass the proceedings of that body, and prevent, if possible, supplies being voted to carry on the operations of Government. On this Treasury Note Bill, they kept up their practice of speech-making—not to the question before the House—but abusing the Republican party and in praise of Gen. Harrison, for weeks, while they admitted themselves that it was necessary and highly important that some provision should be made to save the Government from bankruptcy. One member alone, an old federalist, Mr. Bernard of New York, kept the House in session one whole day and a night endeavoring to stave off this Bill; and behold! when the question came to be taken on it, one third of these federalists, fearing to vote against the Bill, left the House, and did not vote at all—just as they did on the New Jersey question. Did the people commission these men to go to Washington in order to prevent the public business from being transacted? One would suppose so from their course.

The proposition to print the Journal of the Committee and the evidence in the New Jersey case, is still kept in debate by the federal members of the House. They will keep off as long as possible, the evidence of this corruption coming to the public gaze.

A great deal of private business has been transacted—either House—and all parties seem disposed to an early adjournment—probably the best thing they could do. The Sub-Treasury Bill has not been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Western Courier, from a "Looker On" at Washington City.

"The proceedings of Congress are becoming more interesting as the Session advances. The important measures are now under consideration, and the different parties have to show where they stand.

You, no doubt, know that, owing to the Compromise Act, and other causes, the income of the Government for 1840 will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures. For the purpose of supplying the deficiency, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes. This is proposed as a measure of temporary relief. It will not only relieve the Government, but it will be of great use in relieving the country. This Bill will certainly pass, as the Administration party and some of the Whigs will vote for it; but it is violently opposed by most of the Harrison men, particularly from the North. And what do you think they want in its place? Some of them have come out openly for raising the impost duties—that is, for getting up the Tariff again! Others seem to have their hearts set on more taxes and another Public Debt.

One of the Harrison men, Mr. Marvin, brought forward a Bill to appropriate thousands, and I may say in the end, millions, on plans of Internal Improvement.—The friends of the Administration, to a man, voted against this scheme, while all the Harrison men, except a few from the South, went for it. The House refused to receive the Bill—but this shows the principles of men. If these folks could only succeed in electing the old man Harrison, what a wide row they would take! It would not be long before we would have an increase of the Tariff, and all the blessings of a new national debt fixed on the country.

Have you doubt you have seen that a vote has been taken on the New Jersey case. The Governor's men have been rejected and the People's men put in the seats. What a rebuke this is to the federalists of that outrage committed by Governor Pennington. The Administration men had a majority of only four in favor in the House, and yet, when the vote was taken, the "honest" men were rejected by a majority of thirty, because it is said that some of the federalists were stamp by their consciences, and did not vote at all. No vote, I believe, has yet been taken on the Independent Treasury Bill, but I understand it will become a law this Session.

The money to pay the old pensioners has already been appropriated. The only measure, it is said, that has passed this Session, without opposition, was the Bill to pay the members of Congress themselves. I believe this was a pretty popular Bill, as all parties voted for it.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, WASHINGTON, March 17.

The late movements in the Senate of the United States, and the numerous petitions and accounts of public meetings, which we receive daily from Pennsylvania and other States, having an eye to the re-establishment of the Tariff, render it quite probable that, before the close of the Session, a serious effort will be made to revive the system.

The absence of other affairs to occupy his attention, caused this matter to be alluded to in passing, lately by Mr. Webster. The bank lobby has been

ridden to death by its supporters, and the people, without even the precautions of Legislation, are so fully awakened to the evils of monopolists, that all the sophistry in the world will be unable to force them again to support these vampires on our national and individual prosperity.

This, in itself, exhibits a healthier state of feeling among the mass of the people, and the recognition by all of the utility of a constitutional currency, must have an equally good effect in opening their eyes to the frauds perpetrated upon the whole producing community by the miscalled American system.

This is about all we have just now to speculate upon, as the success of the great measures of Government are placed beyond a doubt, since the admission of the members from New Jersey, four of whom were qualified yesterday, and the other is daily expected to take his seat. After a lapse of some three months and a half, the majority have at last succeeded in getting business *en train*, and if any error or delay occurs, it will not be the fault of the opposition. Hence, the necessity for fixing an early day of adjournment, and the ardor with which Senators, without distinction of party, press that measure. Two weeks from this time, when it will be taken up, you will find a large vote in its favor, and when it reaches the House, the sensible men of all parties will unite in passing it.

The Cumberland Road has received its quorum in the House already. The single speech of Mr. Pickens, with a little sharp shooting by Mr. Hubbard, of Alabama, sent it to an early grave, in spite of all the efforts of a host of actors, who occupied weeks in sustaining its death struggle.

The bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury notes is the immediate business just now before the House, and after some of the young gentlemen report what has been said ten thousand times, and keep a quorum from remaining, our friend Dr. Petrikin may succeed in dropping the previous question on them, and thus insure the payment of the public debts which they say at the department are rapidly accumulating. Some two or three mornings have been occupied in Committee of the Whole, discussing this bill, and to day, Mr. Caleb Cushing is finishing a speech against it, commenced about a week since.

The Printing Committee have obtained a respite, and we shall not hear until the end of the month, what amount is to be paid Messrs. Blair & Rives for executing the public work. The probability is that no change will be made in the prices of 1819, as fixed by a joint resolution of Congress. In fact it is a question with many as to the authority of the House alone to alter these rates without the concurrence of the Senate.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have their hands full, between China, Maine and Mexico, but nothing definite can be done until they hear further from those parts; and the probability is, that some time will elapse before they will offer a Report.

Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is in the depths of business, for which he is now allowed to show eminent talents. He is ably supported by the members of his Committee, and cannot fail in carrying through whatever may be reported.

I learn from the Committee on Public Buildings, that Greenough's splendid marble statue of Washington on horseback, is now ready for shipment from Italy. The old bronze affair now in the centre of the Rotunda, will probably be thrown into the Tiber, as Mr. Greenough proposes to place his *chef d'œuvre* where that now stands. A marble pedestal of ten feet is asked for, to place the figure upon, and the whole expense will probably approach \$100,000.

A Symptom of War.—The London Weekly Dispatch, of Feb. 19th, says: "The accounts received from the United States are of a threatening aspect. The scientific men sent out by the British Government to survey the disputed territory, are said to have reported that the whole of the disputed land belongs to Great Britain, and the full strength of the nation will be put forth to enforce our right."

The Dispatch is a radical paper, and not likely to be very well versed in the secrets of the Government. The above, however, is the only notice we have met with of the Report of the Boundary Agents. If the statement be true, the fact is indeed important.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Col. Franklin H. Elmore was unanimously elected President of the S. W. Railroad Company, but declined. Col. Gadsden was then elected.

A woman in St. Louis, in the absence of her husband, took down a rusty pistol to clean it, and supposing it to be loaded, and snuffed it first at a female neighbor to scare her, and then twice at Mr. Russell. The second time it went off and killed him. So much for the folly of meddling with what one does not understand.

The Michigan Statesman says: "A little girl about eight years old, daughter of a widow woman residing about eight miles from Leper, was frightened in such a manner, on Wednesday of last week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and climbed her so she was going to a neighboring house."

We have just heard of the rejection, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the bill to compel the Banks to resume specie payments, by a vote of 49 to 43.

Trial of Wood.—The trial of this unfortunate man, for the murder of his daughter, has commenced in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JAMES CAMERON to Miss CLEMENTINE C. HELICK.

In this County, on the 24th ult., by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. OBADIAH HAMPTON to Miss ELIZABETH GOODMAN.

Just Received, and for Sale.

Wholesale or Retail,
100 Eggs Nails, assorted sizes,
16 Household Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen Garanna grass sykes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superior flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,
By J. & W. MURPHY,
Salisbury, March 27, 1840.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Estate of John Turner, dec'd., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
H. TURNER, Adm'r.
S. TURNER, Adm'r.
Brown County, N. C., April 3, 1840.

NOTES.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. This Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.
MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.