matter. What did the House think proper to do? It had heard every word of the evidence which it is said we are about to have wanted by and which, and yet it proceeded to consider the report and adopt the resolution by a majority of thirty one votes. "The mysterious package" was however referred to the committee, where it will remain to be acted on, on the second Monday in April, when all the other depositions, taken "in relation to the ultimate right," shall have arrived.

It was urged by the minority, and repeated in debate, that the House, in giving the instructions, and the Committee, in making the report, in the absence of the parties, was a breach of faith not to have been expected. How can this be, after the reference to the journals which we have made? The chairman's last resolution provided expressly that a preliminary report might be made at any time the committee might think proper. All attempts by the minority, or any of them, to get clear of this resolution had been rejected, and Mr. Fisher's resolution above mentioned, and Mr. Medill's, (with preceding a preliminary report,) were introduced, discussed, and decided in the presence of both parties in the committee room several days before they left the city. We remind the public also that not only were these propositions made in *their presence* in the committee room, but a resolution calling for a report in the New Jersey case, introduced by Mr. Turney of Tennessee, was also pending *before the House*, before any of these gentlemen left the city of Washington. Were they, then, taken by *surprise*? Were they deceived, either by the instructions of the House or the action of the committee in obeying them? But it is said the committee ought to have notified them. What for? That they might be present when the polls of Mifflin and Amby were to be added to the estimates made by the Governor and Council? That they might be heard by themselves and their counsel? They had been heard repeatedly and patiently on every question which had arisen in the case. Again we ask, why should we have notified them, when they had retired to take further testimony on the first night, with a full knowledge that a preliminary report was contemplated, and a proposition for one actually pending before the House, before they returned from the walls of the Capitol. We behold a further refutation of this alleged surprise and deception, but leave the gentlemen who have made it to that release which is so generously furnished by the journal of the committee and of the House.

The minority do not pretend to contest with us the truth of our report, nor dispute one solitary fact which it asserts; but they complain against the House, that their counter report would not be received and printed, so as to give them an opportunity to lay these views and opinions before the public. *This is not a fair statement of the case.* Our report had been introduced, and the House was actually engaged in its consideration when the minority came in and offered to introduce theirs. The inquiry was made of the Speaker, whether, if this was done, it would not supersede the action of the House on the report of the majority, until that of the minority was disposed of. The Speaker replied that it would; and thereupon the House determined to postpone, in order to hear and consider the report of the majority first, and then to receive and act on the report of the minority. This was taking the subjects in their proper turn, and disposing of them in the order in which they had been introduced. What right have the minority to ask or expect any thing else? What reason was there for putting aside every other business, in stopping in the very mid-st of their deliberations, and giving a preference to these gentlemen over every body else? They demanded too much, and the House refused to give it to them. They demanded the reception of their counter report, not in season, but out of season; not in order, but out of order; and when the House could not reasonably gratify them, they turn away, with petulant complaint, that their rights have been disregarded, and their report has been suppressed.

We will remember, when one of the minority moved to suspend the rules, that their report should be received out of order, that the voice of one or more friends was heard through the hall, "No, no, let it go out a suppressed report." It has gone out as such, and a faint and feeble cry of persecution is to be another of those false issues by which the people of this country are to be drawn off from the consideration of the true merits of the New Jersey case.

The minority have asserted, that "it had been said," (but by whom they have not condescended to inform us,) "that the party in power had resolved on the necessity of admitting the Administration claimants, to carry through some of the obnoxious schemes of the present Administration." This insinuation, founded, it appears, entirely on hearsay, stands self-destroyed by its own improbability. Can it be believed, that the Administration party was so strong as to be able to perpetrate all the outrages which these gentlemen have charged upon them in the New Jersey case, and that, too, by so large a majority, and yet be unable to carry through a few measures, such as the Sub Treasury Bill, the Treasury Note Bill, &c.? Why, sir, the assertion falls from its own improbability. We sincerely deprecate this direct allusion by the minority to the party politics of the day. We have not investigated this case as partisans—we have not reported on it as such; nor do we now come before the American people with a question tarnished by the suggestions of party recriminations. We have acted as judges in the case, and we sincerely believe that, in every stage of it, if we have not preserved the impartiality, we have at least strained to the impartiality, of the judicial ermine.

But the case, for the present, has been carried up to the bar of public opinion—carried there, we hope, for no purpose of making temporary political capital for the coming elections; but carried there, as a proper courtesy requires us to admit, for the purpose of revisal, and the correction of any errors which may be found to have been committed. Before that tribunal, we are willing to meet the minority—they as the apologists of the Governor of New Jersey and his Privy Council; we, as the advocates of the people of that noble and gallant State; they justifying the unhallowed desecration of her broad seal; we vindicating and asserting the purity and potency of her sacred boxes: they commending of the mode and manner in which our decision has been made; we trusting on the local merits, the truth and justice, of the case. It was on these we relied in the committee room and in the House; and on them we want to rely, before that high tribunal to which it is now respectfully submitted.

AARON V. BROWN,
FRANCIS E. RIVES,
WILLIAM MEDILL.

Washington, March, 1840.

I consider the facts and arguments presented in the foregoing address to be correct, yet, in my opinion, they are unnecessarily urged on this occasion. From the beginning of this controversy, I have noticed constant efforts on the part of those who defend the conduct of the Governor of New Jersey, to turn the public mind off from the trust points in the case, and to bring up false issues before the people. For one, I am not willing, by these means, to be drawn from strong grounds, and placed on weaker. The New Jersey case may be stated in a few words; it is this:

The Governor of that State, with his Privy Council, for the purpose of retaining political power in the hands of his friends, without the shadow of right, actually set aside the whole number of votes polled in two townships, amounting to 646, by which unlawful means he defeated the five candidates opposed to him in politics, and gave nominal majorities to his five political friends. He then declared his friends duly elected, and gave them certificates. These men, with the certificates, under the GREAT SEAL of the State, came on to the meeting of Congress; and the other five, who had been defrauded of the election, also came on. Both sets presented themselves before the House, and claimed seats, and the question arose, as to which should have the seats, the five who held the Governor's commissions under the great seal, but who had not received a majority of votes, or the other five, who had no commissions, but who received the greatest number of votes!

One portion of the House were for giving seats to those who held the Governor's commissions, alleging that we had no right at that time to look beyond the commission. The other portion of the House were for giving the seats to the five who had no commissions, but who had received the greatest number of votes.—After much controversy, however, the House did not to admit neither set to the seats just then, but referred the matter to a committee for investigation. This committee, under a subsequent resolution of the House, reported, from the testimony before them, that the five, who had not the commissions, actually received the greatest number of votes; and, thereupon, the House, by a majority of thirty-six votes, admitted them to take the seats.

These being the facts of the case, the true question now is, did the House act right in admitting to seats those who had received the greatest number of votes, or ought they to have kept the seats vacant, and New Jersey unrepresented, until the whole State could be searched over for illegal votes, given as well on the one side as on the other?

For one, I believe that the House acted right in what it has done, and I am willing to defend the principles here involved, but I am not willing to be drawn off on collateral questions, and enter into disputes that may mislead the public mind from the true point in issue.

CHARLES FISHER.

The undersigned has not affixed his signature to the foregoing address, because he is unwilling to arraign the conduct of the Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, or to refer to proceedings in committee, which he considers not strictly relevant to the present issue before the public; but, so far as the address is a vindication of the report hereunto appended, or an answer to the positions assumed by the minority of the committee, either in their appeal to the American people, or in their report, it meets with his unqualified approbation.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

REMARKS OF MR. FISHER,
(OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1840, on the Bill for issuing five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. FISHER said: I do not rise for the purpose of delivering a set speech. It is now too late in the debate, and in the day, to do this, were I even so disposed. Nor shall I follow the example of some who have preceded me, and discourse about every thing except the one before us. I have no party criminations or recriminations to make; I leave this to those who take more delight in such warfare than I do. Above all, I shall not make a campaign against the Seminoles—for these campaigns, whether fought in this House or in Florida, as yet, have yielded no laurels. What I propose to do is, to make a few remarks on the subject before us, and in the shortest manner possible, give the outlines of the reasons why I shall vote for this bill. I proceed at once to do this.

However much gentlemen have differed on other matters, there is one point on which they all agree; *that the public Treasury is without money.* Owing to causes not necessary here to be stated, it is now well understood that the revenue will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the present year; and we are called on to supply the deficiency; otherwise the Government, for the want of means, must stop, as would a steam engine for the want of the propelling power. The question then presents itself, how is this to be done?

There is one way (said Mr. F.) above all others, by which I wish to see the *revenue* of the Government made equal to the *expenditures*; and that is, by reducing the expenditures down to the revenue. That this can be done at a single dash, I doubt; but the work should now be commenced, and steadily followed up until fully accomplished. I will go as far as any member in this House to bring about so desirable a reform; and though we may not be able to complete it at the present session, still if all sides would talk less, and act more, much might be done. But for two large items, we might at once equalize the revenue, and the expenditures; I mean the Florida war and the pension list.—When these two items shall be cut off, or the one wholy cut off, and the other reduced, the income of the Government will be more than enough to meet all legitimate demands. It is to be hoped that the Florida war will not last forever; but will end with the present year, and with it will end an annual expenditure of several millions of dollars.—As to the pension list, it is every year becoming less and less. The relics of the patriotic generation of '76 are rapidly disappearing from among us to take their places in another world, and if we pass no new pension acts, this source of expense in a few years will cease to exist.

Still there is a deficiency for the present year, and if we cannot at this session bring the expenditures down to the income, it necessarily follows that we must in some way bring the income up to the expenditures; that is, we must in some way or other supply the means to carry on the Government. The question returns, how is this to be done?

In casting about, I see but four ways in which we can possibly raise the money.

The *first* is, by increasing the import duties, *that is*, by raising the taxes on the people.

The *second* is, by making a regular loan; that is, by beginning a new national debt.

The *third* is, by calling on the *States* to pay back the surplus fund deposited with them.

The *fourth*, and last is, by the issue of Treasury notes, bearing a reasonable interest; the plan proposed by the bill now before us.

There is no other way than these, except direct and excise taxes; and now let us see which of these plans is least objectionable.

First, as to increasing the import duties, the *tariff*. Shall we now set to work, and raise the import duties; this is, impose new burdens on the country? Shall we revive the old tariff contest again; a contest which came so near breaking up this Government? I know that there are many here and elsewhere, for doing so, but I hope no one seriously contemplates a movement of this kind at present. I doubt very much whether the manufacturers themselves would desire to see this experiment now attempted.

They hardly wish to see this question so soon again opened, and their interests thrown afloat on the wide ocean of strife and uncertainty. Besides, they begin to understand that high protective duties are not what they had supposed them to be; they begin to see that incidental protection, with a sound and steady currency, is vastly more important to them than high duties with an inflated paper circulation, expanding and contracting in rapid succession. But even if it were otherwise—if the manufacturers were desirous to see the tariff now increased, you cannot do it. The Southern members, without distinction of party, will resist the attempt to the utmost. Then, as additional taxes are now out of the question, shall we resort to—

The *second* plan—*that is*, to a regular loan—Shall we begin a new *national debt*? Many gentlemen, in debate, have warmly urged this scheme; and, one gentleman has actually introduced a bill, by way of amendment, for this purpose; but for myself, I can say I am as much opposed to this plan as I am to new import duties; and, if anything, more so; for, if you once establish a regular national debt, it will soon lead to others, and many that are now living, will see the end of it. The day in which this Government paid off her public debt, was a great and glorious day for our Republic. It should be long remembered and celebrated by the American people. While the last cent the United States had paid off their debt, it was first made lavers in Europe, it was a proud moment, and was hardly believed. It attracted the attention and envy of Government, for of the intelligent men of all classes. It was a conversation on all Europe, and has placed our Republic on a elevation so high as to be seen by all. It has taught around our Government a moral and political grandeur that we should not undervalue, it gives us advantages over other nations that we should carefully preserve. Is it not a just cause of exultation, while every Government in Christendom is staggering under the weight of a great national debt, while ENGLAND, our parent country, is almost crushed with her enormous taxes—that our Republican Government stands disenthralled before the world? Shall we now be so unmindful of this glorious position as to give it up without urgent necessity? I hope not. In my opinion, nothing but the greatest exigency should force us to lay the foundation of a new national debt.

That the rich money holders in the great cities may wish to see another public debt begun, I can readily believe. Government stocks would be a safe investment for them, particularly in times like these, when confidence seems to be lost in every thing else. That the brokers may wish to see Government stocks in market again, I can well understand, as it would open a new field of speculation and profit to to them. To these classes, a national debt may be a national blessing; but certainly no other class of men in the country can desire to see our Government, in time of peace with all the world, except a handful of Seminole Indians, commence another national debt, which would bring on the country new tariffs, high taxes, an increase of Government patronage, extravagance, and corruption. Sir, that party, be it which it may, that first begins a new national debt in this country, will furnish the weapon for their own destruction. I was highly pleased to see the sentiments of the President on this subject; they are worthy of the head of a Republican people. I hope his supporters in this House and out of it, will faithfully and zealously stand up to them.

Then, sir, as it will not answer now, in time of peace, to contract a new national debt, shall we resort to the third alternative—that is, shall we call in a part or the whole of the surplus funds deposited with the States? I have heard no one, as yet, seriously propose this, and I think no one will. But suppose that this plan should be urged, I should like to be informed which of the STATES could meet the call in season for the present wants of the Government? Could Maryland, or Pennsylvania, or even New York, with all her resources, do it? Look at the condition of these States, and, indeed, of many others, and see if they could pay. No, sir; many of them could not pay a dollar, and none of them can pay, without the utmost distress. I believe, sir, no State in this Union is in a better condition than my own State, North Carolina. She owes nobody on this, or on the other side of the ocean, except this surplus fund. She never sent agents out to hawk her credit over the world. She has no bonds in market; and yet, I must say, she could not now repay the deposites without great distress to her citizens. This plan, then, is also out of the question, and we must, through necessity, resort to the last alternative set before us—that is, to the measure proposed by the bill before us, namely, the issue of five millions of Treasury notes. What solid objection can there be to this plan? None that I can see, as a temporary measure. It has, heretofore, oftentimes been tried, and always has answered the purpose well. But it is only as a temporary resort that I advocate it—I would deprecate it as a permanent measure of finance, and I presume no one intends it as such. But an objection has been raised which, if valid, would at once decide me against it, whatever might be its advantages in other respects. Some contend that it is unconstitutional. I have examined this objection as far as I am capable of doing, and I come to the conclusion that there is no force whatever in it. Those who urge this objection adduce, as authority, a quotation from the papers of Mr. Madison just published, in which the writer would seem to entertain this opinion. But this argument loses its force when we call to mind that Mr. Madison himself, while President, approved acts of this kind, under which millions of Treasury notes were issued. If he really believed this measure unconstitutional, would he have approved it, and carried it into execution? All who know the character of that great man will not feel at a loss how to answer.

In reality, these Treasury notes are but evidences of debt; and, it cannot be disguised, that by the issue of them we create a species of debt against the Government—a sort of *transient* debt, which we begin to pay as soon as we begin to contract. It is not a regular, *funded*, STOCK DEBT, having years to run, and which, on this account, is so exceptionable; but a debt that must be paid within the year. Still it is in the nature of a debt, and, as such, comes clearly within the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr F. continued: I have already intimated that I go for this plan only because I think it less exceptionable than the others within our reach just now. As a permanent measure of finance, I am utterly opposed to it. I think, however, in the present exigency, it will not only relieve the Government, but also give considerable relief to the country, particularly in the business of exchanges. But after all, the only sure plan is to go right to work and cut down the expenses of the Government so as to bring them strictly within the revenue. If we do this, there will be no necessity again to resort to such expedients; but if we neglect this, then all the expedients in the world cannot long keep of the evils of increased taxation.—I therefore hope that the old and experienced members of this House, instead of consuming their time in this party warfare against each other, will turn their attention to the work of retrenchment and reform—a work so necessary to the stability of the Government, and for the prosperity of the country.

To Owners of Mills.

YOU are respectfully solicited to call on Joseph Haines, Esq., at Fulton, Davie County, Hugh Martin, of Stokes, and William Dyer of Surry, and see their mills in operation, upon the patent plan of Napier & Gilbirt combined. We hesitate not in saying, that they are superior to any mills now in operation, for speed in grinding, simplicity of construction, and durability. They will grind from 16 to 20 bushels of rye, and from 12 to 16 bushels of corn, into good bread meal per hour.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers at Mocksville, who will be happy to execute all orders pertaining to their line of business. Letters addressed to them at Mocksville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER, GILBIRT, & HALL.

April 17, 1840. 4.

A mill on the plan above mentioned, has been presented for me, to my entire satisfaction by Mr. Hall. I believe the above statement is correct. If any person will come and examine, I doubt not but they will be well pleased. Given under my hand, the 4th April, 1840. WM. DOSS.

I examined Mr. Doss' mill, and found the above statement to be correct. I think its simplicity and durability surpasses any thing of the kind I ever have seen. I think any person interested in mills should do well to call and examine for themselves. Given under my hand, the 4th of April 1840.

H. G. HAMPTON.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, April 17, 1840.

We are requested to announce B. B. ROBERTS as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County.

We this week crowd out a great deal of Editorial and other matter, to make room for the Appeal of the majority of the Committee of Elections, and the Speech of Mr. Fisher; which we are sure will be more acceptable to most of our readers than any of our own productions.

☞ *Col. Johnson's Letter.*—Under the head of "Abolition Petitions," will be found a very interesting and important letter from the Vice President of the United States, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. In this letter, Col. Johnson assigns his reasons for declining to present to the Senate, as its presiding officer, a Petition praying the abolition of slavery, and they are such as must meet the *cordial approbation* of every Southern man.

We are extremely gratified to see the Vice President, occupying the position he does as the candidate of the Democratic party for re-election, coming out thus boldly and decisively against the Abolitionists—especially, when his opponents, Gen. Harrison and his political friends at the North, are either against us, or refuse to make any pledges "*to meet the public eye*," on this all important question.

☞ The calm and dignified Appeal of the majority of the Committee of Elections on the New-Jersey Contested Election, will be found in our paper to-day. It is lengthy, but we hope *every man in the country* will read it, without regard to party. It is a plain, temperate, and clear production, and completely exposes the enormities attempted to be perpetrated upon the sacred rights of the freemen of New-Jersey, by the Governor of that State and his friends in Congress, and fully justifies, by *facts*, the action of the Committee and the House upon this famous question.

Mr. Fisher's Speech on the Treasury Note Bill will attract the reader's attention. It will be seen that, while other members are engaged in *making Presidents* for the people, Mr. F. is honestly endeavoring to carry out the great principles of "*retrenchment and reform*" upon which he was elected to Congress. While he supported this Bill *only* as a measure of temporary relief to the country and the Government, he raised his voice in favor of "reducing the expenses of Government *down* to the revenue," instead of raising the Tariff or borrowing money to support extravagance, as the federalists wish to do. And if there was less party spirit and more patriotism in Congress, such advice would not pass unheeded.

We regret exceedingly, that we are again compelled to omit the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in Davidson, but the crowded state of our columns is the apology.

We will state, however, (which we hope will be satisfactory,) that the meeting was organized by appointing *Andrew Hunt*, Chairman, and *Dr. R. L. Beall*, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted disapproving the course of the present Administration, in *toto*; and in favor of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency—also, in favor of a District Convention to be held in Salisbury at May Court, to nominate an Elector on the Harrison Ticket, for this District, and the following twenty-five gentlemen appointed to attend it as Delegates from Davidson:

Robert L. Hargrave, Absalom Williams, Esq., H. B. Duckenberry, Esq., G. H. Lee, Dr. C. L. Pegram, D. Huffman, Esq., J. P. Mabry, Hugh Robert, Esq., S. C. Dunkin, Saml. Gaither, Col. S. Pearl, Jas. King, Dr. L. Wood, Col. P. Hedrick, W. M'Ivey, S. Leonbeth, Jas. Dorsett, Lewis Gordy, H. Wilson, Jer. Alderson, Travis Daniel, Wm. Harris, Esq., Jas. Cameron, Valentine Hoover, Esq., Jos. Spencer, Esq., H. Welker, Henry Grubb, Esq., John Hussey, Esq., Col. Wm. Owen, Maj. T. Fitzgerald, Maj. Jno. Miller, W. P. Moore, and M. Pinkston, Esq.

The Contrast.—The late Republican Convention at Richmond, Rockingham county, appointed Col. WALTER F. LEAK to propound to Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison the following inquiry, being the same as that proposed by the Editor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, and answered by Gen. Saunders, to wit:

"Are you, or are you not, opposed to the abolition of slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form, or fashion, except as the owners of the slaves may themselves desire?"

Well, what do we see? Gen. Saunders promptly answered the question; Mr. Morehead is *mum*. Mr. Van Buren, too, has given a prompt and explicit answer, as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and subsequently repeated in my Inaugural address, ARE NOT ONLY STILL ENTERTAINED BY ME, BUT HAVE BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED, BY SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCE AND REFLECTION.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
M. VAN BUREN.

To WALTER F. LEAK, Esq., Chairman, &c.

In the letter to Mr. Amis and others, here alluded to by Mr. Van Buren, he says:

"The Constitution of the United States carries with it an adjustment of all questions involved in the deliberations which led to its adoption, and the compromise of interests in which it was founded, is binding in honor and good faith, independent of *the force of agreement*, on all who live under its protection, and participate in the benefits of which it is the source. The relation of master and slave is a matter exclusively belonging to the people of each State, within its own boundary; and any attempt by the Government or people of any other State or by the General Government, to interfere with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of that compromise which lies at the basis of the Federal compact. We can only hope to maintain the union of the States by abstaining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy, and peculiar interests of every other State."

"If the desire of those of my countrymen who are favorable to my election is gratified, I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." "It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

Could the South ask more of Mr. Van Buren?

But, where is Gen. Harrison, and why does he not answer, too? Why, the reply is to be found in the "policy," adopted by his "*dry nurses*," the *secret Committee*, who say that he shall not make "any further pledges *to meet the public eye*"!! Freemen of North Carolina, will you support such a man?

Caution.—If the federalists abroad should credit the statements of "Rowan," in the last "Watchman," of this town, about the "changes in favor of Harrison" in this county, w-h-e-w! what a shower bath they'll get next August and November! There *are* changes going on in this county, but *not in favor of Harrison*. The "log cabin and hard cider picture books" are "*working off*" what little Harrisonism there is among the People of this county. The federalists will not be able to *drive* the State Rights Republicans of Rowan into the support of Harrison. Set this down in your scrap-book neighbor.

We have laid aside, for publication, the proceedings of a very spirited meeting of the Republicans of Lincoln county, in which we are glad to see several staunch NULLIFIERS, and gentlemen of worth and influence, who have for some time stood aloof from the party conflicts of the day, came out openly against Harrison.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Mecklenburg, on Saturday last, we also learn that several gentlemen, NULLIFIERS, who have formerly stood neutral, came out against Harrison.

The same may be said of Haywood county, where at a late meeting of the Republicans, several gentlemen who have, hitherto, acted with the federalists, but who hold to the State Rights creed, came out openly against Harrison. Despite of all the empty boasting of the federalists, about "changes for Harrison!" &c., their cause is destined to a most woeful defeat in Western North Carolina next August, and a still worse one in November; *mark this!*

Prospects in Virginia.—The Virginia Elections take place on the 23d of this month. The Republicans seem to be in high spirits. A late Enquirer says—"In spite of all the bravadoes and tricks of the federalists, we are most grossly deceived by others, if we do not carry the State this spring. We take the best beaver of any other hat in Virginia, on this result, with the *Whig* or any of its believers. Let the *Whig* say yea, and we think we shall wear a hat at its expense."

The elections are just over in Connecticut, for Governor, &c. The Harrisonites have carried the State by about 3,500 majority. So goes the land of blue-light federalism—as might have been expected.

The Hon. *Thaddeus Betts*, one of the Connecticut Senators in Congress, died at Washington City, on the 7th instant. His funeral was attended by the President, the Heads of Departments, and both Houses of Congress.

His Excellency, *Patrick Noble*, Governor of South Carolina, died at Abbeville, his residence, on the 7th inst. He was a man of sterling integrity, and of great worth in private life.

A rumor has reached here, that the Hon. *Hugh L. White*, late a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, died a few days since, at his residence near Knoxville.

Sudden Death.—We learn, that Mr. *James Martin*, a citizen of Cabarrus county, while returning home a few days since from a log rolling, fell from his horse with something like an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

Charles Hammond, the talented Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, died in Cincinnati recently.

Distressing.—We learn that John W. Gray, Esq., who lived near Mount Mourne, Iredell county, was killed about ten days since by the falling of a tree. He was at work, clearing off a piece of ground, when becoming tired, sat down on a log to rest; while in this position a decayed tree blew down upon him, causing his death in about two hours.

French Cabinet.—After repeated efforts the King of France, as we learn by late arrivals, has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, as follows: *M. Thiers*, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; *M. Vivien*, Minister of Justice; *M. de Remusat*, Minister of the Interior; *M. de Mallville*, Sub-Secretary; *M. Jaubert*, Minister of Public Works; General, *Cubieres*, Minister of War; Admiral *Rosamel*, Minister of Marine; *Pelit de la Loserie*, Minister of Commerce; *M. Cousin*, Minister of Public Instruction, and *M. Gum*, Minister of Finance.

We learn, that at the Republican meeting in Mecklenburg last Saturday, the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the Legislature. *Senate*, WILLIAM PYRON Esq.; *Commons*, GREEN W. CALDWELL, Esq., Maj. BENJAMIN MORROW, and Dr. ORR.

The Chinch Bug.—We learn from several intelligent Farmers of this County, that this destructive insect is making fearful havoc in our wheat crop. Some fields are already nearly ruined. They are said to be more numerous than ever before seen in this section of country.

☞ Nothing new from Congress, only that the Sub-Treasury Bill has been reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means without amendment, as it passed the Senate.

Texan Independence.—The postscript of a letter received in Washington, dated at Galveston, Texas, the 23d ult., says that "the news has just arrived, that Mexico has acknowledged our Independence."

President Lamar has issued his proclamation, dated February 11, abolishing the duties on French wines, imported direct from France to Texas in other French or Texan vessels.

Cotton.—The last accounts in relation to the price of our great staple are as follows:

In Charleston 7800 Bags were sold during the past week, at prices ranging from 6 to 9¼ cents per pound.

In Savannah, it was selling from 5 to 9¼ cents.

In Augusta, from 5 to 9 cents.

From Canada.—The correspondent of the Quebec Gazette at Montreal, under the date of March 30, referring to a letter from Chief Justice Reid received by the Great Western, says: "Mr Reid states that he got his information from a source in which the greatest reliance may be placed, and that it was the fixed determination of the British Government to have every inch of the disputed territory."—*Journal of Commerce.*