

ment, and should be indignantly frowned down by the people.

8. That we highly approve the vetoing of the two Bank Bills by President Tyler, and for these patriotic acts, accord to him the most of "well done good and faithful servant."

9. That the triumphant success of Democratic principles, in many of our sister States at the last fall elections, proves that the "sober second thought of the people" is "ultimately right and always efficient," and should rejoice the hearts of every lover of rational liberty; it tells the doom of modern Whiggery, which is but another name for ancient Federalism, and should inspire us to renewed exertions in the approaching contest, that we may, on the first Thursday in August next, have the proud satisfaction of seeing North Carolina take her post in the Democratic pyramid of States, redeemed from the stupor of hard cider and the still harder yoke of Federalism and Bank dominion.

10. That we highly approve the object of the proposed Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 10th instant, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the same—pledging ourselves cheerfully to abide the decision of that body in the choice of a candidate to be supported by our party for Governor at the next election.

[In pursuance of the last Resolution, the Chair appointed as Delegates, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Wm. Wilson, Capt. William Reid, Col. Thomas C. Wilson, William M. Matthews, Esq., John Kirk, Col. James L. Black, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., and Joseph W. Hampton.]

11. That we cordially adopt the determination of our Democratic brethren of Lincoln County, that at the election we will vote for no man offering for a seat in the General Assembly, who shall not at the time he announces himself a candidate and upon all suitable occasions, declare, and give his solemn promise to the people, he will do all in his power as a Senator, or Commoner (as the case may be) to compel the Banks to abandon their suspension policy, and resume specie payments.

After the adoption of the Resolutions, the Chairman arose and addressed the meeting for a few minutes in his usual forcible and piquant style, and took his seat amidst bursts of applause from the auditory.

On motion of Capt John Walker. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary; that they be requested to sign our proceedings, and have them published in the Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican, Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Standard to copy the same in their respective papers.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.  
J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

### Twenty-seventh Congress: SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 7, 1842.

Mr. Payne asked leave to present the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, on the subject of a National Foundry.

Mr. Adams objected.  
Mr. Payne moved a suspension of the rules; and on the suggestion of Mr. Adams, varied his motion so as to ask for a suspension for the reception of all petitions: the question was taken and carried. Petitions were then presented.

Enrolled, by Mr. Giddings, a petition asking for the repeal of all laws by which the people of the free States are compelled to protect slavery.  
Also a petition praying the repeal of all laws authorizing the transportation of slaves eastward in the vessels of the United States, and praying the interference of Government to protect all persons held to slavery, who, by being carried to sea by the consent of their owners, are constitutionally entitled to their freedom.  
Messrs. Johnson, of Maryland, and Wise objected to the reception.

After some debate the question of reception of the second branch, was on motion of Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, laid on the table.

Mr. Giddings offered a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying that the citizens of free States may not be forced to protect, or in any manner aid, in the support of slavery.

A number of abolition petitions, and others having been presented.  
The House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

After some preliminary business, the orders of the day were called for.

The Speaker said the first business in order would be the motion of the gentleman from New York, to lay on the table the petition presented yesterday by Mr. G. Davis to repeal the Bankrupt act, together with the motion of Mr. Crockett, of Indiana, to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Chittenden withdrew his motion to lay on the table and.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the petition with instructions, it was carried without a division.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill, forthwith, to repeal said act. Some objections being made to the word "forthwith."

Mr. Marshall modified his motion, with the consent of the House, so as to instruct the Committee to report on Tuesday next.

The main question being on the motion to refer the petition with instructions to report on Tuesday next, a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 112, nays 88. A reconsideration was moved, but not carried.

The House adjourned.

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, January 10.

During the morning hour, numerous petitions were presented from various parts of the country, but principally from New York City, praying for the postponement, modification and repeal of the Bankrupt law; others were presented remonstrating against any postponement or repeal.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the present of the flowers of the bay Cross, on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any have been received, of any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board the wrecking of the Captain and others by the slaves on board the same, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also to inform the Senate, if it can be done consistently with the public interest, what steps have been taken by the

Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the indignity offered to the American flag.

A number of engrossed bills were taken up, read a third time and passed.

The President pro tem, then announced the unfinished business, which was the proposition to refer to a Select Committee, the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. Evans delivered his views on the project. He could anticipate nothing from the denunciations of the plan, so freely made heretofore, and was desirous, in a spirit of candor, of obtaining from the suggestions of this report some plan upon which all parties might agree. He considered it no party question, and gentlemen could meet on neutral ground, and shape the proposition so as to effect the desirable object it had in view.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The call for petitions being the first business in order—

Mr. Fillmore rose and observed, under the present embarrassed state of the Treasury, he felt it to be his duty, to ask the unanimous consent of the House to dispense with the further call of petitions for the purpose of resolving itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes. He would state that the power heretofore exercised by the Treasury Department for issuing Treasury notes was exhausted, and unless some means were resorted to, the issue must cease from that day forth. We are therefore, said Mr. F., come to that point in which the national honor is involved, and I hope there will be no opposition to the motion.

Objection being made, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative, so the order for receiving petitions was rescinded. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Treasury note bill.

Mr. Waller offered an amendment, providing that so much of the act of the 4th September, 1841, as provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States be suspended, and that the same be applied to the payment of such Treasury notes as may be issued. The amendment was objected to as out of order, and the chair so decided.

Mr. McKee appealed from the decision of the chair and proceeded to state his opinions. He was followed by other members, and the decision was finally sustained by the House. Yeas 92, nays 78.

After some debate on the bill, the Committee rose, and—  
The House adjourned.

#### SENATE.

Tuesday, January 11.

Numerous petitions, praying the modification, repeal, and postponement of the Bankrupt law, and others remonstrating against its postponement or repeal, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the transaction of other business, the resolution, submitted on yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up.

Mr. PORTER moved to strike out the word "slaves," and insert in place of it the word "persons."

Mr. CALHOUN would be very glad if the Senator would assign his reasons for moving the substitute.

Mr. PORTER said he had only one reason, and that was that the word "slaves" was not known to the Constitution of the United States. He wished merely to make the words of the resolving conform with the words used in the Constitution and in the acts of legislation by the General Government.

Mr. CALHOUN denied that the term he had used in his resolution was unknown to the Constitution or to the legislation of the General Government. There could be but one object in the movement now made, and that was to deny the right of the Southern States to look to the General Government for the protection of their institutions and laws. If that was the Senator's intention, he wished it distinctly understood; and to see whether there was another Senator prepared to take the same position. He wished to know at once whether the Senate was prepared to entertain any approach to that question, and for the purpose of testing this, and viewing the object of this motion of amendment as one hostile to the South, that if entertained, it must prove fatal to her rights and institutions; he called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. BERKELEY considered it of no consequence whether the term used in the resolution, was to be found in the Constitution or not, so as it accurately described the condition of those in relation to whom the mover of the resolution wished to inquire. The term used in the resolution was a true and proper designation of the condition of those respecting whom information was asked. It is a proper description of them as they exist in this country, under its institutions and laws. The motion of amendment being to strike out the designation as it really exists under those institutions and laws, he contended that he was tempted to inquire whether it was the object of the Senator, (Mr. PORTER) to deny the right of the existence of those institutions, and the use of the term, which accurately designates the condition of those subject to those institutions! If that was the object, it was one he should meet and oppose at the outset with the same proper spirit with which it was met by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. PORTER contended that the same words which had been thought fit and proper to be used in relation to persons in servitude by the framers of the Constitution, had also been observed by the legislative branch of the Government in its acts relating to such persons. His object was to make this resolution, passing through the same course of legislation, correspond in terms with the Constitution, and with previous action of the legislature. He would ask gentlemen to look back to the act of Congress which protects owners of such property, and the act which recognizes the right of recovering such property, and they would find the word used in those acts is "persons held to servitude or labor," and not the word "slaves," which was a word, he contended, unknown to the Constitution or to the laws of the Government.

He did not know why, in seeking to attain this object, he should be supposed in favor of denying the right of the South to the existence of its institutions. His object was simply to place the matter in the only light in which it is looked at by the Constitution itself.

Mr. Calhoun could not deem it necessary to use many words in addition to what he had already said. The whole matter resolved itself into this: is Congress to use any words to express its meaning, but those clear and unambiguous—such as express exactly and fully what they are intended to designate? Are words to be used in preference, which are evasive, insincere, and express vaguely and indefinitely what should be perspicuous and beyond either doubt or evasion? The people of the South might as well be told at once by the Abolitionists that they had a right to take away their

property, because that property was designated "slaves," instead of "persons." Now, if they were determined to precipitate what they have been so long menacing, it was high time for the South to speak out. He regretted that our ancestors were so fastidious in framing the Constitution as to use any evasive terms for describing slavery as it was actually known and recognized. If the Southern delegates at the Convention which framed the Constitution could have foreseen the state of things which now exists, they never would have signed that Constitution, while it contained a single word that could be construed by any possible evasion to compromise Southern rights. If, under their peculiar circumstances, they were fastidious, it now became their descendants, under present circumstances, to take a more independent and manly stand, and adopt the only proper course—that of meeting the question of their rights in the only language which was correct and proper. He would rather the resolution was rejected altogether, than that the word "slaves" should be stricken out. On the subject to which the resolution relates, there had been manifested in certain quarters of this country a bloodthirsty disposition that he did not before believe existed in any part of the known world. It was but a few days ago, since a petition and resolution had been offered in this chamber, in which the murder and rape committed by the slaves in the Creole, are not only justified, but exulted in with a ferocious spirit, such as he thought could not be cherished in a country like this. It was but recently he had seen a justification of those slaves published in a New York paper. He said it with grief, that an article of this nature had appeared in the columns of the Journal of Commerce. It was as an advertisement—but no apology could justify a publication, the tendency and object of which was to fortify the pretensions of a foreign country, at the expense of this country. He named all this, that the South might arise from its lethargy, and become aware of the combinations which menaced her institutions. He wanted to see whether there was a Senator in this chamber prepared to take part with the most formidable foreign power in the world against his own country. The very exception taken to the word "slaves" in this resolution, instead of "persons," was the ground taken by Great Britain in her insidious and presumptuous attempts to interfere with our Southern institutions. He wished to see what American Senator was prepared to fortify the presumption of Great Britain, in a question between that country and this Union.

Mr. Preston trusted the amendment would not prevail. It presented itself in too serious an aspect at the present moment, considering our relations with the foreign power just alluded to, to be considered a mere question of technicality. He regretted, with his colleague, (Mr. Calhoun), that the framers of the Constitution did not adopt the only true and appropriate language which was proper to describe the right of property in slaves. He agreed, also, that it was time to call things by their right names. Those alluded to in the resolution, as the murderers on board the Creole, were "slaves," and not "persons," in any acceptation of law or fact. They were slaves in the undoubted significance of the term. Our ancestors did not foresee the state of things which might raise a question on the terms they so fastidiously used. If they did, they would not have so applied them. It is now to be regretted that the word "slaves" was not used. But this was no time to be fastidious as they were. The South must maintain her rights, and that, too, on the true ground that "slaves" is the proper designation of their property, and not "persons." He regretted that the amendment had been moved by his friend from Michigan, and he sincerely hoped that he would now see the propriety of withdrawing it.

Mr. King was not disposed to anticipate anarchy, but gentlemen could not shut their eyes to the fact that there is a set of miserable fanatics who are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to disturb the harmony of this Union, with a view of pandering to the morbid appetite of a formidable foreign power for interfering with the institutions of the South. Did the Senator (Mr. Porter) mean to identify himself with such miserable though dangerous fanatics? Did he mean to encourage them by the adoption of their insidious phraseology? He trusted not. But the Senator says the word "slaves" is not found in the Constitution. He (Mr. King) regretted it was not; but it is a mistake to suppose the word is not used in the legislation of this Government. A recurrence to various acts of legislation, would satisfy the Senator that he is mistaken on that point.—This was a peculiarly insidious time to raise such a point as this, whether of any weight in itself or not. At a time when this country had to contend with the most formidable power in the world, he would ask the Senator, was it proper for him to come forward as if he intended to favor the interpretation of that country and its influence with the institutions of any portion of this Union? He (Mr. King) was astonished to find one Senator in the American Senate, under the circumstances in which this Government is now placed, whose sense of duty to his country would not point out to him that he could not take this course with impunity.

He hoped the Senator would perceive that he had taken a wrong position, and that he should retract from it. If he did not, he (Mr. King) felt assured the Senate would not be disposed to sanction the course the Senator seemed so tenacious of. But he trusted that on reflection he would retract his steps. If he did not, he hoped he would stand alone. For he could not believe that any other man in the United States Senate would at this time evince any disposition to question the right of the South to the existence and maintenance of her institutions.

The South was prepared to vindicate her institutions against the interference of the world; and would do it if obliged to do it alone. But he believed there was no large portion of the people of this Union disposed to favor a foreign country in any attempt, open or covert, to rob the South of her rights.

Mr. Porter explained as before, that he confined his intention to conforming the resolution to the words of the Constitution.

Mr. Preston again appealed to the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Kees made the same application to the Senator.

Messrs. Phelps, Clay, Graham, and Woodbridge, severally addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, soliciting the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Porter then yielded, and with the leave of the Senate, withdrew his motion.

The resolution was then adopted in its original form.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Session of to day occupied in a debate on the Treasury Note bill of no particular interest.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Numerous petitions were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law; some for its repeal,

modification, and postponement; and others remonstrating against any action upon it.

Mr. CALHOUN said he had been requested to present a petition from several citizens of New York, praying that Congress may not interfere with the Bankrupt law, passed last session, either by repealing, altering, amending it, or postponing its operation. This petition had been forwarded to him with a strong appeal to his sympathies. He could not be ignorant that there are thousands of our most valuable fellow citizens at the present moment reduced to a hopeless state of insolvency—citizens who have just claims upon the sympathies of the community. He would go further, he would say not only that he deeply deplored the condition to which they were reduced; but that he conscientiously believed, most of the insolvents were innocent sufferers—the victims of unwise and improper legislation on the part of this Government and that of the States, in relation to the currency. He held that, to this cause, was mainly to be attributed the insolvency and bankruptcy, so general throughout the country. With this impression, he would go into a brief statement, explanatory of the causes of the present distress.

What was a bank note but an evidence of a debt from the bank to the holder; and what did it represent but debt—the debt of those who got accommodation from the bank? The currency of this country, then, was almost exclusively debt representing debt; and what was the effect of making such paper currency the circulating medium? What but to expel from the country gold and silver, which only, under the Constitution and laws, can pay debts, and substitute for them nothing but evidence of indebtedness? And what was the effect of that but to decrease the means of paying debts, just in the same proportion that indebtedness is increased? In prosperous times, when exchanges are in favor of this country the increase of this bank paper evidence of indebtedness would be large in proportion to the enterprise induced by prosperity. Then bank activity would be at the highest, and the expansion of paper currency would be at full tide—expelling from the country all, or nearly all, its gold and silver. But as certain as the tide of the ocean is succeeded by its ebb, so certain is the tide of bank expansion of being succeeded by the ebb of contraction. Then come ruin and disaster and universal distress, when there is the least means left in the country for relieving them, or for meeting engagements and indebtedness, because the very evidence of indebtedness proceeding from expansion, had driven out the means of paying indebtedness. This thing of making evidence of indebtedness a basis of currency, has proved that the result can be nothing else but widespread insolvency. It is acting upon the same system as an architect would act upon, who, for every pound weight of material he laid upon the superstructure he was raising, should undermine an equivalent portion of the foundation. The whole superstructure must come down. This was what brought five hundred thousand citizens into such extremity as to compel them to make these appeals to the sympathies of Congress. But strongly as he felt the appeal, he could not yield to it at the sacrifice of great and important principles that go far beyond present inconvenience and temporary individual suffering. He could not but see that to yield to the request of these petitions would be, in the end, but to aggravate the evils they complain of, and to involve a much wider circle in the ruin which overwheeled them. The continuance of the Bankrupt law will aggravate instead of mitigating the general distress occasioned by the inflated and irredeemable paper currency. If that law is not repealed, it will not be in operation three years, till hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property will have been submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, at a time, too, that the country cannot furnish means to purchase it unless at a ruinous sacrifice to both debtor and creditor. The result would be more disastrous than the effects of the former Bankrupt law—disastrous as they were. The amount to be sacrificed will be far beyond any calculation based on the effects of that law. What will the creditors benefit by the operation of this law? Literally nothing. Scarcely a fraction of their debts will be collected under its operation. And in view of the rights of creditors, he would here take ground that it is one of the most iniquitous laws ever passed. When the Constitution was adopted, there was a strong desire manifested to snare the power of creating a uniform Bankrupt law, so as to authorize insolvents as well as bankrupts to be included; but that was abandoned, and the power was restricted to bankrupts, as defined in the English laws, then existing and prevailing. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the power should reach to insolvents generally. But there was another objection to the Bankrupt law of the last session. It looks, in the first instance, to the protection of the debtor, and not to the protection of the creditor. This he held to be adverse to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and in view of all this, it would be impossible for him to vote in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners for the continuance of such an unequal and unjust law. It might be asked why would he not consent of the distress which bowed down many valuable citizens, consent to restrict the law to such operation as he admitted would be constitutional, and by leaving out all that was exceptional, and confining it to the class of real bankrupts, and the relief so justly claimed by valuable citizens. His answer was, that in the present condition of the country, a condition produced by an artificial and inflated currency, he could not agree that any bankrupt law would be just. Its operations would be unequal and improper in every respect.—The real means of payment in satisfaction of indebtedness, having been expelled from the country by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency, the class of persons who would be involuntary bankrupts would be the chief sufferers under the operation of a bankrupt law, and that under circumstances rarely beyond their control and yet under the control of those who inflated bankruptcy upon them. Under this aspect of the effects in perspective of a bankrupt law even of the best kind, he could not consent to a participation in the formation of a law calculated to inflict not only wrong, but cruelty. Neither would he ever agree to any remedy for supposed evils—that was to be effected by stretching the powers granted by the Constitution beyond the strict construction and obvious intent of those powers. For it was his creed, that upon restrictions and involuntarily of that sacred instrument, depended the permanency of our institutions. The Bankrupt act of last session, he considered among the most dangerous of the invasions ever attempted upon the Constitution. He could see through it the progress of invasions of unlimited extent. And he could even view the proposition to include in its operation corporations, as an invasion, not alone of the Constitution but of the rights of the States. And he would here say to those in favor of that proposition, that if they could succeed in their desire of including corporations, they will very soon find this Government, stretching its arm to every State, and to every city and town in the Union, under the pretence of regulating their corpora-

tions. With these observations he should conclude by moving that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Berrey replied at some length to Mr. Calhoun, arguing that bankrupts being insolvents, insolvents were necessarily bankrupts, and there could be no distinction contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and that repeated decisions of the Supreme Court had so ruled.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that the Senator had but repeated the arguments he had made in 1837, which were then conclusively refuted by able men, whose opinions he (Mr. Calhoun) considered far more orthodox than decisions of the Supreme Court. But if the Senator was desirous to go over the same ground as in 1837, he (Mr. Calhoun) was ready to meet him in discussion.

Here the subject dropped, and the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The President pro tem, announced the unfinished business, which was the motion to refer to a Select Committee of one the plan for a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. Merrick occupied the floor in a brief speech in favor of referring the plan, which he conceived did not possess the tremendous powers attributed to it by his Whig friends and others who had opposed it. He maintained that it was not more liable to the objections urged against it, than a Bank of the United States, or other corporation, which was independent of any control by the Government. He thought that if those who had denounced it, would throw aside all their preconceived notions and prejudices, and act from a desire to do something for the relief of the country, there would be no difficulty in so modifying this plan as to attain that end.

Mr. Sevier followed, and contrasted the powers of this plan with those of the Bank of the United States, which was vetoed by the President, which had been voted for by the Whigs who are now denouncing this, and showed that it was less objectionable on that score. He viewed, with opposition to it, on the ground that it accumulated power in the hands of the Executive, as insincere, and averred that it was altogether more to be contended about Whig succession than in that case. He then contrasted the condition of the Government and the country at the present time, with that before the election, and showed that the credit of Government has been impaired, and the condition of the country rendered more deplorable; contrasted their promises of retrenchment and reform with their acts, and showed that instead of administering the Government on thirteen millions of dollars, as promised, they had expended thirty millions. That instead of relieving the people of the burden of taxation, they had laid new taxes to the amount of five millions by way of impost duties, and increased the public debt eight millions since the fourth of March last. That they had expended more money in the nine months they had administered the Government than had been expended in the same time, at any period when the country was at peace. That they had taken on the Treasury Note system, which they so much denounced under the late Administration. He exposed an edict on the part of the Whigs to retreat from all their measures of relief, and to charge upon President Tyler all the distress and derangements of the currency and exchanges, and prostration of Government and State credit. He was in favor of referring the plan of the Secretary, and if it could be so modified as to be more palatable, would support it; but if it was not amended, he would be compelled to go against it, as he had the other plans which had been voted by the President.

Mr. Benton next obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate on the Treasury Note bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and occupied the day's session.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

After the presentation of many petitions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer to a Select Committee the Board of Exchequer plan.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Benton in discussing the plan. When Mr. B. had concluded the question on reference was taken, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury Note bill. The several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of Committee, and Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question on concurring with amendments.

The House then adjourned.

Rhode Island is disenthralled, and the Wiggs are vanquished, distressed, ruined in fact, blasted in their hopes, and sick with the monster! And now one of the party comes forward and gravely enquires, what ought the Wiggs of Rhode Island to do? We can tell him; let them reform, reform, change their names, and become honest men and good citizens. That is what they ought to do. If the words of the day should not operate, they let each Rhode Island Whig encase his limbs in flannel, put his feet in warm water, and allow his nose—N. Y. Standard.

Blood! Blood! Blood!—Most of our readers will remember that in April last, a Mr. Alston of Fallabasse, challenged General Reid, of Florida; they fought, and the General shot him. While Alston, a brother of the deceased, and the General had a rencounter subsequently, and a second time, when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in this city yesterday state that he has had further indications of which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he and Dr. John McNeil Stewart; that an altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Alston drew his knife, to stab him, but Stewart preventing his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Col. Pisto's pistols; that Alston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot gun at his opponent, who instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKendree, Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Alston was arrested, taken out and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—New Orleans Picayune.

Mr. Arnold, M. C. from Tennessee seems anxious to know whether Mr. Burke, M. C. from New Hampshire is related to Burke the Scotch "emancipator." Mr. Burke seems to search to know whether Mr. A. is related to Benedict Arnold.