

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. Black, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Militia, has submitted to the House of Representatives the following report, accompanied by a bill which carries the proposed system into its necessary details.

Mr. J. A. Black, from the Committee on the Militia, made the following report: The Committee on the Militia, in submitting to the House a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence by organizing and classifying the Militia of the United States, and providing for calling the same into the service of the United States, and for other purposes, beg leave respectfully to report:

That your Committee have given to the subject that grave consideration which its importance so justly merits; and while they abstain from any labored argument to vindicate the importance, not to say the necessity, of a well regulated militia, they deem it not inappropriate to present to the House briefly the general considerations which have influenced them to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure, together with an explanation of its leading features.

If it be the will of Heaven that the liberties and institutions of this country shall be preserved and perpetuated, our main defence must essentially remain in the hands of a well-armed and organized citizen soldiery. A large standing army in time of peace is not only contrary to the nature of our institutions, and uncalculated for the circumstances of the country, but is equally inefficient as a reliable means of national defence at the approach of danger.

Situated, as we are, at a distance from the powers of Europe, and with no equal power on this continent, we may reasonably hope that, in a continued course of justice and commercial good offices to all nations, our wars will be few and after long intervals of peace. The effects of peace on a standing army the last thirty years sufficiently demonstrate. From superannuated officers, the country can hope for but little of that efficiency which might be in keeping with the gallantry of their youth; and while the committee would be the last to deny to them the gratitude and care of the country for past services, yet experience teaches that the public safety forbids a reliance upon them in the hour of danger.

The substitutes are younger men, and, at a heavy cost, are scientific; but it must not be forgotten that, entering the army in times of profound peace, many of them are encumbered with families, and all more or less embarrassed with the ease and luxury of a peace establishment. They are but ill calculated for the active duties of the field, or for any thing more than drill sermons or men of mere routine. It is true that in this they have their uses, but they cannot be relied on as a main defence.

Another great objection to a standing army in time of peace is the vast increase which it brings to the patronage of the government, already fearfully, if not ruinously, great. Of all existing Governments, we are most prone to imitate, in our practice, that of Great Britain. Deriving our descent from the same people, speaking the same language, and in constant and intimate intercourse, we unconsciously adopt the habits and modes of thought of that country; and unfortunately exhibit a dangerous aptitude for imitation in all things.

In Great Britain the vast church establishment and the immense army and navy afford ample provision for the dependants of influential men and families. In this country, thank Heaven! we have no church establishment; and, as yet, but a small army and navy. But small as they are, the exertions of those who are disposed to form a separate class from the great body of the industrious community, and to find sanctuary in the army and navy, are frequently more strenuous and zealous in seeking a cadet's appointment or a midshipman's warrant than in reaching the higher stations of the Government. In view of the great dangers from this source, it becomes our imperative duty to guard against the malignant influence of such a disposition, and to remove all apparent necessity for anything more than a mere skeleton army in time of peace, with the ready faculty of a temporary increase in times of war or imminent danger.

The first and most important step to effect this object is the organization of an efficient militia. A disposition, which has been evinced in the community of late years, to suffer the militia to fall into utter disorganization, is equally apparent and alarming, and, if not arrested, must inevitably result in a heavy and increased peace establishment, though it may not endanger the liberties of the people by its force of arms, will exert a most disastrous influence both upon the Government and society, by increasing the patronage of the one, and corrupting the morals of the other. Impressed with these views, your committee have labored to make the militia efficient in times of danger, and, at the same time, relieve it of unnecessary burdens in times of peace. To effect this, the bill provides for classifying the militia, and for an enrollment in times of peace, including only those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, together with the present uniform companies and volunteer corps; while the enrollment for a war establishment includes all able to do militia duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the clergy only excepted.

From the best data before the committee, they are led to believe that the peace enrollment will number about (1,000,000) one million, and the war enrollment about (3,700,000) two million seven hundred thousand men; so that in times of peace militia duty will fall on little more than one-third, thus effecting a great saving in time to the community, while a perfect organization is preserved, in order to a full enrollment in the event of war.

The bill further provides that all of the first class when draughted into the service of the United States in time of war, may be required to serve twelve months—and one year in every period of three years, if necessary. But their pay is increased by a liberal allowance of (\$40) forty dollars per annum in lieu of clothing, while substitution in all cases whatever, is now legalized for the first time. This will enable companies or corps, by a joint fund, to hire substitutes, or to stand the draught; and each who may be draughted can either serve himself or hire a substitute. The result, most probably, should this bill become a law, will be, that such as choose to bear a part in the active defence of the country will receive liberal contributions from such as remain at home in the ease and comfort of their firesides.

Our uniform companies and volunteer corps are retained so long as they may choose to preserve their organization. They are, however, subject to be called into service for twelve months at a time, but not to exceed one year in three, whenever their services shall be deemed necessary by the government. But when called out, an allowance of (\$40) forty dollars per annum to each, as compensation for uniform, is to be made; and each corps or company, is to be served as a whole under its own officers, and, where danger shall be encountered, should to shoulder, with their own comrades. This the committee deem due to men who, even in times of peace, have manifested a proper military spirit, and upon whom the country, therefore, in times of danger, could confidently rely.

To the second class, including those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years, the bill allows the privilege, on a general enrollment in the time of threatened danger to enrol themselves in a separate and distinct corps, and thus become liable to furnish recruits for the regular army in the proportion of one to ten of their number. This position they assume voluntarily, and without coercion of any kind. Should they refuse or neglect to enrol themselves, they are placed by the law, in the first class, and are only liable to such duty as is required in common from all their fellow-citizens. But should they avail themselves of the privilege, as your committee believe they will, the class which must number from one million to one million two hundred thousand would be made immediately to give one-tenth that number of recruits to the regular army. It is not supposed, however, that the whole number would be required at once. Congress most likely would guard the means of defence, by calling out from one-half to three-fourths of the supply of recruits, leaving the balance to fill up the army at such times as the exigencies of the service might require.

Even with this liberal supply of recruits to the regular army, the committee have no disposition to limit the necessary defences of the country. They offer these means additional to those which already exist; and should the supply of recruits proposed to be raised by this bill prove insufficient, there is nothing to prevent Congress, in times of great public danger, from increasing the army by the usual method of enlistment.

The exemption allowed to those furnishing recruits is not intended to limit the means of the States respectively, or prevent them from a full control over all their militia in cases of insurrection, invasion, or alarm.

The committee propose that only regularly licensed preachers of the gospel shall be exempted from militia service. They hold that all public burdens should fall as equally as possible on every member of the community; and, in times of public danger, all should do their duty. The law should suffer no favored class to exist; under the bill, in fact, there could be no apology for exemptions, as all are allowed to furnish substitutes when called into service. Those who are unwilling to fight, or have better employment at home, should at least be willing to pay others liberally who are willing to fight the battles of the country.

In time of peace there is no duty required of those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, thus forbearing to interfere with the relations of parent and child, and master and apprentice, or with the pursuits and acquisitions of education in youth. Of those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, duty is required; but no duty is required of those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years. Whatever advantages or disadvantages may seem to attach to the one or the other class are fully equalized and distributed, as will readily appear when it is remembered that in a succession of years every one is called to pass through each class.

The only thing in the bill which may be supposed to bear heavily on any portion of the community is the extension of the time of draught to twelve months. But when the increase of pay, provided for in case of a draught of six months or more is taken into consideration, together with the privilege of substitution and the facilities of increasing the regular army in time of war, it is believed that this extension of the time of service is neither oppressive nor likely to increase the whole period of duty beyond what is now required, while the change is too obviously productive of greater efficiency in the service to require proofs.

To those at all acquainted with the military service, it is a notorious fact, that from three to six months drill is necessary to make a soldier really serviceable in the field. Under a draught of three or six months, for militia, no matter what may be their gallantry or firmness, are often sacrificed for want of discipline, and very frequently discharged at the very moment when they become capable of being really useful to the country. By the law of 1839, our militia was subjected to six months service out of every twelve; by this bill, they are subjected to twelve months service out of thirty-six. The amount of service, therefore, required by this bill, compared to the requisitions of that act, is in fact reduced. It is true the act of 1839 has expired by its own limitation, while this is proposed to be permanent; but it is equally true, that all demands on the militia, except in cases of insurrection, invasion, or alarm, must be made with the sanction of Congress, which sufficiently guards the exercise of the power against danger of executive caprice in its use. That this lengthened term of draught may have a tendency to strengthen the Government, in times of public danger, your committee will not deny; but, at the same time, they feel that it was the object of those who formed our institutions to make them strong in war, and as little onerous as possible in time of peace.

If the committee be right in supposing that all the people in the United States be liable to do militia duty, according to the requirements of the bill, amount in number to two millions seven hundred thousand, under a full war enrollment, there will be in the first class about one million five hundred thousand, and in the second class one million two hundred thousand. But of these government would never require at one time more than one fifth of the first class, making (300,000) three hundred thousand, and one-tenth of the second class would make (120,000) one hundred and twenty thousand. Of these last, government could call out at once from (60,000) sixty to (80,000) eighty thousand, leaving a reserve from (40,000) forty to (60,000) sixty thousand, which would be more than sufficient to keep up the force first called out for a period of a five years' war. If, then, the government should find it necessary to enter into any great contest with a powerful enemy, it could carry it on for five years, under this system, without calling out the same man twice, or without asking for more than one in ten of the second class. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dissolution. The co-partnership of Tilly & Foster was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1846. All persons indebted to the above firm, are notified to come forward and pay up forthwith; otherwise, their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Joseph M. Tilly will settle the business of the firm. J. M. TILLY, J. J. FOSTER.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL. Friday, February 13, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. The following gentlemen have been appointed the Democratic State Committee under the order of the late Convention: William W. Avery, of Burke. John W. Ellis, of Rowan. Calvin Graves, of Caswell. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford. Robert Strange, of Cumberland. Gabriel Holmes, of New Hanover. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe. Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston. Perrin Busbee, of Wake. Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake. William W. Holden, of Wake.

On Friday night last, some miscreants entered the store of Messrs. Sandford & Smith, and rifled it of a few dollars. Where was the guard? Extraordinary.—The Northern Mail, per rail road, arrived yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. This is the second time the cars have arrived at a very early hour within the last week.

MARINE HOSPITAL. If there is one feature for which we admire the South more than another, it is that she is seldom found seeking favors at the hands of the general government. Indeed, we sometimes think she carries this chivalrous independent spirit to a fault. Year after year, session after session of Congress, we see hundreds of thousands, yea, millions, of the national funds appropriated by Congress, for works of various kinds in the North and in the West, whilst to the South comparatively nothing is given. To appropriating the national funds to any purpose, save that which the Constitution warrants and authorizes, the South has been and is opposed. This may account for the smallness of the appropriations which we have received in this section of the Union. But there are some objects for national expenditures which legitimately lie within the power of Congress, and which, we think, only require to be placed in a proper light before that body, in order to secure for them the aid which it is the imperative duty of Congress to extend to them. A MARINE HOSPITAL is one of them. That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper treatment and a suitable asylum for the sick and destitute seaman when in a strange port, is clear, beyond cavil. Else why is he compelled to pay hospital money? Every one knows that each sailor is compelled by law to pay twenty cents a month, whether he is sick or well, the real object of which tax is to procure for him medical aid and suitable comforts when he is sick. To this end, sums of money have been appropriated, from time to time by Congress, for the purpose of erecting Marine Hospitals in the various seaports of the Union. Physicians are employed and paid, it is true, a very small compensation for attending these hospitals. For years, an institution of this kind has been much needed in Wilmington, and we cannot but think that we would have had one here long ago, had the facts been properly presented to Congress. Other places, where not one-half the amount of shipping arrives during the twelve months, have their Hospitals built by Government, and we cannot see any good reason why Wilmington should not meet with the same consideration at the hands of Congress, unless we account for it in the supineness of those whose duty it is to attend to these matters.

What is the state of the case as regards this place. Here we have upwards of six hundred vessels arriving annually, consisting of barques, brigs, and schooners, and bringing to the port during the same period, upwards of four thousand seamen; and still there is literally no accommodation for one of these four thousand seamen if he happens to come to Wilmington in a sick state. Suppose one of these poor sailors comes to this port from a long voyage, prostrated with fever or some other malignant disease, is there an Hospital to which he can be immediately conveyed, and where he will receive that care and attention which he has a right to expect, and which his sickness demands? No. There is no such thing in Wilmington. What is done with him? Why, poor fellow, he's packed off to some sailor tavern, where his sick ear is regaled with the midnight revellings of his unsexed companions, or mayhap he is *unfortunate*, and finds an asylum in the hut of some negro woman, where, at least, his fevered brain will not be racked with the clanking of gill measures and beer pots. What is the nature of the attendance which he receives in these places? Why such as is by no means adapted to his situation. And how can this be remedied? Without an Hospital, there is no means. When the sailor comes here sick, there is no place to send him, save such as we have alluded to. The Collector must provide some place for him; he does his best under the circumstances, but that best is an outrage on humanity. There is not a man in this whole community who is at all acquainted with the business of the place, who will not bear us out in the statement which we have made of the unjustifiable hardships which the poor sick sailor has to encounter in the port of Wilmington. Nor is there a man of any party who will not agree with us, that justice, humanity, and policy, call loudly for the erection, by government, of a suitable building for the purpose of obviating these hardships. During the year 1845, there were collected at the Custom House in Wilmington, nearly \$1000 in Hospital money. This sum, was there a suitable building where all the sick seamen could be together, would procure them ample and proper attendance—such as their situation might require. But as the matter now stands, from necessity, this fund is squandered without producing any of the good results for which

it was set apart. During the last session of the 27th Congress, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for building a Marine Hospital on Portsmouth Island, at Ocracoke Inlet. Well, now, we had no objection to this, for we deemed it necessary. But if such an institution was necessary here, how much more so is it in Wilmington, by far the most important place, as regards shipping, in the State.

Two petitions have been recently forwarded to Congress on this subject, from this place. One of them we have not seen, but learn that it prays for the erection of an Hospital at a point on the river, about four miles from the town. From this we dissent, for various reasons among them that, in the first place, it is too far from town. Suppose there were one hundred sick seamen to come to the port of Wilmington during twelve months, it would cost at least \$200, additional expense, to get them down to the Hospital, should it be located at such a distance from town. For, we learn on good authority, that on an average it would cost \$2 to transport each individual to this distance: again, should the Hospital be located down the river, it could not be expected that the Physician employed by government, for the small compensation which he receives for his services, could visit the patients near so often as might be desirable. Besides, what inducement would there be for locating the building at such a distance from town? None that we can see. Indeed, its inconvenience in every point of view, must strike every one at a glance. The proper place for its location would be the suburbs of the town, where the services of a Physician could be procured without costing too much—where the sailors could be immediately carried from on board the vessels—and where the necessary provisions and attendance could be at once and at all times procured.

Another petition has been forwarded to Washington, praying for an appropriation for the building of an Hospital in the town, or at least, in the suburbs of the town. We have no doubt that those who signed the petition for the location down the river, would be glad that this latter one would succeed.

We appeal to our representatives in Congress to take the matter in hand. It is due to Wilmington, from its business importance, that she should have a Marine Hospital. It is due in justice, to the poor friendless sailor, who pays his Hospital money for this very purpose, that he should have an asylum. We therefore call upon our Representatives to place our claims before Congress, with that amount of earnestness which our exigencies require. Should they do so, we have no doubt but that the necessary appropriation would, without much hesitation, be made.

Will the delegates from North Carolina see to it? Will our immediate Representative, Gen. McKay, move in the matter?

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. Partial re-opening of the Oregon Negotiation—Arbitration proposed by Great Britain, and rejected by the United States.—Letter from Mr. McLane.

The House of Representatives, on the 3rd inst., passed a resolution, calling upon the executive to lay before Congress any correspondence which might have taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, since the last annual message of the President of the United States. On Saturday last, the 7th inst., the President, in answer to this resolution, placed before Congress the correspondence which has taken place in regard to Oregon, between Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, and Mr. McLane, our Minister at the Court of St. James. Our limits will not permit us to publish the correspondence in extenso. We will, therefore, give a condensed analysis of its most important features.

The first note in the correspondence is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, and is dated Dec'r 13, '45. The object of this note is to instruct our Minister, Mr. McLane, to enquire of Lord Aberdeen whether the warlike preparations now going on in England, are in preparation for a rupture with this country, on the Oregon question, and also requesting Mr. McLane to give his own views on this subject.

No. 2, is in reply to this from Mr. McLane, and is dated London, Jan'y 3, '46. Mr. McLane says, in this note, that he had a personal conference with Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that his Lordship disclaimed, on the part of his Government, that the warlike preparations now going on in England, were directed towards this Government, but at the same time admitting that, should there be a rupture with this country on the Oregon question, the present warlike preparations would be very convenient. Mr. McLane, in giving his own opinion on the present preparations in England says, that although they may have no reference to this country, yet it is not at all impossible, especially as they are just such as would be of use in a war with the United States. Certain it is, observes Mr. McLane, that should a rupture take place, England will be in a situation to strike suddenly and with effect.

No. 3, is a note from Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, to Mr. Buchanan, dated Dec'r 27, '46, proposing that the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon Territory, be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly State or Sovereign.

No. 4, is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, declining the proposition, on the part of the United States, to leave the Oregon question to arbitration, alleging as a reason why the United States could not agree to such a proposition, that it would be an admission on our part, that we were in doubt about our title to the whole of the territory, whereas, this country has asserted that her title to the whole of the Oregon, up to 54° 40', is good against the world.

No. 5, is a note from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan'y 6, '46, merely stating that he (Mr. Pakenham) had transmitted the contents of Mr. Buchanan's last note to his Government.

No. 6, is another note from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan'y 16, '46, again renewing the proposition of arbitration, but varying it by suggesting that the title—that is, whether either of the two countries has a title to the territory, and if so, which of them has it, be left to arbitration; and further, suggesting that if it would meet the wishes of the United States more thoroughly, the British Government would be willing to leave the matter to a commission of distinguished citizens of both countries, with an umpire to be mutually agreed upon.

No. 7, is a note from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, the sum and substance of which is, that the United States declines arbitration of any kind—that our title to the territory is clear, and that it would be compromising unwarrantably, the interests of the United States, to submit to arbitration, however constituted. Here the correspondence closes, and we fully agree with Mr. Buchanan, that we have had already too much of arbitration.

CONGRESS. Our readers are aware that the House of Representatives has been engaged during the last month, almost solely, in discussing the Oregon question. On Monday last, as our readers will perceive from another part of our paper, this discussion was brought to a close. We may now anticipate that other business of deep importance to the whole of the Union will be taken up in the House. On Tuesday last, the Senate took up the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations, directing the President to give the notice, together with other resolutions on the same subject. How long this body will discuss the matter, there is no guessing. We hope not so long as the House. The country is in a state of suspense, and so much has been said in Congress and out of Congress, that we should suppose that Senators' minds were made up as to how they intend to vote. Nothing of importance has been transacted during the past week, save what will be found in other portions of the Journal.

WILL THE NOTICE BE GIVEN. This is a question which is asked with a good deal of doubt and anxiety. Will the notice be given? We think it will, in some shape or another. That it should be given forthwith, our readers are aware has been all along our opinion. But will the Senate sustain the Executive in his wise and patriotic recommendation? This question, we must confess, has recently become one of some doubt, and has created no little anxiety in the minds of those who, with us, think that the giving the notice is the only sure and honorable step which this country can now take, to bring about a settlement of this much vexed question. 'Tis said by some, and with an appearance of correctness, that some eight or ten of the Southern Democratic Senators will not vote for the notice; that the "masterly inactivity" policy of Mr. Calhoun, will be that adopted by a sufficient number of the Southern Democratic Senators, to kill the notice in that august body. This is the calculation of the enemies of the administration. Will it be verified? We trust in Heaven it will not.

The Oregon question has assumed such an attitude that we would look upon the failure, on the part of Congress, to give the twelve months notice, as one of the most unfortunate, not to say one of the most cowardly acts, of which the national Legislature could be guilty. What! after declaring in the most solemn manner that our title to the whole of the territory is clear and unquestionable, and after this declaration has been admitted and ratified by the leading statesmen of both parties, shall we want the moral firmness to signify to England, by giving her the notice, and that we know our rights, and that we dare maintain them? May heaven forbid. We see it surmised by some of the writers in Washington, that even our own Senator, Mr. Haywood, will go against the notice. This we will not, we cannot believe. In the late correspondence between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, a synopsis of which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the former, on the part of England, has proposed arbitration, and that it has been promptly and, as we think, very properly, rejected. We think too, that on reading this correspondence with attention, we can discover some anxiety on the part of Great Britain to settle the matter in some way. But, suppose Congress fails to give the notice, what does any reflecting man think would be her (England's) tone? Would it not immediately become arrogant and indifferent? Would she not say to herself; the U. S., however they may talk and bluster, are afraid to act. They say they have a good title to the Oregon territory, and they have blustered and talked about maintaining their rights with vigor, but when they come to the point, they are lacking in firmness. Would not this be natural reasoning on the part of Great Britain. If we wish to settle the matter, we must give the notice. We must have no flinching at this stage of the question, and we call upon those Southern Democratic Senators to look well to what they are doing, before they vote on the notice question. The eyes of the country—the eyes of the whole world, are upon them.

Militia.—We publish at length the report of the Committee on the Militia. It is a document which should be read by every one with deep attention. The subject, the re-organization of the militia, is one in which every man in the Union is, we had almost said, personally interested. We forbear making any comments upon the recommendations of the report. Of their soundness and propriety, our readers throughout the country are much more competent to judge than ourselves. We ask them to read the report carefully.

THE NOTICE HAS PASSED THE HOUSE. On Monday evening last, the vote on the Oregon resolutions was taken in the House of Representatives, and resulted in their adoption, by a vote of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE!!! for, and fifty-four against them. The resolutions, as they passed the House by this large majority, are in the following words:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, in relation to the Territory of the Northwest Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, of the sixth day of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

Resolved, That the notice herein contained, is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon Territory.

Thus, then, has this long and exciting discussion been brought to a close in the House; and we cannot but congratulate our readers upon its happy termination. We have not seen the yeas and nays, and therefore cannot speak of those who voted for and against the resolutions, individually. Before we go to press, we may be able to give our readers the names of those who voted for and against these resolutions. At any rate, the House has done its duty to itself and to the country. On Tuesday last, a few hours after the passage of the resolutions in the House, the Senate commenced the discussion of the same subject. All eyes are now upon that august body. May we not reasonably expect it will do its duty, and second the House in carrying out the wise recommendations of the Executive. We shall see.

"GOOD TIMES." That the "times" in this section of the State are "good," very "good," is one of those pleasant truths to which we cheerfully assent.—That money is plenty in the Turpentine region, beyond what it has been for years, is also another pleasant truth, which we hear echoed on all sides. Indeed, that the industrial and commercial prospects of the country are bright, from one end of the Union to another, is a matter of sincere and happy congratulation amongst all classes. That there are also some singular, rich, racy, and eccentric ways of accounting for these "good times," and for this abundance of money in the country, is equally clear, as our readers will perceive by the following paragraph from the last "Chronicle":—

"Good Times.—A short trip into the country last week afforded us ample proof of the thrifty condition of the people, of this part of the State at least. Never have we seen so much money in circulation, never heard so few complaints of "hard times." In fact, almost every one seemed to be contented and satisfied with the situation of their pecuniary affairs. In view then of this state of things, which we doubt not prevails in almost every part of the Union, why should politicians clamor for a change in the Tariff, which has so important a bearing on the industrial pursuits of the people; or a large part of them, be led away by this loud clamor. Let well alone, is one of the best of maxims."—Chronicle.

Now Turpentine, Tar, Timber, Corn, &c., have borne a good price in our market, during the last six months. And if you would ask the Chronicle for the reason of this, he would answer you that the tariff did it all. Our readers have all heard of the Almanac maker in New England, who made a mistake in arranging his weather table, and predicted that on the 15th of June, there would be a tremendous snow storm. Well, sure enough, by a singular freak of the elements, on the identical 15th day of June, down came such a fall of snow as was never witnessed in those regions since or before. The consequence was, that ever after this New England natural philosopher enjoyed the most unbounded reputation for his weather wisdom. So we suppose it will be with the editor of the Chronicle in political philosophy. He accounts for the present good times in the working of the high tariff of '42, and we see no good reason why he may not, on the "chance" principle, reap the same benefit for his equally wise calculations. But, now, suppose we attempt to assign a reason for the present "good times," differing somewhat from that of the sage editor of the Chronicle. If we recollect right, somewhere about the 4th of March last, a certain "obscure individual" named James K. Polk, took possession of the Executive chair. Since then, times have been getting better and better. Our readers know that Nabal's Stores have been going up—that negroes have been increasing in value—that money has been getting plentier—in a word, that every thing has been getting along much more prosperously than during the high regime. Is it not an equally fair deduction from the facts that all this prosperity has been caused by the success of the Democratic party in the recent Presidential campaign.—Yea, is it not a fairer deduction than to say that the oppressive tariff of '42 has been the cause, as the Chronicle would have its readers to believe. We ask our readers to judge.

Texas.—The Legislature of the new State of Texas, met on yesterday, the 12th inst.—Its first and most important duty will be to elect two Senators to represent the State on the floor of the Senate of the United States. We believe it is regarded as a fixed matter in Texas, that Gen. Sam'l Houston will be undoubtedly elected to fill this important post.—Who the other will be we do not know. Gen. J. P. Henderson is elected Governor of Texas, and Gen. N. H. Darnell is chosen Lieutenant Governor.

Murders.—In Sampson county, a few days ago, Mr. Alfred Flowers was killed by John Barfield. The parties were neighbors, and had been drinking together. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Flowers is said to have seized a chair to strike Barfield, but fell over it, and Barfield stabbed him. Barfield was arrested, and is in jail.

A Mr. Simpson was murdered by a negro, we understand, in Bladen county, a few days ago. We have not heard the particulars. Fayetteville Observer.