

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The "organization" of a party opposed to the present Executive Administration, right or wrong, has been admitted by the confidential organs of that party, so far as regards the Senate of the United States...

The National Journal, under the impression, no doubt, that the statement would produce wonders, has published the following as a correct list of the votes at the late election of Printer to the Senate:

For Dan Green, Editor of the Telegraph—Messrs. Benton, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Johnson of Ky. King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—23.

For Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer. Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Bondage, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Harris, Henders, Holmes, Johnson of Louisiana, Kane, Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Peggles, Sanford, Salsbee, Seymour, Thomas—22.

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Cobb voted for neither, and Mr. Wiley was absent. As we humbly believe that all those Senators who voted for the Telegraph, instead of being crushed for their audacity, will be honoured for their independence, and firm determination to support the rights of the People...

We should not ourselves have undertaken to designate, by name, in this print, those Senators who voted for the National Intelligencer, or for the Telegraph, in the Senate. The designation has been made, however, and its correctness has been recognized by the paper of the party published at the present Headquarters of correct principles.

Either this statement is true, or it is not. If true, it establishes, by admission of the party, what we have endeavored to establish by circumstances, that an organized opposition existed here last winter, by whose combination questions were decided in the Senate, one way or other, upon mere party considerations, apart from expediency or the rule of right.

Presidential Election? Secondly—If they have given no such authority to any body, how came they, unconsulted and unadvised, to be transferred, in gross, to General Jackson? Is this the reason why they have been urged to avoid "premature commitments"—in other words, to have no opinion of their own, until the "Master Spirit," by whose agency the New-York Advocate says all this is to be brought about, furnish them with one ready made up? If the statement of the Mercury be true, Heaven save the Republic from the future consequences of such a tolerated canker in its core as this same and secret Congress-Caucus!

If the statement in the Mercury be not true, then have we a still more disgusting view of the desperate game that is playing. If these twenty-three Senators are not "true Jacksonians," then is that untrue statement held forth, merely to shield from present exposure the operations which are on foot for attaining a very different object from the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. We observe that the Albany Argus has lately stated, with a cautious reserve, upon every other point connected with this discussion, that "the Republicans" of New-York do not propose to offer Gov. CLINTON as a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency; and that its editors are not aware that it is the wish of the "Republicans" of that State that the Vice-President should be located in that State.

Whether the statement of the Mercury be true or false, however, the un instructed reader will see that there are more things in Heaven & Earth than are dreamt of in his philosophy. The Richmond Enquirer at first attempts to ridicule the views we have taken of this matter. In the very next paper, however, the Editors appear to think them rather too grave a nature. They say they are informed that we misunderstood the meaning of Mr. VAN BUREN'S Speech in the Senate.

We shall offer but one more illustration of the power of a "concentration of sentiment," such as the Advocate has announced to have taken place at Washington, during the past Winter. The Richmond Enquirer has remarked that the Senators ought to be confronted with their accusers. Without chusing to be considered in that light, otherwise than we often accuse the Enquirer itself of being operated upon by prejudice in a manner which may or may not operate to the public injury, we will confront ourselves with the votes of those gentlemen on three leading questions of the last session, which were as follows:

The first in the order of time, (Feb. 12) was that upon the motion of Mr. BENTON declaring it to be inexpedient to send a Minister to Tacubaya in the place of Mr. ANDERSON, deceased. On that question the affirmative votes were as below.

It has been loudly rumoured (and we have seen the rumour embodied in notices in the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Democratic Press) that at one of the latest "concentrations" in this City, it was determined that Mr. CALHOUN is not to be sustained by the Combination for the Vice Presidency, for another term. We believe the rumour to be substantially true. The intimation in the Argus confirms its truth.

Table with 3 columns: On Printing, On Vacubaya, Colonial Bill. Lists names of Senators and their votes.

The honorable Senators, in their several votes, doubtless acted conscientiously, and in their own view of the matter, with a strict regard to the public interest. All that we contend for, is, that these votes on the three most trying questions of the Session, could not all be thrown so by accident, and that it is therefore demonstrated, as far as circumstantial testimony can go, that on these three questions there was a distinct understanding and a community of action among a certain number of the Senators.

We do not know how far we shall satisfy our readers of the honesty and singleness of purpose with which we have, in this and preceding papers, called their attention to the signs of the times. Every man knows his own motives best, and we have thoroughly sifted our own. We endeavor to have, in our editorial course, no guide but the public interest.

To what we have had to say, on this subject, when nothing better could be answered, it has been cast in our teeth, that we have "thrown off the mask," and come out for the Administration. Such is the substance of the language of the Charleston Mercury. With regard to the Administration, we are for it, thus far, and no farther: we shall not fail to treat with respect those of its measures which we approve, and we shall take especial care not to denounce measures merely because they are supposed to have the approbation of the Executive.

Our constant readers will, we think, do us the justice to testify, that our public course has never been directed by our personal interest, as some insinuate who ought to have been above the meanness of doing it. In the late Presidential contest, preferring Mr. CRAWFORD among the candidates for the Presidency, we supported him against the opinion not only (as we suppose) of the then venerable PRESIDENT, but also of every member of his Cabinet.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The work first presented in the Report, is the proposed canal communication between the tide water of the Potomac and the Ohio river. This connexion of the central States with the great streams of the West, appears to have engaged attention, ever since our adventurous population began to pass the Allegheny ridge.

United States went into operation, instead of finding its sphere confined within the boundaries of the Atlantic and the Allegheny mountains, it was obliged to stretch forth its arms almost to the Mississippi. In an easy communication with the West had formerly been important, when it was almost a wilderness, the territories, which were now rising up in its bosom, rendered such a facility doubly important.

But this beneficial improvement, which was probably equal to the ability, and may have answered the demands of the times, is far behind the means, and affords but a slight accommodation for the intercourse, of the present day. The Cumberland road has greatly increased the facility of communication; still, however, these channels are insufficient for the great and constantly augmenting trade which is pressing against both sides of the Allegheny mountains, like contrary tides seeking to mingle their waters.

If, in estimating the importance of this central communication, we extend our views beyond the season of peace, and regard its utility under many of the vicissitudes, to which a nation is subjected, we shall find that there can be no work in our country so absolutely essential to its welfare. We have been involved in wars, and may be involved in them again.

There can have been but little or no question, during some years past, that the trade which naturally passes across the Allegheny mountains, is sufficient to repay, in due time, the expense of constructing the proposed canal. Satisfactory calculations have been made, which show that the transportation already moving slowly and heavily to and from the West, through this course, would yield a toll equal to the interest of a sum quite adequate to complete such a work.

We cannot follow the Board through all the scientific and minute details of their Report.—There appears to be no alternative, as to the course of the canal from tide water to the summit level, and that it must necessarily conform to the windings of the Potomac, which has sought out and followed down the only line of declivity, in that section, which runs from that elevation to the base of the mountains.

On attaining the summit level, many routes present themselves, all of which, that hold out any promise, have been surveyed with skillful minuteness. The Board sum up their remarks on all these various routes, with the observation, that "the important advantages of a greater supply of water, by a length shorter by nine miles, of a tunnel shorter by two and a half miles, render the Deep Creek route superior to the other; though the final surveys alone can settle that point, yet at this stage of our operations we would recommend that route in preference."

The total length of the proposed canal, from the tide water of the Potomac to Pittsburg, is computed to be three hundred and fifty miles and a half. The total rise on the eastern side, is computed to be 2226 1/2 feet; the total descent on the western side, at 1543 1/2 feet; making an aggregate of rise and descent of 3870 feet, which is the total of lockage.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim "knowledge is power" more true than in regard to agriculture: hence no farmer can be accounted skilful in his profession who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry by the perusal of the ablest works that have been written on that subject.

whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock or manage to advantage. It is better to till 20 acres well, than 100 in a slovenly manner.

A large farm without skill, capital, or industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid of trying experiments; but let them be on a small scale at first, and but few at a time.

Taken up and Committed.

JOHN Atkins, John Hutchins and Nancy, his wife, Brantly Brown and Eliza, his wife, Nancy Norris, Robert Norris, John H. Norris, Samuel Norris, Sanders Norris, Elbert Norris, Mary Norris, Martha Norris, and Sarah Jane Norris, which said Nancy, Robert, John, Sanders, Samuel, Elbert, Mary, Martha, and Sarah, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, who petition by Needham Norris, their Guardian and next friend,

Against Wm. Atkins' Administrator &c. of Wm. Atkins, dec'd, and Henry Forrest, and Grace his wife. Petition for division of Negroes.

IT having been made to appear that Henry Forrest, and wife Grace, reside beyond the limits of the State—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for 6 weeks, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, Judgment will be taken pro coesore. Test. B. S. KING, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.

JOHN Atkins, John Hutchins and Nancy, his wife, Brantly Brown and Eliza, his wife, Nancy Norris, Robert Norris, John H. Norris, Samuel Norris, Sanders Norris, Elbert Norris, Mary Norris, Martha Norris, and Sarah Jane Norris, which said Nancy, Robert, John, Sanders, Samuel, Elbert, Mary, Martha, and Sarah, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, who petition by Needham Norris, their Guardian and next friend,

The Celebrated Horse, GENERAL MARION.



WILL Stand the present season at my Stable, half a mile from Halifax town, and will be let to Mares at Ten Dollars (cash) the single leap; Thirty Dollars the season, payable at the expiration of the season; and Fifty Dollars to insure a Mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal; with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season commenced the 1st day of March, & will end on the 10th of July. Particular attention will be paid to Mares sent to remain with the horse. Separate lots are provided for Mares with young colts, and they will be fed, if required, at 25 cents per day. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

General Marion, is a beautiful Dark Bay, black mane and legs, full 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, now 7 years old, in good order &c. He was got by Old Sir Archie; his dam by Citizen; his grandam by Alderman; his g. g. dam by Roebuck, his g. g. dam by Herod; his g. g. g. dam by Partner, &c.

General Marion was run at Lawrenceville, against Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease—then travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richard and others, &c.

State of North-Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1827.

Justin L. Edwards vs. Hiram G. Barnard. Original attachment. Asa Biggs summoned as Garnishee.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hiram G. Barnard is not an inhabitant of this State, or has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, and Edenton Gazette, that the said Hiram G. Barnard, either by himself or his agent, appear within the time prescribed by law, and reply, plead or demur, or final judgment will be had against him, and the property attached will be condemned and sold agreeably to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness—T. W. Watts, Clerk of said Court, at Williamson, on the second Monday in March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. T. W. WATTS, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, Surry County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.

Joseph Puckett vs. Abraham Stutthard. Original Attachment. Thomas Stutthard, summoned as Garnishee. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Surry County on the second Monday of May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Test. J. WILLIAMS, C. C.