

The Supreme Court adjourned on Wednesday last, after an unusually long term of nearly nine weeks. We expect to give a list of the cases decided in our next.

The annual session of the North-Carolina and Virginia Methodist Conference, commenced in this City on Wednesday last. There are nearly 100 preachers in attendance.

Casualty.—A valuable negro fellow, the property of Henry Seawell, Esq. was drowned near this City, on Monday last.

Newspapers in different parts of the Union, and some within our own State, continue to speak of certain Resolutions as having been passed by our Legislature, at its late session remonstrating against any further protection being given to the Woollen Manufactories of the U. States. Now the fact is, as we have more than once before stated, that no such resolutions were entered into by our Legislature. It is true that in pursuance of a suggestion of the Governor in his annual message, the subject was referred to a Committee, and that committee reported certain resolutions of the nature stated, but they did not receive the sanction of the Legislature, though, by mistake, copies were sent on to our Representatives in Congress, as if passed. But the following day, discovering his mistake, the Governor wrote on to Washington, to correct the error; but the resolutions had in the mean time been presented. We know not whether the matter was explained to Congress. If not, it is not strange that people at a distance should still believe that the resolutions were regularly passed, but it is inexcusable when Editors of our own State continue to give currency to the delusion.

A precious Confession.—A respectable citizen, friendly to Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, lately speaking on the subject of that election, said, Mr. Adams would stand no chance in his part of the country. It is true, said he, that there are a good many, after reading publications and reflecting on the subject, when at home will express themselves favorably disposed to the administration; but when they go to any public place, and take a few drinks of Whiskey, they are certain to Hurra for Jackson. Thus shewing clearly that whilst men are in their proper senses and have the power of reflection, they will act rationally; but when under the influence of spirituous liquor and incapable of sober thought, they are carried away by popular clamor!

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated, Guilford County, Feb. 15th.

"My present arrangements will not permit me to read your paper much longer. You will please accept the enclosed, send your paper to the amount of it, and then discontinue. I am well pleased with your paper generally; but more particularly so, on account of the support it gives to the Administration. The People in this section of the State, or in this County, at least, have pretty generally arrived at correct conclusions respecting the comparative claims of the two men from whom they will shortly be called upon to make a selection. A few, however, continue to shout—'Hurra for the Meru!' But their noisy and senseless clamors are much better calculated to create suspicion, than to produce conviction in the minds of reflecting men. The sparks of truth elicited by the collision of conflicting opinions, produced by the notorious Beverly Letter, have had the best effects. We consider ourselves as under no obligation to the enemies of the Administration, for the assistance they have thus afforded us in approximating towards the consummation of our hopes; but the excitement produced by their distempered zeal, has aided the march of truth more, than if they had cast their small weight into the other balance. I hold it to be immaterial, whether the people are led to reflect upon their responsibility, by the temperate arguments of those who advocate the cause of the Administration, or by the intemperate declamation of those who oppose it—the effect will be the same—I mean the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the same dignified and responsible station he now holds, at the ensuing election."

Extract of another letter, dated, Beaufort, Feb. 19th.

"Messrs. Gales & Soy: I am informed by a very respectable gentleman, that a muster of Capt. Andrew Richardson's Company took place a few days ago, on Swift Creek, in Craven City; between 80 and 90 men were present. Captain Richardson took the sense of the company on the Presidential Question—Eight only were in favor of Gen. Jackson—the rest for John Quincy Adams. This is a result as gratifying as unexpected. I had been informed that in that part of Craven there was a large majority for Jackson. The great mass of the community are just beginning in good earnest to examine into the merits of the two candidates for this high office; and from this examination, the friends of Mr. Adams have reason to anticipate the most favorable results. The State of North-Carolina was set down all for Jackson, without due enquiry. Of the Address of our Convention, recently published in your paper, every one speaks in the highest terms. I think it is eminently calculated to enlighten the minds of the community, and prepare them to vote judiciously at the approaching Presidential Election. The mass of prejudices excited in the public mind against the present Administration, by East-Room Letters and Billiard-Table Speeches, is fast dissipating. The friends of the Administration in this State, have the most cheering prospects of success. Wherever the sentiments of the people are fairly ascertained, the results are such as to give renewed energy to our exertions in enlightening the public mind."

The Legislature of New-York, now in Session, has passed an Act honorable to their philanthropy and just feelings. It provides for the payment to the children of De Witt Clinton, the salary allowed by law to the office of Governor, to be calculated from the 11th Feb. inst. to the end of the year. It also provides, that the Treasurer of the State pay to the said minor children, a sum equal to that received for salary or compensation by any other canal commissioner, during the period for which De Witt Clinton held the office of Canal Commissioner.

We perceive that most of the Opposition Editors have been lavish in their praises of the style of General Jackson's answers to the several addresses made to him at New Orleans. Of the tone of some of them, we may have a word to say, when more at leisure. For the present, we beg leave to remind his eulogists, that he carried with him, Governors and Generals, Aids and Secretaries in abundance, to revise and correct his effusions; and among others, a certain well known citizen of Virginia, who is said to have been for some time past, an inmate of his house, and employed in writing another history of his life—this modest and retiring Cincinnatus, not being satisfied with the one heretofore written by his faithful Squire and quondam colleague, under his own eye, and stamped with his own authority.

Having seen some of the General's original productions, corrected and revised for public use, we cannot help suspecting that he had some aid in these answers—at least in their orthography and syntax; and that his eulogists may not charge us with forming our opinions under the influence of a prejudice which has blinded our judgments, we intend, at our leisure, to furnish some specimens of his writing for public examination. For the present, we lay before our readers the copy of a short note, in the General's own handwriting, addressed to us, some time ago. We should not probably have noticed the subject to-day, but for the receipt of the communication of "Honestus," which appears in another column, and which has called our attention to it. The following is a copy of the note, verbatim et literatim:

To the Editors of the Washington Journal. When the midnight assassins plunge his dagger to the heart & rattle your goods the turpitude of this scene loses all its horrors when compared with the act of the secret assassins pointed levelled against fernal character by the hired minions of power. Nat. Journal.

THE REPORT.—The committee to whom was referred the Governor's War Message, and the proceedings of South-Carolina and Georgia on the Tariff, &c. yesterday reported, and the Report was adjourned until Monday next, for consideration.

The reader will be struck at the excessive gentleness of the Report! Not "the sweet south stealing over a bed of violets," is more soft and gentle! The reader who remembers the furious and bigoted character of the proceedings of the two preceding Legislatures, on the same subjects of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, and who has recently perused the Message of Gov. Giles, in plain terms, inculcating the expediency of dissolving the Union, and Virginia's setting up for herself, will be inquisitive to know, how the response to that Message, given by the same men who the last winter went such lengths, came now to be so very mild and inoffensive? Nothing is more explicable. Gen. Jackson's success depends upon one single question—that of the Tariff—and the relations of his party towards that question, are already of the most delicate and embarrassing nature. Any manifestation of decided hostility to it, from any important division of his friends, might, and in all probability, would have the effect of wounding the State upon which all depends, from his interests. A false movement, at this time, and upon this subject, would be irremediably fatal. Policy then, has dictated the moderation of the Report under review—a policy founded in the apprehension of alarming Pennsylvania, and the desire of leaving the Jackson party in Congress as unembarrassed as possible.—Richmond Whig.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, was distinguished by national salutes of artillery, fired at sun rise, mid-day, and sunset, and by parades of nearly all the uniform companies belonging to the District Militia. The day was (for a wonder) remarkably fine and pleasant so as to give the best effect to these demonstrations of respect.

In the evening there was a splendid ball, which was very numerously and respectfully attended. It was graced by the presence of a large assemblage of the fair sex, the President of the U. States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a number of Senators and Representatives, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the United States, many officers of the Army and Navy, strangers and citizens. Nat. Int.

Contempt of Court.—The Albany Argus of Friday contains a statement of the proceedings of the District Court, at its late session in that city, in the case of John L. Tillinghast, Esq. one of the attorneys of that Court.

It appears that soon after the previous session of the Court, Mr. Tillinghast called upon R. C. Lansing, Esq. Clerk of the Court, on some business connected with the office, and spoke of the Court in terms of great disrespect. On being cautioned by Mr. Lansing, he became more violent, repeated his declarations, and charged the Court with "gross partiality," and with acting officially "from corrupt motives." At the opening of the late session, Mr. Lansing placed on file an affidavit of this

conversation, and a rule was served upon Mr. Tillinghast requiring him to show cause why his name should not be struck from the rolls of Court. Mr. Tillinghast appeared, and after hearing what he had to say, the Court ordered his name to be erased from the roll of attorneys. This, they said, they should do on two grounds. First, that a person who is doing all in his power to bring a Court into discredit and contempt, is an improper person to act in it; and secondly, that such language as Mr. Tillinghast has used, although not uttered while the Court was in session, was a contempt of Court, and this was the proper punishment for it. The Court, however, offered to withhold the sentence on condition that Mr. T. would apologise and engage not to repeat the offence, which he declining, the order was made absolute.

The Legislature of Ohio having re-elected an old and faithful officer of the State, notwithstanding it was said that he was a political friend of Gen. Jackson, the New-York Enquirer seized on the circumstance to shew that a majority of the Legislature was for General Jackson. This, we admit, would have been good presumptive evidence if all legislative bodies were governed by the same rules of action. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, lately turned out the faithful Treasurer of that State because he manfully refused, at the dictation of a self-constituted Inquisitorial Commission, to bind himself to support the election of Gen. Jackson. This circumstance, no doubt, led the editor of the Enquirer to suppose that the Legislature of Ohio had acted on principles equally liberal and tolerant, and to assert, because it had elected a Jackson Treasurer, that it must be a Jackson Legislature. We took occasion to rectify this error of the Enquirer at the time, but still that unsophisticated print cannot imagine how a public body can forgive a difference of opinion so far as to re-elect a faithful public servant, who dares to hold opinions different from the majority. We, however, beg the editor to credit the fact, irreconcilable as it may be to his notions of party discipline. The Ohio State Journal, of the 23rd ult. contains a classification of the members of both Houses of the Legislature by name, and to establish the truth of the statement, five dollars are offered for any and every name in the list that shall be shewn to be erroneously placed on the side of the Administration. The following is the summary up of the statement:

Table with columns: Administration, Jackson, Senate, House of Reps., and a majority on joint ballot.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, 15th Feb. 1828.

One of the most amusing members of the House of Representatives is Mr. Crockett of Tennessee. He showed me a day since his coat of arms upon a seal, and characteristic enough truly they were of the owner, being a rifle, a butcher's knife, and a tomahawk, surmounting his name. "I dont know why," says Mr. C. "I should be afraid to rise and address the House of Representatives, for I can whip any man in it,"—and his appearances promises a fulfilment of his words. This is the gentleman who sometime since boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, carry a steam-boat on his back, and whip his weight in wild cats. A very clever fellow too, but, like Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, an enthusiast in field sports. He had lately a wager pending upon his skill with the rifle at a hundred yards, and staked a thousand dollars against five hundred that he would surpass his opponent in twelve shots, he firing without a rest, and allowing the other side to use one. His antagonist prudently paid forfeit, and Tennessee was triumphant.—N. Y. Courier.

A destructive fire lately broke out in the city of New-York, in Fleet street by which, property, estimated at a value of two hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. The shipping at the slips and wharves was in great danger, but escaped from it. Mr. John M. Gowan a fireman lost his life by falling from the third loft of a store, whilst engaged in the discharge of his duty. Nat. Int.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. during the absence of the family, the house of Clement Brooke, Esq. near upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland, took fire, and we are sorry to state, was totally consumed, and with it all his furniture, and stores laid up for the supply of his family and farm for the present year. The loss by this accident is said to be between 7 and \$9,000. Ibid.

Hollow Trees.—Mr. Eaton, principal of the Rensselaer School, Troy, affirms that hollow trees grow as fast as sound ones; that the sugar maple, after being drained of its sap 50 years, and after the whole interior has become dead, grows as fast, and presents as blooming an aspect, as any sound tree of the same species and age standing by its side. The common apple tree grows thrifly and bears abundance of fruit, after the interior is entirely rotted away. The matter which affects the

growth of trees, is deposited between the bark and wood, and the internal woody part does not seem to have any influence upon the external growth.

Biography.—De Witt Clinton was born in 1769, in Orange county, N. Y. was educated to the first seminaries in that vicinity, and commenced the study of law in 1786. He was elected in 1797 a member of the Assembly from the City of New-York; afterwards Senator for four years, and in 1800 member of the council of appointment. In 1802 Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator in Congress—in the place of Gen. Armstrong resigned—from which station he retired in 1803, having been appointed mayor of the City of New-York. He continued with few intermissions to exercise the functions of that office for several years—in which period he projected an extensive plan for the defence of the City, which was adopted and carried into effect. In 1810 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the subject of internal navigation in conformity with whose report, laws were passed by the Legislature. He was again elected to the majority of New-York in 1814; and was annually re-elected until 1815. In 1816, while Lieutenant Governor, he was re-elected by a portion of the New-York Delegation in Congress, as a candidate for the Presidency. In the following year he was almost unanimously elected Governor of N. York. In 1823, through the management of those who had all along opposed his measures, he was removed from the office of Canal-commissioner—a post merely honorary, though excessively laborious. But a re-action ensued, and De Witt Clinton was called from retirement in 1824 by an immense majority of his fellow-citizens to the Chief Magistracy of New-York.

Damp Destroyer.—During the present extremely damp season, it may increase the comfort of such of our readers as wish to try the experiment—that by placing an unstopped bottle, or more open vessel, if convenient, containing strong sulphuric acid, in any part of a room, the moisture of the air becomes rapidly absorbed, and the salubrity of the apartment consequently improved. The great capacity of sulphuric acid for vapor, and the cheapness of the acid, renders this mode of absorbing humidity very economical.

A curious Mouse-trap.—A gentleman in Portsmouth having purchased some oysters in the shell on Wednesday evening, deposited them in the pantry until the next day, when as the servant was taking them out to be opened, one of them exhibited the novel spectacle of two mice suspended from its mouth, having their heads fast gripped within the shell! It would seem that the oyster, being somewhat distressed by the warmth of the weather; had opened his jaws to inhale a little fresh air, when the witless mice, tempted by the alluring bait within the testaceous portal, thrust in their heads and were caught fast by the sudden collapsing of the shells—thus subjecting the intrusive vermin to a new sort of ostracism. Our northern friends who are always bragging of their mammoth vegetables and other curiosities, are challenged to shew any thing equal to the exploit of this heroic oyster of the true Virginia breed. The oyster, with the two mice appended to it, just as they were caught, is left at this Office for the inspection of the curious.—Norf. Herald.

Candid confession of Whitfield.—"I came," says he, "soon into the world; I have carried high sail whilst running thro' a torrent of popularity and contempt: and by this means have sometimes been in danger of oversetting. I know that I am a man of like passions with others, and consequently may have mistaken nature for grace, imagination for revelation, & the fire of my own temper for the pure and revered flame of holy zeal which cometh from God's altar. Alas, alas, in how many things have I acted wrong; I have been too rash & hasty in giving characters of both places and persons. I have too much made impressions, without the written record, the rule of action. Being fond of scriptural language, I have too often used a style too apostolical; at the same time have been too bitter in my zeal. Wild fire has been mixed with it; and I find I have frequently written & spoken in my own spirit, when I thought I was writing and speaking entirely by the assistance of the spirit of God."

A family of Snakes.—A gentleman of N. Kingston informs us, says the Providence Patriot, that on the 16th inst. two persons went a snake hunting, and having arrived at a place where, during the warm season, they dug about two and a half feet below the surface, when they came to a large knot of black snakes which they very dexterously snaked from their hiding place and continued digging further till they discovered another knot, which they also quickly dislodged from their winter quarters. The whole family numbered 70, & they were from 2 feet 8 inches to 6 feet 10 inches in length and their average length about 4 & a half feet, making collectively a serpentine line of 315 feet.—The entrance to the snake settlement was discovered in October last, by the same two persons, who at that time destroyed 13 of the number, which, unconscious of their enemy, man, fell beneath his weapon.

The President of the United States.—"What manner of man" should the President of the United States be? Every intelligent man knows what the duties are of the President, and every one knows that it requires high qualifications to discharge them. These qualifications are both moral and intellectual. In the first place, then, the President of the United States should be a man of mor-

al habits and unimpeachable character.—He should be capable of cool examination and reflection, and have control over his temper—a man who has respect for the Constitution and laws of his country, and who never would let his own judgment and valition, in acting in a subordinate capacity, determine the moment when it was fit the one should be dispensed with, and the other violated and trampled upon. He should be a man whose moral example, both in public and private life, would not be dangerous to follow; one of sound discriminating mind; of extensive and various learning; of great political experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with the science and practice of our Government, with the international law and all our relations, both foreign and domestic, internal and external; of plain manners; of temperate and business habits; easy of access; willing to know the right, and disposed to do it. N. Y. Nat. Ad.

Punctuality.—Time is money—so at least we very often hear—but like money, it is more often most prodigally wasted.—On no occasion, perhaps, is it more so, than at public meetings of politicians, of committees, of charities, of boards of colleges, of churches, of societies, &c. &c. &c. Every man's experience will suggest to him how many hours in the aggregate he has wasted and seen wasted, by the want on the part of one or two of the requisite punctuality. To such defaulters—they rob irrevocable time; other defaulters rob only money, which is recoverable—we submit the following observations from the letters from England, (heretofore referred to by us with approbation,) publishing in the Episcopal Watchman, of Hartford, Connecticut. The immediate occasion of them was, a visit by the writer, to the Church Missionary Society in London. N. Y. American.

One has only to attend a meeting of a London committee, to appreciate the advantages of punctuality and method in the transaction of business. Almo—while the clock is striking, the members enter and take their seats; the business of the meeting is entered upon at once—every thing else is excluded—there is no rambling conversation on irrelevant subjects; and the meeting is dissolved the moment the business is despatched. What an immense saving of time results from a strict regard to punctuality, and an exclusive attention to the matters on hand.

Tobacco.—In his last message to the Legislature Governor Clinton recommended the cultivation of tobacco, in the State of New-York, as a profitable crop. A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph, mentions, as the result of an experiment by him last Summer, that it is a more productive crop than any now raised in the Western counties of the State. He is confident that our soil & climate are both as well adapted for raising the high priced yellow tobacco, (used for chewing) as the Southern States.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New-York Morning Courier, dated Paris, Nov. 11th, 1827. "You will see by the papers the horrid massacres that have been committed in the streets of Paris; upwards of 120 citizens have been killed and wounded—17 killed; on the side of the military 10 officers and 102 privates were wounded. All this is very alarming, and God knows how far it will go."

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Baltimore Republican of the 16th of January gives an allegorical description of the Hickory Tree, its unassuming qualities and the various uses to which it may be applied; such as bows and war-clubs for the Savages; handles for axes, hoes, and ploughs for the Farmer; brooms for the house-maid to brush away the rubbish; walking-sticks for old men; a pleasant fire for a family to sit around, while they are regaling themselves in cracking and picking the nut which the tree affords; not even omitting its cleansing qualities, when reduced to ashes. It is admitted that the Hickory tree, like every other tree in the forest, is well adapted to many domestic purposes, and, in the present day affords a great many handles for tools—but it is also evident that nature never intended it for Cabinet Furniture.

Human Life.—"When we set out on the jolly voyage of life, what a brave fleet there is around us, as stretching our fresh canvass to the breeze, all "ship shape and Bristol fashion," pennons flying, music playing, cheering each other as we pass, we are rather amused than alarmed when some awakened comrade goes ashore for want of pilotage! Alas! when the voyage is well spent, and we look about us, toil-worn mariners, how few of our ancient consorts still remain in sight, and they, how torn and wasted; and, like ourselves, struggling to keep as long as possible off the fatal shore against which we are finally drifting!"—Walter Scott.



The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major-General Jacob Brown, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

His name is too intimately interwoven with the history of his country, to make it necessary for us to accompany this announcement with any reference to his public life or services. His individual merits are too universally appreciated to need to be blazoned by the pen of eulogy. At a future day we shall endeavor to do justice to his eminent desert as a soldier and citizen, and to hold up to his fellow-citizens, in their proper colors, the example of his illustrious deeds and his blameless and virtuous private life.—Nat. Int.

Married. In Johnston county, Mr. George W. Whitfield to Miss Catharine Heart.

DIED. In Virginia, on the 9th inst. at the house of his father, General Madison, after a tedious and most distressing illness, Mr. Robert L. Madison, nephew of President Madison, aged 33. Endowed by nature with a fine genius, great wit, and a happy elocution, which had been improved by a classical and polished education, he was an agreeable companion, and eloquent in debate. He represented his country, several years, in the Legislature. And on the 17th, at her residence, in Culpeper, Mrs. Letitia Slaughter, daughter of Gen. Madison, and wife of Daniel P. Slaughter, Esq.