

# THE REGISTER.

Our aim is to give the people the news of the day, and to do so in a plain, readable, and reliable manner.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER.

NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT A SUSPICION OF POWER AND THE VIOLATION OF A SOLID COMPACT, BE ENTITLED TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED.—Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

*Ruffin*, Chief Justice, in *den om. dem.* of George Zollicoffer and others v. Julius H. Zollicoffer, from Halifax; judgment below affirmed. And, Thomas C. Green & H. S. Spaulding v. John H. Crockett & George W. Johnson and others, from Caswell; Decision affirmed in all respects, unless one of the parties shall choose to vary in the manner indicated. Appellants to pay the costs in this Court.

Garrison, Judge, in *State v. Samuel Poor*, from Guilford; judgment below affirmed. And, Samuel Spruill, Esq. & v. Heins of Zebulon Tarkenton and others, from Tyrrell; judgment below affirmed.

Daniel, Judge, in *Hutchins and McCauley v. Adams and McCauley*, from Orange; judgment below affirmed.

CORRECTION.

It is not true, as asserted by the Correspondent of the "Standard," that we have ever branded Judge SAUNDERS as an Abolitionist. We choose to "define our own position" to speak for ourselves, and not have words put into our mouth. It was boldly asserted in the "Standard" that to present a Petition to Congress or the Legislature, on the subject of Slavery, was to do an Abolition deed, and that the persons concerned should be held responsible. We proved from the record, that Judge SAUNDERS presented such a Memorial, and showed that, if tried by the very test which his own friends had instituted, that he was obnoxious to the charge of having done an Abolition deed. We have no more belief that Judge SAUNDERS is an Abolitionist, than we have that Mr. CLAY or Gen. HARRISON are, nor have we ever so charged. But, if his friends, believing him invulnerable on this score, chose to establish certain rules by which to try others, surely they cannot complain of a want of fairness in subjecting him to the same ordeal. If he brings away with him from the crucible, the "smell of fire on his garments," his friends and they alone are to blame.

A FAIR OFFER REFUSED.

The "Standard" recently expressed a determination to publish to the world the Memorial presented to Congress by Judge SAUNDERS, with the attendant circumstances. To save trouble to the Editor, we informed him that we had a copy, which was at his service—a copy duly authenticated and certified to by HUGH A. GARDNER, Clerk of the House. We predicted that no application would be made for it, after the glimpse which we gave of its contents, and so it has turned out. The Editor would as soon put his head into the fire, as place it before his readers.

"PROFOUND FORGETFULNESS."

Some friend of Judge SAUNDERS was fortunate enough to recollect the circumstance, that he protested against Judge BARBOUR's running for Vice-President, while exercising the functions of a Judicial station; and the impropriety of his retaining office, under similar circumstances, was his apparent objection, he immediately resigned. But the recollection of his friend did not go back far enough. He ought to have recollected, whoever he was, that the Judge had been in Congress, and had done "an Abolition deed." "We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word." Does any person believe, that if the Argus-eyed Whigs had disclosed this item in Judge SAUNDERS' history, that he would have been nominated by the Van Buren Convention? No! so far from it he would have been whistled to the winds. What is the consequence? The members of his own party think that they have been badly treated, and we heard one remark, the other day, that "SAUNDERS had ought to have told of this." They will be told of it often enough, between now and the Election.

THE MEMORIAL AGAIN.

The "Standard" grows desperate. Finding that Judge SAUNDERS' Anti-Slavery Memorial has involved the whole party in a dilemma, from which escape is impracticable, its Editor seeks to bludgeon the whole matter, and divert public attention, by the introduction of extraneous matters. Hence the attempt, in Wednesday's paper, to involve me in personal explanations, by reviving stale slanders, hoping thereby to draw me off from the true point at issue. But I understand the game, and am not to be thus check-mated. Nor can I, even with the assistance of his anonymous scribbler, shield Judge SAUNDERS from the penalty of his acts, by false innuendoes against others.

With regard to the extracts quoted from the "Register" in 1831, I have only to remark, what I have before asserted, that however objectionable they may be deemed, I am neither answerable for the language used, or the sentiments avowed. I was not within the limits of North Carolina, when either of them appeared, nor had I any agency in their publication, direct or indirect. More it does not become me to say.

But suppose I had written every line quoted, Communication and all, in what way does it benefit Judge SAUNDERS? Does proving me guilty of using strong language on the subject of Slavery, make him innocent? I am no candidate for office or station of any kind, nor do I expect to be. What then have the sentiments of an humble individual, in private life, to do with this matter? If the Judge did not present a Memorial to Congress, as charged, let his friends show that the allegation is unfounded; but let them not hope to make others the scape-goats for his political sins.

## ORDINATION.

On Sunday last, in Christ Church in this City, Jesse BLOUNT CHERRIER was admitted to the Rectorship of the Holy Ghost, Deaconess Morning Prayer, was read by Rev. Professor GARRISON, and the Candidate was presented by the Rector of the Church.

## PARTY VINDICTIVENESS.

Whilst ANTI-SLAVERY was prosecuting a war in Asia, a certain Author presented him a treatise on Justice. "What a fool must this fellow be," said Antigonus, "to talk to me about justice, while I am engaged in War." Certain Editors, that we know of, seem to have as loose notions about justice, while engaged in political warfare, as ANTI-SLAVERY had.

## VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Legislature of Virginia has postponed, indefinitely, the election of United States Senator, after much discussion and a number of ballottings. The question is referred back to the people, and the April Elections will doubtless turn on it. Let Mr. RIVES now boldly come out for HARRISON, if he is for him—let him show his hand, and let us know by the result of the Spring Elections, whether Virginia intends to take share in the honor of electing a Wise President.—We can do without her, but for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne" we would like to have her in at the death of Loco Focianism.

## SOUTHERN FEELINGS.

The President's partisans tell us he is a Northern man with Southern feelings, and we are at a loss to see how any one can controvert a truism so obvious. Can we doubt for a moment, that he is "feeling" after Southern votes? Nay, have we not just seen him successfully "feel" the pulse of the great Nullifier of the South! How many more such magical effects his feelings are to produce, is a little beyond our present ken.

## Extract of a Letter, dated

PETERSBURG, FEB. 3.

"We are in the midst of another severe spell of weather and snow storm, which throws a damper upon our already depressed trade.

"The long expected iron for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, has at last landed, and is now being forwarded to complete the Road.

"No election of Senator yet—the matter has been indefinitely postponed, and, in all probability, will not be resumed this winter. A shameful state of things."

## "Destroy his fib and sophistry in vain,

"The creature's at his dirty work again!"

The charges which have been brought against Gen. HARRISON by the Loco Foco Press, have all been so signally refuted, that we wonder they do not desist from further experiments. Of the numerous allegations manufactured for effect, against the old veteran, not one has been sustained. The "newest invention" of slander, is the charge that he was a "black-cockade Federalist." Hear, in refutation of this, what the General himself said in 1812, while a Candidate for Congress:

"I deem myself," says he, "a Republican, of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

## EARLY HISTORY.

A few days after Gen. WASHINGTON took the Oath of Office as first President of the United States, a Committee was appointed by Congress to determine under what title it will be proper to address the President? This Committee subsequently reported "that, in their opinion, it will be proper thus to address that functionary—His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties." The Report was not concurred in; but had it been adopted, how singularly inappropriate, at this day, would be that portion of the title which hails the President as the Protector of the Liberties of the People!

## KNavery in China.

It is common to talk about "Yankee tricks," but it seems the Chinese can give them two in the game. A late Traveller says—"One of my companions bought at Canton a very rare kind of Chicken, the feathers of which were most beautifully curled. In a few hours, the feathers were growing straight, and the Chickens were found to be of the most common kind."

"According to this traveller, 'the counterfeit hairs of the Chinese are also curious. They are made of a piece of wood cut in the form of a hair, and coated over with a certain kind of earth, which is covered with hog's skin. The whole is so curiously prepared, that a knife is necessary to discover the fraud.'"

## BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

The venerable PETER LIVINGSTON, in his deeply impressive and eloquent Speech in the Harrisburg Convention, said in allusion to Mr. Clay: "I envy Kentucky, she will soon have his ashes, but the world will have his fame."

## SAGACITY OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Wheeling Times makes the annexed statement, which places a new flower in the bright chaplet of the Western Veteran:

"It was owing to the sagacious advice and entreaty of Gen. Harrison, that a safe was placed upon Lake Erie, to co-operate with the army on the frontiers.—President Madison at first hesitated about the propriety of the measure; but at last yielded to the urgent appeals and sound arguments of Gen. Harrison. The safe was placed upon the Lake—and the gallant Perry was appointed to command—and the result proved the foresight of the illustrious General who planned the movement! The letters of Gen. Harrison are on file in the War Department, unless destroyed by the intrusion of the sneaky into the Capitol in 1814."

☞ Fresh SHALD were sold in the Wilmington Market, on the 28th ult.

## BEET ROOT SUGAR.

It is estimated, according to a paragraph in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the amount of Beet Root Sugar, manufactured in France during the last year, was 190,000,000 lbs. In Prussia and Germany 30,000,000 lbs. The Troy Whig states that in the Western part of Michigan, 240,000 lbs. were manufactured the last season, and there is every probability of its forming a valuable portion of the products of that section of the country. Indeed, there can be no doubt that sufficient sugar might be manufactured from beet raised on the fertile soil of the West, to supply all the demands of the inhabitants of that region; and this, too, without interfering with other products.

We may add, that Mr. Child of Northampton, Mass. recently received a prize of \$100 from the Agricultural Society of his State, for having made a successful experiment in the manufacture of Beet Root Sugar.

## CONMISSION.

We are informed by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that the name of ROBERT WOOD, of Chambers Street, is on the list of appointments, published in our issue of the 24th inst. in regard to the office of a Commissioner in said District.

## FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The great number of fires and their extensive destruction in the City of New York, have caused a panic among money lenders. They are not so confident in a mortgage which is on a house thus liable to conflagration, and they have less confidence in a policy of insurance when the risks are so frequent and extensive. On this subject, the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"A new and distressing feature has occurred in our money market. It is a want of confidence among money lenders, in the security afforded by fire insurance in consequence of which, money cannot be obtained on mortgages, nor on merchandise. Business has been nearly suspended, and a general feeling of impending danger from incendiarianism pervades all classes."

Referring to the same subject, the Journal of Commerce, after noticing that at least THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS worth of property has been destroyed by fire in that City within two months, adds:

"It is impossible to resist the conclusion that a large proportion of the recent fires are the work of incendiaries; and in some cases it is so feared that they are kindled with the knowledge and consent of the occupants. The best remedy for this disease is to hang up the first man or men against whom incendiarianism can be clearly proved. It is also difficult to bring the charge home to the perpetrator by undeniable evidence—and in case of conviction the punishment has heretofore been so slight, if any at all—that the business furnishes just a pleasant excitement to desperate men, and involves just about as dangerous a prospect as it is in giving. If there was any probability of detection, and a certainty of capital punishment in case of conviction, our citizens would be able to sleep more at ease than a night, without being disturbed by the ringing bells, and the now familiar, but never more appalling cry of 'Fire!'"

## OLD FASHIONED BREVITY.

On the 22d of April, 1790, Congress being in session, Mr. MADISON thus announced the death of that illustrious man, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Speaker: As we have been informed, not only through the channel of the newspapers, but by a more direct communication, of the decease of an illustrious character, whose native genius has rendered distinguished services to the cause of science and mankind in general; and whose patriotic services have contributed in a high degree to the independence and prosperity of this country in particular; the occasion seems to call upon us to pay some tribute to his memory expressive of the tender veneration his country feels for such distinguished merit. I therefore move the following resolution:

"The House being informed of the decease of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a citizen whose native genius was not more an ornament to human nature than his various exertions of it have been precious to science, to freedom, and to his country, do resolve, as a mark of the veneration due to his memory, that the members wear the customary badge of mourning for one month."

The St. Joseph's Times, in recording the arrival of the bloodhounds, mentions that while the vessel was at sea, the cook slaughtered a pig, and the dogs, excited by the smell of the blood, broke from their confinement, drove the whole crew into the rigging, and kept possession of the deck for several hours before they could be pacified.

## ATTEMPT TO BURN A BANK.

On Sunday night last, an attempt was made to burn the Farmers' Bank of Petersburg, in the following manner: A straw bed was placed in a closet under the stair-case, fire was then communicated to the bed, and the closet door locked. Fortunately the smell of the smoke alarmed an inmate of the Cashier's family, who broke open the closet and extinguished the fire before any injury was done. The fire was discovered at an early hour in the evening.

DANIEL A. WILSON has been chosen to be a Judge of the General Court of Virginia for the eighth Judicial district, vice Judge W. DANIEL, deceased.

It has been said of Gen. Harrison, and said truly, that he fights well, speaks well, writes well and ploughs well—a combination of virtues rarely found united in the same individual—never met with in any one in this country since Gen. Washington.

## Richmond Whig.

The news from the North Western part of Virginia is cheering in the extreme. The name of old Tip works like a charm. Hundreds of the sturdy yeomanry of that region served under the "old General," and they can bear personal testimony to his virtues, as a patriot, and his heroism as a warrior. Brook, Marshall & Monongalia are going it with a looseness. Even Harrison too, talks of rallying to the rescue.—*Did.*

## LAUDABLE EFFORTS TO SAVE PROPERTY.

We understand that great praise is due to the temporary residents for their daring and indefatigable efforts to suppress the late fire. It is solely owing to the exertions of several of these that the Bank of Cape Fear was not destroyed. And we are happy to learn that the Directors have manifested their sense of the services of these gentlemen by directing the presentation to each, of an appropriate piece of plate.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

"Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slave-holding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which if resisted, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the States which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated."—*Gen. Harrison's Speech in Indiana. (a free State).*

The Alexandria Gazette of this morning has the following remarks, as to the progress and prospect of the good cause: "We feel a duty to say, although it is our habit, occasionally to abstain from all political ratiocination, that accounts from all sections of the country, at this time, are decidedly favorable to the election of Gen. Harrison as President. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, and the western part of Pennsylvania, there is a degree of popular enthusiasm enlisted in support of Harrison, that we had not expected. If things go on as they have commenced, now seems, as if there would be another General Jackson victory. We speak of the indications as they exist at this time."

## CONGRESS.

### EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The unfinished business of the House on Wednesday, coming up on Thursday, was the several propositions pending in relation to the public Printing of the House, viz: The proposition of Mr. GIDDINGS, that the Clerk procure the work done by such persons as will do it at the least expense; which proposition, Mr. Graves had moved to amend, by adding a Resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, to whom the whole subject, including Gale & Scatton's letter to the Speaker, should be referred. To which amendment, Mr. Rice Garland proposed to add an inquiry into the expediency of separating the patronage of the House from the newspaper or public press of the country.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, who was entitled to the floor, proposed to lay on the table, all the propositions pending on the subject of printing, with a view of bringing the House to an express vote on the subject.

After some discussion, and a good deal of warmth on points of order, Mr. Davis succeeded at length, in moving that the House do now proceed to the election of a printer, and on that motion, demanded the previous question.

Various proceedings were had; all having a bearing on the subject of the public Printing.

The result of the election was as follows:—Blair & Rives, 110 votes—Gale & Scatton, 92—scattering 5 votes. Necessary to a decision 104. So Blair & Rives were elected Printers to the House for the 26th Congress.

The Committees are busily at work. The business before the Committee on Elections is sufficient to occupy it for months. If they are to go through the whole mass of evidence which, I understand, is ready to be submitted, and to send for all those witnesses who have been deterred from stating at home the facts within their knowledge, by the measures of their opponents, not only will mouths be consumed, but the public Treasury will be subjected to a drain of perhaps \$40,000 or \$50,000 more before this contest can be decided. And how can the Committee avoid this course? It is imposed upon them to enquire and investigate; and there is no other process by which they can satisfy their own judgments, or fulfil their duty to Congress, the State of New Jersey, and the people of all the States of the Union.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy from a special Committee, to whom the subject of paying State debts had been referred, made a Report concurring with the Resolutions referred. Mr. Benton moved that 30,000 extra copies of the Report be printed. After an animated debate, the Report was recommitted.

In the House to-day, Mr. Davies, of Pennsylvania, wished to present a Resolution for going into the election of Chaplain; but the Chair stated that the House were in the execution of a resolution adopted yesterday, a part of which, the election of a Printer, had been acted upon, but it remained to elect a Committee of Enquiry concerning the mode of executing the Printing.

Mr. Graves stated that he had held a conversation with several of the prominent gentlemen of the Administration, and it had been suggested, that as a matter of fairness, they would be willing to place two members of the Opposition, two of the Administration, and the gentleman from Georgia as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. G. mentioned this circumstance in order to save time in the election.

After considerable debate on points of order, the election of the Committee, *in vacuo*, was proceeded with, and the call of the roll was concluded at about a quarter past 4 o'clock; but the result was not announced, when Mr. Pope moved, that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to Monday next. For half an hour the House was in a state of great disorder, but the motion was at length carried. And the House adjourned accordingly, without reporting the issue of the election of the Committee on the mode of executing the printing.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay presented two memorials, one from Pennsylvania, the other from Massachusetts, asking the influence of Government in the creation of a Congress to put an end to war. Mr. C. stated that one memorialist had requested to have the memorial referred to a select Committee, but he would not do it. He much doubted, if in the present state of society, those memorialists would obtain their humane wishes. He thought the associations, temperance societies and others, useful, when they confined themselves within due limits; but when they attempted to influence legislators in the performance of their public duties, they got beyond their proper sphere.

Mr. Grundy returned the Report of the Committee on the State debts with some portions struck out and other parts amended. The subject was again discussed, but not finally acted upon.

The Senate then entered on Executive business.

## NEW YORK, JAN. 29.

Another alarming fire broke out last night about ten o'clock, in Pearl street, near the Pearl street house, which by active exertions and through the defence of brick corners and iron shutters, was checked after doing about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage. There were two fires last night.

It is highly probable that the British Queen has given over her winter voyage. We have now given up looking for news by her, and are looking for the packets.

The great losses of the insurance Companies have had a dispiriting effect upon the stock market, and stocks in general have gone down.—*Nat. Intell.*

## UNACCOUNTABLE DEATH.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph, of the city of Brooklyn, wife of John B. Randolph, of the United States Navy, died on Wednesday last, suddenly, and under circumstances of a most singular character. A slight indisposition induced her to send to an Apothecary's shop in the neighborhood for a dose of magnesia, soon after taking which, she was seized with vomiting and violent pains. Medical aid was called in, but proved unavailing, and shortly the pains of premature parturition were added to her other sufferings, and the cords of life were sundered.—*New York Paper.*

## Education.

In order to produce as far as may be, the proper balance and adjustment between the affairs of the soul and the body, the mind and the muscles, time and eternity, a school should be set up by the side of every manufactory, or something equivalent, by the side of every school.

## POSTSCRIPT.

The Northern Mail continues irregular. We learn by a paper just received of the arrival of the PATRICK HENRY from England, with nine days later intelligence, not however at all important, except Cotton has declined a furlough.

Robert Ezell has been appointed Collector of the Customs, at Edenton in this State, in the place of Gen. Duncan McDonald, *proscribed.*

## THE LAID ELECTION OF PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We certainly had no design or wish to resort to this subject, and we do so now only in consequence of an article which we find in the Government paper of Friday night in reference to the choice of the firm by which that paper is published, to be Printers to the House of Representatives.

Before proceeding to our main purpose in noticing this article, we take occasion to state our impression of what would have been the result of the election of Printers, had we been allowed to the alternative of Blair & Rives, and been reduced to the alternative of Gale & Scatton, between the two leading candidates. We believe that in that event the result would have been the same as it was, but that the majority for the Executive candidate would have been reduced to a number not greater than that of the Republican members from NEW JERSEY, who have been unjustly excluded from participation in the proceedings of the House, of which they are constitutionally a constituent part.

We believe, further, that if those Georgia Members, whose names the Globe has the impudence to parade in its columns as having distinguished themselves over their colleagues by giving their votes to the Administration candidate for the Printing, (with the other Georgia Members to whom it alludes,) had voted with the majority of their colleagues, and every recognised member of the House had voted for one or the other of the candidates, the result of the election would have been different from what it was.

We trust it will be distinctly understood that we make no complaint of the votes of those Members, or of any Member, in that election, it being a matter of which it would be unbecomingly either to praise or blame the conduct of any one. We only state what is our impression, from the facts before us, and what we should ever have troubled our readers with any further allusion to the late vote of the House, if the Editor of the Government paper had not, in justification of the minority of the Georgia representation (who we can very well imagine, would willingly have dispensed with his enjoin), in voting for him, wantonly and falsely calumniated the National Intelligencer, for the purpose of disparaging those gentlemen from the South who did its publishers the honor by their votes to show a preference for them over the publishers of the Globe.

The particular passage in the Globe's article to which we here refer is as follows:

"In the present crisis, too, when Federalism has allied itself with Abolitionism, to bring new and still more dangerous elements into the strife, to overthrow not only the political principles, but the domestic institutions of Georgia, and the whole South, the Globe has been found contending against the rival press, for which the majority of the Georgia delegation voted—a press which has not maintained the cause of any party in the South as any time within the last ten years. In the course which the minority of the delegation have thought fit to take in choosing between the Globe and the Intelligencer, we should think they could hardly fail to meet the approbation of all parties in Georgia."

Now, if there be one thing which more than another has ever distinguished the character of the National Intelligencer, it is its steady unwavering conscientious support of the real rights of all the States, and of none more zealously than those peculiar rights of the South, which the Executive organ has, in the passage of which we quote, the effrontery to represent as an opponent. We challenge any member of the dominant party, from Mr. Van Buren downwards, to produce from the files of the National Intelligencer, one line which can show any disposition in this press "to overthrow not only the political principles, but the domestic institutions of Georgia, and of the South" or any thing that can afford the least shadow of ground for such an imputation.

There exists, in fact, no such "strife," nor has there ever existed any such "strife," as is referred to in this quotation. The assertion of its existence is a mere quibble, still more detestable, however, than it is contemptible, because it is a device of running away intended by the aid of honest prejudice, to deceive and mislead.

We repeat the defiance, to the Editor of the Globe, or any of his allies or confederates, old or new, to produce one line from our pen to justify the base imputation which he attempts to fasten upon the majority of the Georgia Delegation through the sides of the National Intelligencer.

We do not make this challenge or defiance on our own account, the reader will understand; but we cannot pass by in silence this attempt to injure honorable and high-minded men for no other reason, than that they have not chosen to "let the Administration elect their own officers, including the Printer to the House"—*Nat. Intell.*

## THE SUB-TREASURY BILL was thus characterized in the Senate by Mr. SMITH, of Indiana:

"The policy of the Administration has heretofore been too equivocal to be understood; but thanks to the Senators who have supported this bill, they have come out openly and manfully, and have torn the mask from this measure. It is openly avowed the Administration is to crush the banks—to drive out of circulation paper money—to annihilate credit—to reduce the circulation to coin, or specie—to diminish the value of real and personal estate at least one half—to affect the price of produce and free labor in a like proportion—to arrest all further State and individual enterprise and improvement."

An amusing incident occurred in the Tennessee House of Representatives on Saturday, the 18th ultimo. It seems that Mr. BAUGH, of Hawkins, made some motion, which in the confusion of the House was not heard. Thereupon he started up in a great rage, and exclaimed, that if no notice was to be taken of his motions, he hoped the House would grant him leave of absence during the rest of the session. Forthwith the House resounded with "leave!" "leave!" "leave!" Of course the Chair put the question, Shall the member from Hawkins have leave of absence? Mr. Baugh called for the yeas and nays. When about three-quarters of the roll had been gone through with, Mr. Martin of Maury, said he was authorized by Mr. B. to withdraw the motion for leave of absence. The Chair remarked that Mr. Baugh could not withdraw the motion by proxy, but must make the motion himself. Mr. Baugh then proposed himself to withdraw the motion.—Mr. Fletcher insisted that those motions were out of order; that the roll must first be gone through with, and the question decided; then if the member from Hawkins chose to ask to be reinstated, he could do so. The Chair directed the Clerk to proceed with the roll, which order was promptly complied with, and the yeas and nays were granted by a vote of 41 to 27.

So Mr. Baugh, sorely against his will, has leave of absence for the rest of the session!

## CLOVER SEED.—A quantity of Fresh Ran

Clover Seed, a superior article. Also, a few bushels of ORCHARD GRASS SEED. The above Seeds are for sale at the N. G. Book Store by

TURNER & BUGHES, Raleigh, Feb. 7.

We shall receive in a few days the following Grass Seeds; Lucerne, White Clover, Blue Grass, &c. &c. H.

## ROBERT EZELL has been appointed Collector of the Customs, at Edenton in this State, in the place of Gen. Duncan McDonald, *proscribed.*

Feb. 6. [12 31] WILL PECK

## THE SCOTCH BAKER.

We copy the following from a report under head of Westminster Court of Requests, in a London paper:

A round, full priced baker, who brings his weekly batch of miserable debtors to this court—bakers are not generally speaking, celebrated for benevolence; especially Scotch bakers—stepped into the plaintiff's box, paper and ledger in hand, to make his claim 25s., for bread supplied to a Mr. John Howard.

"A tall young woman, wearing a handsome fur mantilla, and evidently careful to exhibit the external of gentility, presented herself to answer the demand.—Her age might be either 18 or 25—the hollow cheek and spare form, produced by early sorrow or privation, or both, prevented an approximation to the truth.

A Commissioner.—Is the amount disputed?

Young Lady.—Certainly not. I have only to say, on the part of my father, that he sincerely regrets his inability to settle the amount at once.

Chairman.—And how will you pay it?

Young Lady.—I have 5s. to offer now, and my father wishes the indulgence of paying the rest at half a crown a week.

Commissioner.—The bill is for bread, and has been standing for some time. Judging from your appearance, I should think your father cannot be in such circumstances as to make it difficult to procure the few shillings left unpaid on this bill.

Young Lady.—Appearances are often deceitful; it is equally distressing to my father and myself to ask even for one day's but unexpected sickness in our family has totally exhausted our little means.

Baker (pocketing the money).—I was and sixpence a week is not enough. I was gang about town with a grand bonnet, and a fine silk dress, while my wife man wear a plaid shawl and a cotton gown, because the likes of you will eat an honest man's bread without paying for it. The fine tippet you have got on maun have cost me six shillings guineas.

"It is true," said the young lady coloring, "my dress does appear rather extravagant, and if I could with prudence dress at less cost, I would do so, but upon a respectable exterior, on my part as a teacher of music, depends the subsistence of a sick father and two young sisters. [The baker shut his book and thrust his papers into his pocket.] As for the bonnet you allude to; that was pledged this morning to raise a few shillings to pay the five you have just received, and to provide food for those who have tasted little else beyond dry bread for the last week. The tippet I have on was kindly lent me by my landlady, as the day is wet and cold."

"Well, Mr. Baker," said the Chairman in a tone of compassion, "perhaps you will agree to the young lady's terms?"

"Oh, ay," said the baker, "twas and sixpence a month. Put it down if you will."

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