

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Gulford. FOR PRESIDENT. WITTLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

One Presidential Term-the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

# FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER.

"NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, ADN THE VIOLATION OF A SOLENN COMPACT, DO ANT THING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED."-Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

The Youne Max of the County of Wake, who are favorable to the election of WILLIAM H. HARRIson, to the Presidency, and JOHN TYLER, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House in Raleigh, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night of the Superior Court of Wake, to nominate Delegates to the "Whig Young Men's Convention." to meet in Baltimore in May next.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT. Our Court is now in session, His Honor Judge NASH, presiding. The Criminal docket will occupy the whole week, if all the cases on it come to a hearing.

# THE FIRST PRODUCE.

MR. WILLIAM PECK, Agent of Messre, R. T. & A SANDERS, of Smithfield, delivered at the Depot in this City on Saturday last, to go by the Rail Road to Petersburg, 20 Bales of Cotton-being the first produce received.

# ROWAN DISTRICT.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. ABBAM as the Whie FL

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP. We learn from various sources, that our informat did not err in judgment, as to the powerful character of the Speech delivered by Mr. MANLY, in reply t

Judge SAUNDERS at Smithfield, or of its probable effect. It was a triumphant vindication of the princ ples of the Whigs, and of their candidate, and a man terly refutation of the sophistries of the Administratio candidate. Among other charges brought against the Whigs, we learn that Judge SAUNDERS was indiscree enough to arraign them as the advocates of a splendi system of Internal Improvements, to carry out which they would impose taxes on the people, in the shape of loans-that he was opposed to all such visionary schemes, &c. How must the Judge have looked and felt, when Mr. Manly reminded him of the famous Memorial drawn up by him as the organ of the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, in which a State loan of THREE MILLIONS is recommended for purposes of Internal Improvement! What a gullible set the people must be, in Judge SAUNDERS' estimation ? There has not been in North Carolina a more decided advocate of Internal Improvements, than he has been and we have always felt respect for his services in the cause. Is it possible, that for the sake of obtaining a few votes, he could so far play the demagogue as to chime in with the vulgar prejudices of the day, and swallow his own words, over and often deliberately ut tered ? His defence of the system of Internal Im provements, contained in the Memorial written and presented by him to the Legislature, is both able and eloquent ; and his appeals to the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature, to adopt the plan recommended, are as strong as any ever made by the lamented Mun-PHET. And yet, in the teeth of such a recent demon stration of his sentiments, not only to repudiate them but to bring the advocacy of them as a serious charge

-" O heaven ! were man Consistent, he were perfect ; that one error Fills him with faults.

against others !

Lest we should be accused of exaggerating Judge SAUNDERS' ardor in the cause of Internal Improvements, we subjoin the main Resolution of the Convention, and a few brief extracts from his Report :--" Resolved, that in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of THREE MILLIONS of Dollars ought to be contracted."

To secure the favorable consideration of the Legislature to this recommendation of the Convention, Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legisla ture, of which Judge SAUNDERS was Chairman. From his admirable paper, we take the following passages : " If we look to our sister States, most of them will be found in the march of improvement, and their citizens contented and happy. Yet, they have resorted to loans; and experience proves, so far from ending in

injury to the people, they have the more rapidly ad-

# "Oft what seems "A trifle, a more nothing by itself, "In some nice situation, turns the scale

"Of fate, and rules the most important actions." An illustration of the truth of the Poet's remark uf sy e found in the following circumstances, detailed t by a citizen of the county where they occurred. 1816, at the election for Members of the Legislature in this State, two votes were tendered for the Whig Ut nlidates, at one of the precincts in Chatham, by in Itviduals who had not had a continued residence in that County for twelve months immediately preceding One of them, however, had owned a large farm in te County for several years, and his tax was equal to t at of almost any other person in it; and, at the time he votes were tendered, both were permanent citizens of Chatham. After discussion, however, the votes w re rejected. The consequence was, that two Whigs w re elected, but the third Whig was beaten by a Van I hen man, just two votes! Had the votes been rece ved, there would have been a tie between the low ist Whig and highest Administration candidate; in which event, the Whig would have been chosen, the She iff being of the same politics. The return, however, vias given to the Van Buren member, and this made a lie of parties in the Legislature. The death, however, of Whig and the choice of a Loco Foco in his plate. ecured to the Administration the ascendancy in the legislature, and enabled the party to elect Judge STRANGE to the Senate of the United States. (in the place of Mr. MANOUN) who reached Washington jist n time to disgrace himself and his constituents, by

oting for the Expunging Resolution. It will thus be seen what important results spring, ometimes, from apparently insignificant causes. The ircumstances in question also strongly illustrate the value of a single vote, and show the importance of a uniform construction of the Constitution, as to fie qualification of voters.

The question arises..."Were these voters proper set aside !" Certainly not. At the last Summer Term of the Supreme Court, it was expressly decided in the case of Roberts v Cannon, that according to a proper construction of the 8th Section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months, in any part of the State, is sufficient to authorize a vote for MemPore the House of Commons, in the County in which voter is resident on the day of election, and that residence for that period need not be in the same Co h ty in which the vote is offered. Of course, the rejust ed votes ought to have been polled, in which evint North Carolina might not, now, be so shamefully r is. represented, as she is, by her accidental Senators.

ABUSE OF LAWYERS.

A very stupid and unwarrantable prejudice exists in this land of freedom, against the members generally of the legal profession. With a certain class, a Lawyer

# CONGRESS. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 25. Yesterday, after the failure of a motion of Mr. Rari-

en to suspend the rule of the House, for the purpos of proceeding in the call of the States for Resolut which was suspended on Monday at the State of Indiana, the Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Resolution for some time under consideration in relation to the printing of certain documents connected with the New Jersey elec-

Mr. Botts accordingly resumed his Speech on the inbiect, and had not closed it when the hour expired. Mr. B. expressed a wish that the House would permit him to close his remarks ; but Mr. Jones insisted on the House again going into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury note bill, and it did so; when Mr. Trumbull being entitled to the floor spoke at length in opposition to the bill. After Mr. Trumbull had concluded his remarks, he was followed by Mr. Evans, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Nisbett. The latter gentleman offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the notes shall bear 'an interest of not less than two nor more than six per cent.

Mr. Biddle obtained the floor, but 'yielded it to Mr Habersham, to offer an amendment to make the notes regotiable by endorsement only.

Mr. Biddle then addressed the Committee in oppoition to the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Smith, of Maine, moved that the Committee rise ; but the Chair decided the motion was not in order, as an amendment was pending.

Mr. Barnard sent several amendments to the Clerk's able to be read. The question was then taken on Mr. Nisbet's amendment, which was negatived without a count.

Mr. Warren then obtained the floor. Mr. Craig wished him to defer his speech, and let the Committee rise, and report the bill to the House. Mr. Warren efused, and proceeded to address the Committee in pposition to the bill.

Mr. Barnard next rose, and, after complaining the precipitancy of its friends, of forcing so important bill through the Committee, claimed his right to de-Sate the bill ; but that he was at present unable to do so from physical inability, having taken no food for fifteen hours. He thereupon moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The vote was taken and negatived-93 to 53. Mr. Barnard attempted to proceed to address the Committee ; when cries of " Question," " Question," drowned every other sound. The Chairman having, at length, restored order, Mr. B. again remonstrated against the oppression of insisting upon passing so important a measure without allowing it to be fully

viding for the collection. and transfer of the Public Revenue (the Sub-Treasury bill) which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Botts having the floor on the New Jamey ques

tion, resumed and concluded his remarks. Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, thought time enough

the manufactures and the second se

had been consumed on this question of printing docu-ments, and moved the Previous question. On the ap-peal of Messrs. Rives, Chapman, Medill and Camp-bell, Mr. A. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Medill proceeded to address the House on the subject, in reply o Mr. Botts, until the hour expired.

Mr. Black, from the select committee on the Public Printing, made a report, in part, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. R. Garland said he had prepared a

Report of the minority, which he would present whe ever the Report of the majority should be made. The House again resolved itself into a Commit int when of the whole on the Treasury Note bill ; when Mr. Montgomery sent to the Clerk's table an amendment which he proposed, when in order to offer, restricting the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars, instead f fifty, as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Duncan (who held the floor from vesterday proceeded to address the Committee, and closed his marks about half past 4 o'clock. Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an

mendment to the bill, which went to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits in any Banks of Treasury notes, allowing such Banks to draw the interest, to be checked against by him; or from using said notes in any other manner as a means of raising a loan thereon, or exposing them to sale, requiring him to "issue them to bona fide creditors of the Government only,"

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, after a few remarks, offered in additional section to the bill, authorising the Secreary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania, held by the Government of the U. States for the best market price, and place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States-the issue of the Treasury notes under this bill to be lessened in a proportionate amount to that raised by such sale.

Mr. Montgomery then obtained the floor, and spoke favor of the bill until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Tillinghast followed. After him Mr. Monroe. Mr. Pickens and R. Garland addressed the Committee. At the close of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Graves obtained the floor, but after making a few preliminary remarks on the lecture which Mr. Pickens had given the Committee, on violent political appeals, he gave way to Mr. Bell, who expressed a-hope that both sides would consent that the Committee rise, and make the bill the special order for to-morrow. He thought the ncidents of the debates of to-day required and would justify this course.

After a wrangling debate till midnight (Mr. Graves still having a right to the floor) the course proposed by Mr. Bell was adopted.

The Senate was again on Thursday, principally enraged on Executive business. A few memorials were eceived, and the Committee on Naval Affairs made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Adminstrator of John B. Fanning, late Purser in the Navy.

On Friday, the House at once resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill (Mr. Dawson in the Chair) when Mr. Graves resumed his Speech, and went at large into the various topics

# POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON, March 28. The Treasury Note bill, authorizing a loan of Five Millions of Dollars, finally passed the House of Representatives, 115 to 76, at half past 10 o'clock, last evening, and the House then adjourned to Monday. Of all the boring Speeches ever heard, that of your Repentative, Mr. Montgomery, was most so. We have just heard of the rejection by the Pennsyl-

vania Legislature, of the bill to compel the Banks to resume Specie payments, by a vote of 49 to 45.

Trial of Wood - The trial of this unfortunate man, for the murder of his daughter, has commenced in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer. The U.S. Gazette of yesterday has the following notice of it :

The anxiously expected trial of James Wood, araigned for the murder of his daughter, Sarah Ann Peak, on the 30th of September last, came on yester-terday morning. Long before the doors were opened, a dense mass besieged the outside, awaiting admission. The counsel engaged in this trial, are Ovid F. John son, Esq. Attorney General, assisted by C. Wallace Brooke, for the Commonwealth; Josiah Randall, Pe-ter A. Browne, and William Vogdes, Esq., for the defence. The prisoner, when brought into Court, was evidently much affected and overcome. While the bill of indictment was being read he had to be supported on either side by two of his counsel.

# ROXBOROUGH, March 17, 1840.

MR. GALES : The Delegates appointed by the Whigs of Granville and Person, for the purpose of nominating, in conjunction with Delegates from Or-ange, a candidate for this District on the Whig Electoral Ticket, convened at Roxborough this day, and after consultation, adjourned to meet at Red Moun-tain on the last Saturday in April. It was understood, that a Whig meeting had been held in Orange during the last week, which had appointed Delegates to meet the Delegates from Granville and Person; but that it was not known to the Orange meeting that any day had been fixed upon for the meeting of the Delegates in Convention, and that the absence of the Delegates from that county, was to be ascribed to that circum-stance alone. Upon this account, the Convention determined to postpone the selection of the Whig candidate for Elector of this District, until the last Saturday of next month, when it is confidently expected there will be a full attendance of Delegates from all the counties composing the Electoral District. ONE OF THE DELEGATES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.

We regret to inform the public that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North-Eastern' boundary, has, for the present, assumed ar unfavorable aspect. It is understood at Washington, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has respectfully declined any further correspondence with the Secretary of State, until he receives further advices from his roment, and that he in no pleasant mood, for instructions as to his future course. It will be remembered that the last notes that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were rather tart, and left the diplomatists completely at issue as to matters of fact. In the mean time, a regiment of U.S. Artillery has been ordered on frontier. It is, also known, that some Members of Congress, intimately acquainted with the subject, have expressed their serious anprehensions of immediate difficulty. It is proper that the public should be made acquainted with the facts of the case, but we still hope that justice, moderation and peace may prevail .- Alex. Gaz.

Mr. FISHER's District. It is a most admirable selec-

# SHARP RETORT.

Amongst the crowd, assembled the other day to wit ness the leaving of the Rail Road Train (for it promi ses to be a full nine days' wonder) we observed Col. PHILO WHITE, the former Editor of the "Standard." He had stationed himself, where he supposed he would have a good view of the Train, but discovering his error as it moved off, he remarked audibly-" I am on the wrong side-I can't see." A ready-witted Whig. standing by, immediately exclaimed-" You have always been in that situation. Colonel, since I knew you. Soon after, speaking with a gentleman about Rai Road investments, and the erroneous opinion enter tained generally of their exceeding profitableness, the guondam Editor (new a fat Office holder) illustrated his ideas by reference to what he conceived an analo gous case. "Sir," said he to the gentleman, "the same incorrect opinion exists with regard to the lucrativeness of Federal Offices; for those who consider them so valuable, lose sight altogether of the laborious duties which are performed and which are more than an equiv alent for the emoluments received." But said the gentleman, whom the Col. addressed, "in estimating the profits of an office, you lose sight of what makes it so valuable, viz : the perquisites, the chief of which is the privilege of stealing just what the incumbent pleases." The Col. looked grave for a moment, and then started off with a full head of steam.

### PER CONTRA.

On the night the Cars first arrived, there was a pretty considerable jollification. A whole-souled Whig, who was dispensing the creature-comforts to a large crowd, observed that amongst the whole, there was but one Van Buren man. "Where," said the Whig to him, "are all your men ?" "At the Cannon's mouth, where they are always to be found" was the prompt reply of the Loco-(alluding to the party, a short distance off, who were firing the Cannon.)

# OUT UPON THE MISCREANT.

Senator TAPPAN, of Ohio, recently made a strong speech against the Abolitionists in the Senate of the

27

Wil-

) for

RAN

ouks,

that.

It is .

1 the

ar st

tham

a the

il be

r said A. D. . C. . 86 .

r has ecting Om-after patch,

front inica

ered a "TYLER" from Virginia to repair it, and vely engaged in transp THE THIRD DISTRICT. The Packet Ships are close upon the heels of ige hands, will be boldly and faithfully treated." Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired report to "OLD TIPPECANOE," of Log Cabin nomembers have, in this way, sent bundles of their Speech-Messrs. Naylor (Whig) and Ingersoll (V. B.) each Steam Ships. The LOUIS PHILIPPE arrived at New by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public, that the result of long and careful experience, es, and other political papers, for distribution amongst toriety. (who rents it of the People, on a four years' of whom claims to be, the member of Congress York on Tuesday last from Havre, having left March THE FARMERS' FRIEND. their constituents. lease only,) such further alterations as may be requir has fully established the fact, that by carefully depri-ving the word of which the harrel is made of all of its from the third district of Pennsylvania, have had a In his speech in favor of reducing the duty on 1st; and the STAPHEN WHITNEY, from Liverpool, with ed. The present tenants were until recently, so Bent-on On Wednesday, the Senate sat most of the day with ving the word of which the barrel is made of all of the soid, and atherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transport-ing and preserving this water in its purity and medi-cal efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale sgents, Alex, Duvsl, Richmond, Va.; Charles Eths & Co. Philadelphia squabble with each other on paper, and came within salt, Gen. HARRISON declared-"For myself, I am dates to March 2d. The news is only about a day holding over another term, that, for some time, they closed doors on Executive business. A few memori gun-shot of fighting a duel. Ingersoli sent a chala warm advocate of the tariff: but I am so only belater, and not at all important. als were received, and some Reports of Committees attempted to conceal the manifest evidences of decay, lenge to Naylor by the hands of Col. Pleasanton-and cause I think it eminently beneficial to the agricultu made. Mr. Norvell introduced a bill fixing the time by a plastering of GOLD LEAF; which however, on ex-MURDER WILL OUT. Naylor, deeming himself insulted by something which of meeting of the next session of Congress on the sec- ral interests. Convince me that the system, or any amination, by certain Wise-men, has proved to be onlyond Tuesday in November next. Pleasonton said or did, put him out of the house. A most shocking wholesale murder has just been re part of it, bears oppressively upon that interest, and I a vile composition, familiarly known by the name of vealed at Greensburg, Ky. In July, 1838, a whole Both Ingersoll and Naylor were soon after arrested by Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaties, in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must will immediately abandon it." WASHINGTON, March 26. Treasury Rags." [Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 594. family of five, women and children, named White, the authorities, and thus the matter stands at present, On Thursday, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing several docu-ments from the Heads of Departments, which were re-Again, "I will never consent to impose a tax that sold their effects there and set out to join their comm address their orders to the undersigned who will delisave that each of the parties has let off his steam ver it at any convenient shipping point, to which it Judge RANDALL, one of the United States will operate unequally, if it can possibly be avoided : through the newspapers. head in the South. They mysteriously disappeared Judges for the Territory of Florida, has been supers may be ordered. or convert this hall into an arena for the different and it has just been ascertained by the confession d ferred. WILLIAM B. CALWELL & Co. ded by Mr. VAN BURRN, and the appointment given to The Speaker also introduced certain packages of tes sections of the Union to scramble for the advantage Why is the Whig cause, like the Raleigh and one of the wagoners (Carrington Simpson,) that they White Sulphur Springs, timony in relation to the New Jersey election, which Greenlyier County, Va. March 16. 5 97 ALFRED BALCH, of Tennessee. Gaston Rail Road ? Do you give it up ? Because, in assessing on the people the sums necessary for were all murdered and buried in the woods, for th were laid on the table. O Paystleville Observer 6 weaks, and charge W, B. C. & Co, after encountering many difficulties, it is now going conducting the operations of the Government." sake of their little property. The bones have been did The MADISON papers are now published, and Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means [Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 695. shead, under full pressure. reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate for sale, in 3 Octave Volumes, interred.

vanced to wealth and prosperity. And this too, without any resort to taxes; the profits from the works having been quite sufficient to meet the interest and provide a fund for the payment of the principal. South Carolina has but recently subscribed one million to her great rail road, guaranteed the loan of two millions more, and by way of relief to her favorite city from a heavy calamity, added two millions more to her debt. But we forbear to press this matter further, as it is idle to talk of embarrassing the State by contracting a debt of three millions of dollars.

" If our forefathers, with not half of our means, limited as they are, when dissention, faction, and treason lurked in every neighborhood ; when the property of the citizen was lighte to seizure by the enemy and to wanton destruction by the traitor, when the assassin beleaguered his path by day and threatened his repose by night ; if, at such a time, and under such circumstances, that band of patriots could bear up for a peri od of seven years, under a debt of seventy-five millions, let us not talk of embarrassment by the sum proposed, having, as the State has, the ability to raise it without prejudice to her citizens, but whether she, in her sovereign capacity, shall engage in a system of this kind at all. And can we, at such a period as this, with all the light of experience before us, be seriously called upon to discuss such a question ? Will you leave these matters to individual enterprise, when every State in the Union has undertaken the system with so much success ? At the close of the memorable struggle to which we have just referred, North Carolina had her territory and her population. Her territory still remains-Mecklenburg, Moor's Creek, King's Mountain, and Guilford are landmarks which is her population ! Where the monuments of her improvement ? Her population is fast leaving her, and her monuments, we fear, are only to be found in the

record of the past. "Is this state of things to continue ? Or are we ever to be roused to action ? It is much to be feared, if you shall separate w.thout doing any thing, the cause of internal improvement will have sustained a As presided on the occasion. Resolutions, cordially shock from which it will be difficult to recover. The patriotic feeling which now warms and animates the itizens will become chilled by your apathy. It is our part, in the name of a respectable portion of the people, to advise ; it is for you to act. By rejecting the plan proposed, and doing nothing, you may seal the fate of internal improvements. By acting, you incur no risk that can, in any reasonable probability, embarrass the State. But you stay the tide of emigration. now draining the life-blood of the commonwealth; you stimulate the farmer to new exertion and improvement; you invite the capitalist to open the rich bowels of the earth and to bring forth its hidden treasury of iron, copper, and coal; you every where encourage the mechanic and the man of enterprise; you open new streams of wealth, running in different directions, in different dimensions, and at different heights--but watering, adorning and fertilizing the fields and meadows through which their courses are led. Again, we ask, can you hesitate ? We tell you the spirit for improvement is abroad in the land-that it invites you to awaken to the true interest of the State-to burst the shackles of a jealous and short-sighted policy-to rise triumphant over physical obstacles and still stronelevate our beloved State to her proper rank as one of

national galaxy." R. M. SAUNDERS. Cha'n.

We learn that the roof of this far-famed Palace is nou now send and receive by mail packets not exceeding the banking institutions of the country. In doing f you are true to your principles, bequeath to them. Book Store by now proposed. He says the system "has been in this, the present and the past Administrations will be known to be so extensively dry-rotted, that the pre-(Cheers.) Teach your children to be Whigs, I say. three pounds. And though the Clerk has no authori-March 31. full operation for hundreds of years in Spain, and has ty, by this Act, to frank any packets for Members, it identified, and their measures examined and contrastand the republic will be safe !" (Nine cheers.) sent incumbent is determined to remove from thence, WHITE SULPHUR WATER -The under-signed announce to the public, that they are seems to have been a common practice of both the pre- ed. The present unexampled condition of the counproduced nothing but monarchy and aristocracy." early in the ensuing year. The Nation has promptly signed announce to the public, that they are sent Clerk and his predecessors, when asked to do so, try, the causes in which it originated, and the inevit-FOREIGN NEWS.

and a knave are almost synonymous outcry against their avarice and extortion is particularly unanimous and loud. It may be rather an unpopular avowal, but in our opinion, no body of men, combining so much talent, integrity and honorable feeling is so unsparingly abused; and all this, merely because it happens to be afflicted, like all other professions or callings, with unworthy members. The profession

however, in no danger from such vulgar prejudices The very class of people, who have most to say ab ut Lawyers, are always the first to seek their assistat ce when they get in trouble. Lawyers are the "the der 1" with them, and no abuse is high-seasoned enough, ('ntil life, reputation or property is endangered; and thin forsooth, if they are unable to pay a Lawyer his the, his services will be sought as matter of Charity. There are some well-meaning persons, who join in the abuse of the profession, without due reflection or inquiry, as to whether there be any foundation for their prejudices. We would ask such, who were the most efficient instruments in bringing about the Independence of the United States! Were they not Lawyers! The Declaration of Independence was penned by a Lawyer a large majority of the body which adopted and decla ed it to the world, were also Lawyers ; and all our Pri udents, with one exception, were members of the Bir. It was evidently an obstinate struggle between the The prejudice cannot, we dare say, be eradicated, but time cannot raze from the page of history. But where it is unjust; for the general body of the profession is composed of men of the highest honor and integrit

LOUISIANA WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention for Louisiana asset bled at New Orleans, in the Hall of the House of Rupresentatives, on the 4th inst. Gen. PHILEMON THOMresponding to the nominations of HARRISON and Tr-LER, were adopted, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Louisiana is safe for the Hero of Tippecanoe. When the Convention was about to close its labors. the venerable President, Gen. THOMAS, rose and ad-

dressed the meeting as follows :

"Gentlemen-I am an old man;-an old Whig !-(cheers.) I have borne arms under the Whig flag 61 years ago. (Great applause.) Part of that time I fought under it with powder and ball. But with the war I did not lay down my arms. I have fought under it since with the tongue-and many a hard battle have I been in even with this weapon. (Cheers.) (Applause.)

left. Never give up the old Whig ship. (Cheers.) I have heard a good deal of the republicans of th We want truth, candor and sincerity-thus would

and report progress. The question was put, when there appeared 10 yeas, and 85 nays, which was less than a quorum, and went for nothing.

Several members insisted that there was a quorum of members in the House, and enquired whether they could not be forced to vote.

The Chair stated, that in all cases of this kind, the proper course was for the Committee to rise, and report to the Speaker the matter of fact. The Committee accordingly rose, and reported, when a quorum of members appeared. This being the case, the Speaker again called the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to take the Chair. The Committee then proceeded with the business until another question was taken, when it again appeared there was no quorum, and in this manner, the House was kept in session, all night of Tuesday, until Wednesday evening at five o'clock, continuing taking questions, ordering calls of the House, taking yeas and nays, &c. when, some arrangement being entered into that the bill should be reported to the House on Thursday, the Committee rose and the House adjourned, after a sitting of 29 hours, probably the most extraordinary legislative session that ever occurred in this or any other country. Whigs, who desired to debate the bill, and the friends

of the Administration, who wished to force it out of the Committee of the whole, and bring it into the House, where the debate could at once be stopped by the "Previous Question," and the bill put on its passage. Both parties, it may be presumed, were sufficiently wearied with the contest. The Whigs succeeded in preventing the bill from going to the House during that sitting; but it is expected the question will be settled, and the bill passed on Thursday.

The Senate, after receiving a few petitions and reports, went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors the remainder of the

Among the Resolutions presented to the House on Monday, was one by Mr. Chittenden, in relation to the Franking privilege, which produced some excitement amongst the members. It appears that the Clerk of the House had made a communication to some members (a copy of which had been published in the Globe of the 21st inst.) charging them not only with gross violations of official duty, but with either forging his

means of the Government to restore confidence, and It appears that the Act of 1825, conferred on the AN IMPORTANT CONVERT. BACON,-New 101 a 11 cents, old 71 a 9 cents. Sight Bills on New York and Boston, 7 per cent. let her shine with a new light amid the stars of our thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and pros-Clerk in common with Members of Congress, the priwe go forward in the discharge of our duties. Let us Ex-Governor KINNEY, of Illinois, one of the most perity of the country, now paralized by unfaithful and vilege of franking letters and packets not exceeding not deceive one another. This is the true Whig prininfluential and decided friends Gen. JACKSON ever had two ounces, excepting only documents printed by orincompetent public agents. The PILOT will review ciple. (Applause.) December 20, 1838. the course of the present Administration, and discuss freely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands, in that State, has come out in a publication under his der of either House; and the only change in the law SKETCH of the Life and Public Services of I have said thus much to tell you to hold on to you A Gen WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio. pamphlet form cheap edition, this day received at the N. C. Book Store by TURNER & HUGHES. made by the Act of 1827 was, to remove the limitasacred principles. Teach your children to be White proper signature, in favor of Gen. HARRISON, and THE WHITE HOUSE. and their connexion with the subsequent warfare on tion of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may that they, too, may fight for the inheritance you will against the Sub-Treasury National Bank measure

connected with the bill. In reference Pickens had said of the present crisis, he replied, that there was always such a crisis when money was want ed-that the present bill provided five millions and another call will be made for five millions more before the session rises. He did not close this address until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, but vielded it to Mr. Pickens, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves which had borne severely on the political course of Mr. to Maine, which is now on its march to the P. and his friends.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett said he had yielded the floor for \*xplanation, but not for a long speech.

Mr. P. took his sent, and Mr. Graves asked and ob tained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which, Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks of Mr. Pickens of last evening, as to the critical condition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. ( who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed his decided conviction that there is no immediate danger of hostilities between this Country and Great

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condition of our Western frontier. The debate was continued by Messrs. Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky, Morgan, Ramsey, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Correspondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into the expediency of making suitable provisions for all widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial connexion.

The bill more effectually to secure public money n the hands of Officers and Agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, was read the third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had upon it. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

"THE PILOT." This is the name of a Newspaper, about to be pub lished in Baltimore, by DUFF GREEN. He will, no doubt, materially aid the Whig cause; for, independent of the fact, that he wields a vigorous pen, his former intimate association with Mr. VAN BUREN has given him, no doubt, a clear insight to that gentleman's political character, and the true springs of action which govern all his acts. We take the following

## passage from his Prospectus :

"The chief inducement to resume the ardyous an name, or obtaining it from him by means of misrepre-United States, which was much lauded by the "Stan-10; Coffee 124 a 134; Cotton 6 a 74; Cotton esponsible duties of an Editor, is the hope that he It was Whiggery, gentlemen, that won your Ince sentation, for the purpose of transmitting by mail packadard." It turns out that the whole affair has been arn 18 a 26; Cotton Bagging 16 a 20; Corn 60 a may now contribute something towards the election of Gen. HARRISON. The fidelity, ability, firmness, pendence. The name of Whig has of late been cried ges, consisting of blank franks, under the frank of 65; Flour \$33 a \$41; Flax Seed 90 a \$1 10; Brown produced for effect ; and, that the Senator is, in reali-"Hugh Garland, Clerk," with the intention to cheat down. Why ? Because it is another name for liber-Sugar 7 a 12; Loaf do. 18 a 20; Salt (seck) \$2} a ty. Your old fathers were Whigs, every one of them. and defraud the revenue. Mr. Chittenden's resoluty, a rank Abolitionist. The letters of some of the and moderation with which that eminent citizen has \$23; Tallow 11; Whiskey 30 a 35. discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the Chief Mag-istrate of the Territories North-west of the Ohio—the tion, preceded by a preamble stating the above facts. most respectable citizens of Ohio (which we will pubproposed the appointment of a committee to investilish on Friday) prove that, during the Southampton Stick to the vessel, gentlemen, as long as a plank is PETERSBURG. March 28. gate the charges contained in said communication, and Corron,-Market dull. We quote 64 a 94 at exinsurrection, he was rabid in the cause of the Slaves, report to the House, giving to said committee power to unimpeached integrity of his public life-his amiable treme prices-average sales at 81 cents. Tonacco.—The receipts of this article are large and the quality inferior, with a decline in price. We quote offered to advance \$500 to aid them. &c. &c. All the send for persons & papers. After some debate, questions courteous, and dignified respect for the laws and pubpresent day. They differ from the old ones. I am not were taken separately, first on the Resolution and then lic opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will facts have lately come out, and, we presume, will not ger mounds of local prejudice-and by your action, to a ferryman republican. I look the same way, I row, bring into the Administration faithful, competent, and on the Preamble; the former was passed unanimously, I am a Jefferson republican. I do not do one thing Lugs \$2 a \$31 ; Leaf \$3 60 a \$6 75. be denied. honest men, who will devote all the Constitutional and the latter was rejected. 92 to 71. the political members of this great confederacy, and and say another. Nor do the Whigs. (Cheers.) WHEAT,-Scarce and dull, \$1 for best white.

MAIRIRIA GIRS.

In Beaufort County, Mr. Lodowick Dowty, sen'r, to Mrs. Letitia Willie. Also, Mr. Lodowick Dowty, jr. to Miss Joanna Warren, daughter of Mr. Andrew Warren. Also, Mr. A. M. Beachem to Mrs. Mary Orman.

In Mecklenburg, Mr. James H. Gray to Miss Margaret H. Hill.

### DEATHS.

In this City, on Friday morning last, of Consumption, Miss Ann Owen, daughter of Hon, Duncar Cameron.

In Greensboro', on Thursday night last, Henry, Humphreys, Esq. one of the wealthiest and most enterprizing citizens of the place.

In Mecklenburg, Mrs. Mary McCord, wife of Mr. John McCord.

In Tyrrell County, William Mann, Esq .- one of the most active and useful business men in the county. In Granville County, on the 27th instant, William Lawrence, aged 82 years.

# THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES. ] RALEIGH. March 31

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 17 a 20: Bale Rope 8 a 0: Coffee 13 a 15: Cotton 7 a 8: Cotton Yarn 18 26; Cotton Bagging 15 a 20; Corn 50; Meal 50; Flour \$44 a \$5; Flax Seed \$1; Brown Sugar 10 a 12; Loaf do. 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 a 45.

## FAYETTEVILLE, March 28. Bacon 71 a 8; Beeswax 23 a 25; Bale Rope 8