

"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

# RALEIGH, N. C. Friday, August 19, 1842.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We have, at length, received complete returns from all the Counties, as to the result for Members of As sembly, though there are several Counties yet to hear from, as to the vote for Governor. It will be seen that the Loco Focos have a majority of 24 on joint ballot, counting Mr. Aveny, of Burke, as one of their party a majority sufficiently large, to leave them without excuse, should they fail to redeem all the promises they have made to the people.

UNION AND PERSEVERANCE. The result of the Election in North Carolina, termi-

pressing dangers roused them to an effort, the effect of both Counties. which was only to disclose their tremendous strength for the moment, again to lie dormant until roused by scual invasion. They then achieved a political victow, unparalleled in the annals of party warfare, but had down their arms in the very hour of triumph, as if they never again expected to use them. Our numerical strength, as then developed, was so great, that merical strength, as then developed, was so great, that de for the influence of John Tylen's reachery, and because no changes were apparent, the Whigs believed that their ascendancy would be mainained as a matter of course. But this whole life was mended, and wisely so, to be a scene of perpetual warfare between good and bad principles, and constant vigilance is necessary. With such a cause as the Whigs have, even ordinary industry would serve to hand it down unimpaired from generation to gener tion. But while they repose on laurels already obained, their adversaries are incessantly at work, and their zeal and activity never weaties. Every neighberhood has its political leader, always ready to aid in the diffusion of error and misrepresentation, and whose vocation it is, by means like these, to gain converts As an evidence of the industry and tact of our oppo ommended to the Whigs by the April Convention seld in this City, was actually adopted and acted upon by the Loco Focos-thus literally demolishing us with our own weapons. If the principles of the Whig arty are worth preserving, then must we learn wisrel and activity of our opponents, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," and unless we act upon this sentiment, we shall always be beaten. The Loco Focos, themselves, admit, that the Whizs have a majority in North Carolina, but that they can out mato raily for the great contest of 1844. Let us appoint silken cords over crevices in houses, which admit &c. &c. and we shall soon see the spirit of 1840, not only revived, but far exceeded in enthusiasm.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP. We understand that the certainty of a Loco Foco buzzing in the "Democratio" hive. Every body practical and searching turn of his extraordinary mine wants an office, but every body can't get one, because there are so few to bestow; and hence the trouble among the Spoilsmen. We understand that Letters Foco applicants, all of whom boast of having render- to the Tariff, reducing the duty on Wines and Sills ed the most important services to the party. The die Let us hear no more of the cry that the Locos are lemma, into which the Loco Foco Legislature is like- favor of collecting revenue from the imported luxur ly to get itself, reminds us of the Overseer, who being that are merely used by the rich. The following vo ushered into his employer's presence, when he was tall the whole story: They are taken from the Glob at dinner, without being invited to partake, was saked which makes a bungling attempt to justify them. the news. He replied that " the old Sow had had a Un the question to reduce the duty on Silks fro litter of thirteen pigs, but that she only had twelve \$2 50 per pound to 30 per cent. ad calorem-Year 1 teats!" Ah ! said the gentleman, and what does Neys 25. the thirteenth little fellow do ! "He looks on," said the Overseer, " as I do, while the others cut." There will be a good many lookers on next winter.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CURRITUCK. John B. Jones, (L. F.) elected to the Commo MACON AND CHEROKEE. James Whitaker (W.) elected to the Commo BEAUFORT AND HYDE. It turns out that Dr. Hodges [W.] has beaten Gen. I. O'K. Williams in this Senstorial District 5 votes. So that Hodges, and not Williams, is elected.

HYDE We learn also, that Dr. Shanklin, elected in this County, and claimed as a Loco, will vote with the Whigs, and is so pledged.

T. Marshall [Loco] elected—a Whig loss. CARTERET AND JONES. James Howard [Whig] elected Ser YANCY. S. Bird, [Loco] elected. Com ONSLOW. J. B. Pollock, S. Timothy Haskins, C. MARTIN. Jesse Cooper, S. Asa Biggs, O. NASH. S. L. Arrington, S. Pord Taylor C

COLUMBUS.

N. L. Williamson elected Comm

SATURDAY NIGHT, ISTR 1887. "Supposing you would be pleased to hear that Dr. Hodges has besten Gen. J. O'K, Williams as Senstor of this District. I hasten to inform you of that fect, and it will no doubt surprise you as much as the intelligence from Hatters Banks did us. We had all given it up that Gen. Williams was elected, but it torns on it up that Gen. Williams was elected, but it torns out that Dr. Hodges is elected our Senator by a majority of 5 votes over the old General, and has required his Certificate of Election. Tell Mr. Gales that the Lacofoco Press of this Town (Washington) must recall the assertion in his paper of test week, that " we have elected Gen. J. O'K. Williams over Dr. W. B. Hodges, the Whig nominee"—thereby making the impression abroad, that the Locos had defeated the Whig candidate for Senator. That paper also claims Dr. Shanktin, (the Commoner elect in Hyde County) as a Locofoco; but I am credibly informed this is an error, and that Dr. S. is no Locofoco, and has only given one vote with that party since its party organization."

The gentleman who furnished us with the above extract, and who is well acquainted with the state of parties in Beaufort and Hyde, assures us that the result of their late elections, affords no true test of their relative strength. Gen. Williams has enjoyed the representative honor of his County nearly thirty years, and no man in it, is more beloved for his personal worth-and had he not actively enlisted in the support of the Loco Foco ticket for the Commons, (although still himself an avowed Whig) the Whigs would never have dreamed of starting Dr. Hodges (who with great reluctance suffered the use of his name) against him. It is no wonder, therefore, that many Whigs in Beaufort did not vote at all-or that many others voted, as they heretofore had done, for Gen. Williams. The loss of the Whig vote by Dr. Hodges, in the upper part of Hyde, was caused by the fact, that he lately removed from there and his numerous bills for an extensive practice, were put into officers' hands for collection. These causes readily account for the close vote in the late nating as it has done, more favorably for the Destruc- election. Col. J. W. Williams, one of the Common tives than either they dated to hope, or the Whigs sup- ers elect in Beaufort, is Gen. Williams' brother, and posed they had cause to fear, illustrates most forcibly has heretofore, two or three times, represented his the truth of the axiom, that " the price of Liberty is County in the Legislature. But let the trial be made eternal vigilance." Relying upon the justice of our in said Counties of their strength, in a fair fight because, and the purity of our principles, the Whig par-tween the Whige and Locofocos, and the result will by have always been inert, except, as in 1840, when show the overpowering accendancy of the Whige in

> 10 Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following:

Washington, Beaufort, Aug. 15. My DEAR REGISTER : Permit me to correct an er-W. B. Hodges is elected by a majority of four votes.
You also class the Commoner elect from Hyde, Dr
Shankin, as a Loco; he was and is considered a
Whig by both parties in Hyde.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

Every thing is interesting that relates to the memor of this illustrious man. Perhaps, there never lived a individual, the employments of whose active and pow ful mind were as various as his. First, we see his as a Printer, making his own ink, founding his ow type, carving wood-cuts, engraving copper-plates, ar tructing his own Presses. Then, he acquired i sence as the Editor of an able print, and exerte himself to establish an Academy, and to provide f the public defence by a military force and fortific the Willow, which he chanced to find sprouting some wicker-work brought from abroad; and happe ing, accidentally, to discover a grain of brown-co upon an imported corn-whisk, he secured and plan ed it, and made it the parent of those vast Plantation of broom-corn, which are now found in so many par of the country. Then, he invented the well-know Franklin Stove, which was the first, and is still re garded, we believe, as one of the best improvemen upon the vast fire-places of olden time. . He then b came eminent for his Electrical discoveries, and am sed himself with bringing a lightning rod into h nage us. This is, unfortunately, but too true, and the chamber, where, by placing a chime of bells between taunts of our adversaries should rouse us up to exertion, the two ends of the divided rod, they were rang ) if nothing else will. Let us now begin, one and all, the passing clouds. When travelling, he stretche our Committees of Vigilance in every Captain's Disof the winds. Once, happening to pass one such hou again, after a lapse of years, he found it deserted of account of the strange and melancholy sounds bear within it, which, it was thought, could proceed fro majority in the next Legislature, has greated quite a be related of FRANKETN, which does not illustrate

The "True Whig" calls the attention of the peop

News 25.

Year Mesers Alles, Benton, Buchanan, Calhour Cothbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Savie Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walke Wilcox, Wilhams, Woodbury, Wright, Young.

Nays Mesers Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard Choste, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, More head, Milles, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White,
On the proposition to reduce the duty on Wines in casks from 12 cents to 6 cents per gullon—Yeas
Naya 28.
Renton, Calbonn, Fulton, K

essentials, for the support of the Government, and whare opposed to it? The shove vote answers the que tion, and let it not be force

bill, Mr. Borrs said he went for a seduction of mileage. As it now stood, he said, some gentlemen received for mileage an allowance of \$2000, while their
actual expenses were not avay \$150! He mesived
himself \$100, while it cars tim but \$20 to the and retim. The average of pay and mileage gave some
gentlemen not less than \$24 a day, while Mr. B. regentlemen not less than \$24 a day, while Mr. B. recomplessent. Went Year Ecomplessent. Went Year Ecomplessent. Went Year Ecomplessent.

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Beaufort	846	363	750	503
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Granville	873	760	901	851
Greene	308	258	CONTRACTOR	
Guilford	2211	469	1615	418
Halifax	622	446	567	419
Haywood	439	202	465	216
Hertford	166 mj		292	231
Hyde	485	179		(April 1997)
Iredell	1325 mj		1479	252
Johnston	574	614	557	580
Jones	212	121	213	129
Lenoir	265	386	216	377
Lincoln		1100 mj	679	1579
Martin		271 mj	226	577
Macond Cher'kee	723	333	796	363
Mecklenburg	Callena	217 mj	Market 12	418
Montgomery	963 mj		1106	165
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New Hanover	219	899	201	895
Northampton	23 mj		,102m	-2.
Onslow	1664	588 mj 1549	187	581
Orange	666	222	631	1472
Pasquotank	000	271 mj		545
Person	494	124	809	540
Perquimons Pitt	109 mj	Mary 1	572	/ 379
Randolph	945 mj	Wall Sales	1154	309
Rowan & Davie	1613	871	1363	973
Richmond	678	79	655	92
Robeson	32 mj		634	557
Rockingham	8 (3) 45 A	447 mj	383	954
Rutherford	1652	546	1366	173
Sampson		244 mj		603
Stokes	1167	1190	1129	1180
Surry	151 mj		983	950
Tyrrell	15 mag. 44 m		288	106
Wake	1030	1157	953	1185
Warren	88	705	113	730
Washington	379	95	364	58
Wayne	263	777	216	680
Wilkes	1425	127	1333	109
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Showing the result of the Election in North Carolina, for Members of Assembly, and the Whig gain & loss.

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bride on board a steamboat to take passage for home, when the wife recollected that in the confusion of her mind, so natural to her new degree, she had left her reticule in the cab, and despatched our friend in pursuit.
While in the cab the steamer left, to the great complacent. New York Express.

so, on their tri Anniversary, July 12th, '42;' I set ne down to the perusal of it with the promise of po whether us, I amicipated a rich repuse in briving an-folded to me the hidden secrets of occurs spience and which held us, I articipated a rich repost in iniving unfolded to me the fidden secrets of occult science and
the Mechanic are, participately as it purported to be a

Lecture delivered to a body of Mechanics, Already,
had I is imagination, gone back with the Orator, to
the early history of the world, when the first dawnings of Science began to illumine the human mind, and to be moulded into shapes of utility by necessity, the great mother of all invention; and accompanied him through all the different ages of the world, from the creation to the present time; tracing the discoveries and progress of science and art, from their rude inciplency to their present perfection. I sojourned with him in Egypt, that early gradle of science and the arts, as methought he learnedly and ingenio speculated on the origin and purposes of her mighty Pyramyds and Obelisks, her majestic Temples and her mysterious Sphynxes-those wonders of the world, whose history is shrouded in the night of impenetrable

darkness. I listened to him, as with deep pathos he sympathized with old Archimides in his grief, that he could find no fulcrum whereon to rest his lever, that he might overturn the earth from its base. I had followed him to the classic shores of Greece, and was

merely to correct what is in some measure a popular error, I shall deal with the author as charitably as the subject will admit.
The remark, in reference to the great champion of

Frish liberry, is a proper echo to the cry of the high To-ry party of England; but certainly comes with a peculiarly ill grace from an American and a Republican.
That great man, who for the last thirty years, has given himself with all his powerful talents and commanding eloquence, wholly to his essurery, regardless of self—who has given up his profession, with the hopes of its highest honors which his abilities would have easily secured,—who, abandoning the ease and domestic felicity which is his, to labor night and day—unseduced by the glittering trappings of office—undisinayed at the flowns and menaces of power—not for self-aggrandizement, but for the high and noble purpose of the emancipation of an entire nation-of giving liberty and nationality to eight millions of souls said act.

—of bursting a thraidom far more degrading and dis-

of this Lecture appears disposed to award him.

The author of the Lecture must be ignorant of the history of DANIEL O'CONNELL, or he would speak of more reverence than he does. He quit the bar, when a young man, with only a stuff gown, to engage in the cause of his country; but even then he was in the receipt of a professional income of £8,000. He would, in a short time, have been called to the in-This, all must admit, was disinterested. And, this too, was at the time when the eye of England was on every man, suspected of liberal principles; and when mere suspicion often furnished a ready passport to the scaffold. It was in those days, that the blood smoke of FITZGERALD and EMMETT ascended, a holy incense to Heaven, for doing what O'Connell is now doing—a bloody sacrifice on the altar of liberty. By his consummate tact and knowledge of the law, he

was not a man to be intimidated, sought to silence time by a method of policy that has unfortunately been too successful in Ireland. Proceeding on the principle that every man has his price, they determined to buy him up. But, here again, they were at fault. Under the Vice Royalty of the Marquis of Normandy, he was offered first the Mastership of the Rolls, and afterwards the Lord Chief Justiceship in Ireland. These high offices. O'Connell respectfully declined; preferring his position as the champion of Irish liberty, to the highest point of judicial dignity his country would elevate him to. Where can a parallel be found to this

But O'Connell is right. He is the idol of the entire Irish nation. At this memant, he wields a power more despetic and invincible than the Great Autocrat it is a power set in motion by moral agencies. The people have confidence in his integrity, and they implicitly follow his lead, without asking whither it may carry them. Indeed, he is but the advocate at the bar of England, demanding "Justice for Ireland," with all Ireland for his elients.

hberate the slave, only with the consent of the master. He spoke of the Abolitionists of the North as fanatical incendiaries, for whom he felt no sympathy, and reproduced their diabolical plans as strongly as any southern man could do. He omits no occasion to speak of America and her Institutions, with the most enthusiastic admiration. He is constantly pointing his countrymen to the giant Republic of the West, as a glorious example for their imitation. But the other day speaking of us before a large assemblage of Irishmen in Dublin, he said—" The American Cock crowing from the other side of the Atlantic, shall awaken Ireland from her distressing slumbers, and bid her arese. freinnd from her distressing slumbers, and bid her area to enjoy a day of light and happiness." The ties that bind America and Ireland in the closest embrace of brotherhood, are too numerous and too strong ever to be sundered. America in common gratitude will never lorget the friends who stood beside her own some in the serviced solumns on the battle fields of the Revolution, while Irish affection will ever cling, green and A DEED OF SEPARATION.—A good story was told the Editor at the expense of an fresh, around the country that has afforded to so many of their persecuted brethren a refuge and a home. In the language of one of Ireland's almost impired Orators, "never! oh never! while memory remains, will be an interest of this practical joke, it seems, had been married in the morning at one of our chief hotels, and had gone with his with which the name of America is ever mentioned, and permitted to assure the author of the language of one of the affection and reneration with which the name of America is ever mentioned, and permitted to assure the author of the language of the affection and reneration with which the name of America is ever mentioned, and permitted to a series of the affection and reneration with which the name of America is ever mentioned, and permitted to a series of the affection and reneration with which the name of America is ever mentioned.

any strange part of his own country.

And now, I constude Mr. Editor, with the remains that when the author of the Lecture, and I, shall have passed from this fitful stage of existence, and of names and our frames shall have slike mingled with their kindred dost, and be no more remembered among the things that were, the name of Daniel O'Connell, the incorruptible Patriot, the aprivated O'Connell, the incorruptible Patriot, the aprivated O'Connell.

on, through all future time—

"A light and land mark
High on the chils of lame."

A MEDITANIC.

Passed at the 2d Session of the With Congress

same has been contracted by fraud or false pretoners, or through a breach of trust, or that the defendant is concealing or has concealed his property in the District or elsewhere, or is about to remove the same from this District or the place of his residence, in order to evade the payment of the debt, or that, being a resident of the District and domiciled therein, is about to dent of the District and domiciled therein, is about to abscond without paying the debt, and with a view to avoid the payment of the same, setting forth all the facts on which said allegations of fraud or breach of trust are founded, and in all cases setting forth the grounds, nature, and particulars of the claim. The sufficiency of the affidavit to hold to bail, and the amount of bail to be given, shall, upon application of the defendant, he decided by the court in term time, and by any single judge in vacation. In all cases in which the affidavit required by this act is not filed previously to issuing the writ, the defendant, upon its service, shall not be required to give bail, but merely to sign an order to the clerk of the court to enter his appearance in the cause, which, if he refuses to do, he

appearance in the cause, which, if he refuses to do, he may then be held to ball as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That any person now held to bail in a civil suit in the said District may apply to the Circuit Court of the said District in term time, or to any judge thereof in variation, for a rule to show cause why he shall not be discharged on and way, to vilify one of the purest Patrious that may apply to the Circuit Court of the anid District in term lived, and certainly one of the first Oratois and Satesiane of the present age.

"We hear a great deal in this country, about the "poor against the rich, and the rich against the poor. "This cry, fit only to be heard among the miserable "population of the Old World, and fit only to be utilities of the world in viriat, it is entitled to no apology for any comment or unmadversion it may receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive. But as my object is erely to correct what is in some measure a receive may for the discharged our fine pointed in a second may of the miss discharged our fine pointed in a second may object in the first of the said before the said the pointed

JOHN TYLER.

[Public-No. 34.] AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled, 'An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, passed the nineteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-centatives of the United States of America in Consentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled. That the provisions of an act enti-iled An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, passed the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hondred and twenty-eight, shall be, and they are hereby, made applicable to such States as have been admitted into the Union since the date of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the right of pre-emption, at the minimum price for which the public lands are sold, is hereby granted to the county of Johnson, in the Territory of Iowa, for the fractional northwest quarter, east of the river, of section number fifteen, in township has, up to this time, continued to evade all the toils and snares set for him by the Government, until he is so enshrined in the hearts of the Irish people, that he can and does, now daily, say and do, that with perfect impunity, which, a few years ago, would have brought or less, on the same terms and conditions expressed in his head to the block. The fire lamented Bishop Enghis head to the block. The little lamented Bishop England of Charleston, then a Priest and Editor (of the Cork Mercantile Chronicle) was indicted for a libel written by O'Connect. Refusing to divulge the name of the author, he was convicted and fined £500. The British Government, finding that O'Connection was not a man to be intimidated, sought to silence him by a method of policy that has unfortunately been too successful in Ireland. Proceeding on the principle that every man has his price, they determined to buy him up. But, here again, they were at fault. Under the Vice Royalty of the Marquis of Normandy, he was offered first the Mastership of the Rolls, and afterways of executing on this price. The Royalty of the Mastership of the Rolls, and afterways of executing on the principle of the second section of an act entitled "An act mandates and Territory of the Sale and Territory of the second section of an act entitled "An act mandates and parishes of each State and Territory of the Sale and Territory of the Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of Nicholas L. In Surry County on the 5th inst. by the Rev. F. Davis, J. A. Lillington, Erg. to Miss Elizander of

the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon," approved the third day of Merch, eighteen hundred and vate him to. Where can a parallel be found to this disinterested and self-denying conduct, in these office-seeking times?

Seeking times?

Congress the fewn, be, and the same is hereby, especied: Provided, That the right of preemption shall not accrue to any person or persons who now are or may hereafter settle on said lands under any existing pre-emption law. Approved, August 1, 1842.

## PUBLIC-No. 26 ] AN ACT for the benefit of the county of Holt, in

with all Ireland for his elients.

But it has become popular, of late, to show O'Connell, because of hissupposed opposition to slavery. On this subject, he is misrepresented. Let him speak for himself. On a late occasion before the Loyal Repeal Association of Dublin, reference having been made to his supposed mit-slavery sentiments, in an address from New York, he said, he wished it understood that he was the advocate of universal freedom in its broadest acceptation, but that he was not in favor of interfering with existing institutions except by fair, legitimate and constitutional means. That he would his range numbered twenty-seen, in township numbered and saxty sarra, feer. He spoke of the Abolitionists of the North as

Be it enacted by the Schale and House of Repre-sentations of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the sale heretofore made of pal meridian, in the State of Illinois, by and a the authority of said State, with the assent of th habitants of the congressional township in which and to the patents issued by the State of lilinois the purchasers of the same, so far as the United Sta Approved, August 1, 1842,

[Puarre-No. 38.]

AN ACT to constitute the ports of Aton tic river, and Pawcauch river, a collect



The reasons for this important step will in due time be laid before the public in detail. It will be demonstrated find a most conclusive manner, that if the minority had not resolved upon this measure, they would have deserved the severest condemnation of their constituents, as faithless and represent to the trust reposed in their hands.

in their hands.

Every effort has been made on the part of the minority to conciliate the good will of their opponents, and evo d this collision. They have been enzions. and avoid this collision. They have been anxions, most anxious to easily out the requirements of the Constitution and laws in good faith. They have shown themselves willing to pass over to the extreme verge of the ground of concresion and compromise, if they could be there met in a corresponding spirit as aquals and peers; with rights of their own and the rights of others to preserve. But such was not the will of the majority. Explain in the present possession of power, obtained by accident, and which they expect to lose, they had formed the during plet of perfermancy their influence in the national councils by the perpetuation of a deliberate and offices fraud, which strack at the fundamental principles of all free Government, and sought to overturn and reverse all those maxims of wisdom, truth, and justice, spon which tests the whole surprestructure of our templican instructure.

AN AUT granting to the county of Johnson, in the Territory of lows, the right of pre-emption to a tract of land for a seat of justice for said county, and repealing the second section of an act approved the third day of March, eighteen handred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act making a denation of land to the Territory of lows for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Converse assembled. That the right of pre-emption, at the animum price for which the public lands are sold, is creby granted to the county of Johnson, in the Territory of lows, for the fractional northwest quarter, last of the river, of section number fifteen, in township eventy nine, of range six, west of the principal members of the damning deed by means of the damning deed b

tiams, Esq. of said County.

In Marian, Ala, on the 3d irrst; Mr. Orrin Le aged about 47 years. Mr. Lewis was a native of State of Connecticut, but has for years resided at Clel Hill, North Carolina, where he moved, and we he has left a wife and two children, to mourn

Satterfield, Esq.
In Perquimons, Stephen B. Long, and 23 year
In Newbern, on the Stat ult. Dr. George H. T
lor, in the 25th year of his age.
Also, on the same day, Mrs. Jane Howard, e
sort of Mr. Thomas Howard.

Bankrupt Law. THE UNDERSIGNED has paid some to the Bankrupt Law, and is prepared

E. P. NASH,