

charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other, provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime of offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or persons so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the arrest of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and conveyance shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

Mr. Sevier, at a late hour, proposed another substitute in the form of a twenty-five per cent. tariff, which was rejected by only two majority.

Other amendments were offered, but, in the main, all of them were rejected.

Mr. Barriett made an earnest effort to bring down the duty on iron, but was not successful.

An effort was made by Mr. Graham to insert the land proviso, and rejected, 30 to 16.

Mr. Clayton submitted an amendment to suspend the ten per cent. allowed to the new States under the distribution law, which was agreed to.

Mr. Tappan then moved his proposition of reciprocal duties, to the effect that the produce of such nations as may admit the flour, grain, and salted meat of the United States, shall be admitted free of duties, so far as the same shall exceed 20 per cent.

This led to some debate.

Mr. Merrick pressing his amendment to include unmanufactured tobacco.

Mr. Tappan withdrew his amendment.

Amendment after amendment was offered, on which the Yeas and Nays were called.

The bill was reported to the Senate at 7 o'clock, and the question was then taken on concurring in the amendments and carried, with the exception of those relating to Cotton bagging.

Mr. Crittenden hoped the amendment would not be concurred in, and quite an animated debate sprang up, in which Messrs. King, Crittenden, Walker, Outhbert, and others participated, when the question was taken, on concurring in the amendment to Cotton bagging, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—Yeas 19, Nays 23.

Mr. Barrow moved that the Senate adjourn.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the affirmative: Yeas 24, Nays 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of House bills, amended, were concurred in—most of them of a private character.

The bill for the relief of the streets of Samuel Swartwout coming up for action, Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the bill upon the table.

The motion was withdrawn, and a debate arose upon the merits of the question, between Messrs. Ward, Stanly, Bernard, and Ferris.

The bill was finally laid upon the table by a vote of 119 to 37. Other bills of a contested character were disposed of when Mr. Fillmore presented a Resolution which was adopted, to the effect that the House should proceed to the consideration of the Bills from the Senate, commencing with those upon the table and then go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the Senate Bills to which there should be no objection.

A number of bills were passed in Committee.

THE LATE STORM.

The storm of Wednesday week, seems to have been very extensive in its range, and to have produced very general mischief.

The "Tarboro' Press" says:—

"We had another tremendous storm of wind and rain on Tuesday and Wednesday last, doing still further damage to the crops. The Tar River is rising, and bids fair to be as high as the middle of July last.—About three weeks since, we had a fresher nearly as high as the preceding one—making three great freshets in the short space of six weeks, occurrences unprecedented in the recollection of our oldest citizens.

The reports from the country are disheartening.—Much of the corn has been prostrated or broken off, and the fodder whipped into shreds or blown entirely from the stalks—fences and trees blown down, &c.

At Washington City, the Gale was very severe.—The "Intelligencer" remarks:—

Never have the citizens of Washington witnessed a more heavy and continued rain, than that with which we were visited last Wednesday evening.

About seven o'clock Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Front and half street, was one continued sheet of water, resembling a broad river—resembling a river, not, in another respect, that in front of the Railroad Depot, from the overflowing of Tiber creek, there was water sufficient to float boats and canoes of large dimensions. Soon the wooden bridge, erected at the breach across the avenue, near the Depot, gave way, both in the center and on the north side. The water rushed into all the cellars, and even into the rooms on the first floors of many houses situated on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, causing great damage to the goods, provisions, liquors, furniture, &c. which happened to be deposited there, and which, much was the regret of the owners, was not time to remove. In one dwelling, which is rather lower than the rest, near the Depot, the room on the first floor had four feet depth of water in it. A piano forte had to be raised in the room to prevent the water from flowing into it. The pavement in front of the Railroad Depot was completely torn up, the cellar door uplified, and the front of the Depot filled with water. In the rear of the Depot, all along the track as far as the eye could reach, was one continuous sheet of water.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, on a pretty minute inquiry, it does not appear that any human lives have been lost by this extraordinary tempest and flood, either in this city or its immediate vicinity. We are prepared, however, to hear, as we fear we soon shall, that much damage has been done in the fruit gardens, corn fields, &c. in this part of the country.

It is calculated by those who are most likely to know that property in this City to the amount of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 has been sacrificed by the late flood and tempest.

At Baltimore, we learn that the Storm caused great destruction of property in various parts of that City, consisting mostly of Goods stored in Warehouses bordering on the wharves, which were completely overflowed, and some of the lower portions of the town in their vicinity wholly inundated, in consequence of an unprecedented rise of water in the harbor, said to be five to six feet higher than was ever before known.

The general overflow did not take place until about four o'clock in the morning, when the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells, &c. To this circumstance, we presume, may be attributed the surprising extent of the damage sustained, which is supposed not to fall short of \$100,000.

All the wharves were flooded, from the lower part of Fell's Point to the head of the basin. Serious apprehensions were entertained that the gale which caused this unusual influx of the tide at Baltimore had been even more disastrous down the Bay and on the coast.

POSTSCRIPT.

Several Members of Congress arrived in the Cars last evening, who state that the Tariff Bill, No. 8, and the bill to repeal the clause of the Distribution law, suspending its operation when the duties exceed 20 per cent. have both finally passed, and were in the hands of the President, when they left. The Tariff bill, it was thought would be approved, and the Land bill vetoed. Congress adjourned on Wednesday.

AN UNFORTUNATE OBJECT OF HUMOR, who calls himself JOHN WILLIAMS, and who is supposed to have been found off shore of Chesapeake Bay, and is still in the vicinity. He says he is from Mackinburg, Va. and complains in an irrational way, of the hard treatment of those who lately had the care of him. For further information, enquire (Post-paid) at the Register Office, Raleigh, Philo. 70.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Agents of the "Essence of Mustard," "SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, NERVOUSNESS, &c." Price 50 cents per Bottle, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from his Master, in this City, on the 5th of July last, a negro man named JOHN—he assumes the name of JOHN BENNETT. He was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about three years since. He is a slight Mulatto, five feet, seven inches high, and about 31 years of age. He generally wears his hair long, has lost two of his front teeth, and his other teeth much decayed. He has but little to say, unless spoken to, and generally holds his head erect. He has a mother living in Charleston, S. C. and a brother in New York, and will not doubt make an effort to get to one or the other of these places. He is intelligent, and will endeavor to pass as a free man. The above Reward of Twenty Five Dollars will be paid by James Eswanson, Sheriff of Wake County, on being delivered at the Jail in this City, or confined in any Jail of the State, so that he is not lost. Raleigh, September 1. 70.

The Petersburg Intelligencer and Wilmington Chronicle will continue the above advertisement, until countermanded.

SOUTHERN TONIC.

FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of Anemia and Fever, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Heart-burn, Night Sweats, and every Symptom of general Debility.

Price \$1 per Bottle—and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

September 1st. 70—issued 17

FALL STOCK, 1842!

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

DAVID E. NEWSON.

Is now receiving, and will continue to receive until completed, his Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which have all been selected by him with great care, among which may be found the following in part, viz:—

No.	1000	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200	2500	2800	3000
1000	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000

25000 Children's Shoes and Brogans.

SHOE-THREAD, TRUNKS AND BRIDLES.

2000 lbs. Shoe Thread, 50 Ds. Bridles, 500 Hair and Seal Trunks, 25 Lashor Travelling Trunks.

Old customers and the public are invited to call and examine before purchasing, as my price will correspond with the value.

DAVID E. NEWSON.

Petersburg, August 30. 70.

Roanoke Advocate and Danville Reporter will please copy for 3 weeks and send their accounts to the Petersburg Intelligencer for collection.

State of North Carolina—CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Petition for Division of Land of William Headen, Senior, deceased.

William Headen, Jr. and Jim J. Headen, Defendants, vs. the Estate of William Headen, Senior, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the limits of the State in the foregoing Order, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for one month, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Pittsburg, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer the matters set forth in the Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, N. A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Monday in August, 1842.

N. A. STEDMAN, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5. 70-4w

CONGRESS.

Thursday, August 25.

IN SENATE.

The Revenue Bill was considered, and all the amendments recommended by the Committee on Finance adopted, with the exception of that for a drawback on coal, which was voted down by a large majority. The duty on cotton bagging was reduced to 34 cents the square yard. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee on Finance to reduce the duty on iron not manufactured, which was left at \$17 per ton, as in the original bill; and on iron made by rolling, the duty was reduced to \$25 per ton. The other amendments were agreed to, but the bill was not reported to the Senate. Mr. EVANS, expressing the hope that it might still be returned to the House by Saturday, and the adjournment take place on Monday, as contemplated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in the House this morning was a motion from Mr. Fillmore, to take the Fortification Bill from the table.

Mr. Fillmore moved for action upon the motion to reconsider, submitted by him when the bill was upon the table.

A motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, and lost.

The bill was then passed—90 to 70.

The Post Route bill was then taken up and passed, after some debate.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE 20 PER CENT. CLAUSE OF THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

A bill proposing this important object was reported from the Committee on Public Lands. The Loco Foco made earnest effort to resist its introduction, in every way in their power, but it was reported in spite of lamentations and all opposition. A motion was made to lay the bill upon the table after it had been twice read, but without success. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

ABSENTEES.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution designed to secure the attendance of members, which proposed that absent members should state the days they were absent to the Sergeant-at Arms, at the end of each session, and that the pay of the absentees should be deducted during said absence. The Resolution was opposed by some few members, but was formed into a joint resolution, and then passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill to reorganize the Navy.

Mr. Wise defended the bill at great length.

When Mr. Wise concluded, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, August 26.

IN SENATE.

The bill making appropriation for the purchase of sites for the erection of Marine Hospitals upon Western waters, was taken up and considered. The bill appropriates \$45,000 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

The bill was debated awhile and passed—29 to 9.

A bill was also passed for the establishment of a marine hospital at Ocracoke, North Carolina.

The Revenue Bill was taken up at eleven o'clock. One or two immaterial amendments having been proposed, Mr. Merrick followed with one of more importance, which proposed that whatever foreign power would admit our unmanufactured tobacco, flour, grain and bacos, at a rate of duty not exceeding 25 per cent., should have the same favor extended to them, upon goods admitted into the country.

Mr. Rives followed with a set speech in opposition to the bill, giving out that he should vote against it, and yet proposing to amend it by substituting a bill embodying, in the main, the provision proposed in the House of Representatives by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.

Mr. Preston proposed to amend the amendment by limiting the operation of the bill to two years. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Allen moved to strike from it tea and coffee. Rejected.

The substitute itself was then rejected by a vote of 31 to 13.

This substitute, after consuming a long time, having been got rid of, Mr. Merrick followed with another in the form of a twenty per cent. tariff, with tea and coffee free. This substitute received but twelve votes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The important business in the House of Representatives this morning, was in reference to the bill reported yesterday proposing the repeal of the 20 per cent. proviso of the land bill.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate upon this bill, which after much opposition, kicking and denunciation, was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and there, after a scene of confusion as to the order of business, the majority decided to take up the bill to repeal the proviso to the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

The Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole by but three members. Mr. Arnold commenced the discussion in a violent speech against the bill, and against the Whig majority of the House.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Arnold, and with much force.

Mr. Wise closed the debate in Committee of the Whole, with a violent speech against the Whigs, whom he accused of vacillation inconsistency, &c.

The bill was reported to the House at one o'clock.

Mr. R. W. Thompson made a brief, pungent and very handsome speech in reply to Mr. Wise, and gave his reasons for voting for the Bill.

The previous question was moved and the Bill was passed by the following decisive vote: For the Bill 104 Against it 86

The Bill, after the House had refused to reconsider, was transmitted to the Senate.

REMEDIAL JUSTICE BILL.

This Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, for one hour in conformity with a resolution adopted some days since.

Mr. King, of Georgia, consumed the time against the bill.

The bill was then put on its final vote, and passed: Yeas 92, Nays 84.

The House adjourned.

Saturday, August 27.

IN SENATE.

The bill to repeal the twenty per cent. clause of the Land Bill, which passed the House yesterday, was taken from the table, and a second reading was asked.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, objected, and the bill could not now be read a second time.

The next business was to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections. The bill had been read a second and third time, and was now before the Senate upon its passage.

Mr. Woodbury spoke briefly in reference to the passage of the bill, and against it, upon the ground of the effect it was to have upon the State of N. Hampshire.

Mr. Porter, of Michigan, moved an amendment to the bill, and afterwards a recommitment with instructions were withdrawn, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REVENUE BILL.

Soon after the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate took up the Revenue Bill. The question pending was upon the third reading of the bill, and ordering the amendments to be engrossed.

Mr. Buchanan commenced the discussion in a set speech for the bill.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, followed in a speech against the bill.

Mr. Perry Smith, of Conn., spoke against the bill.

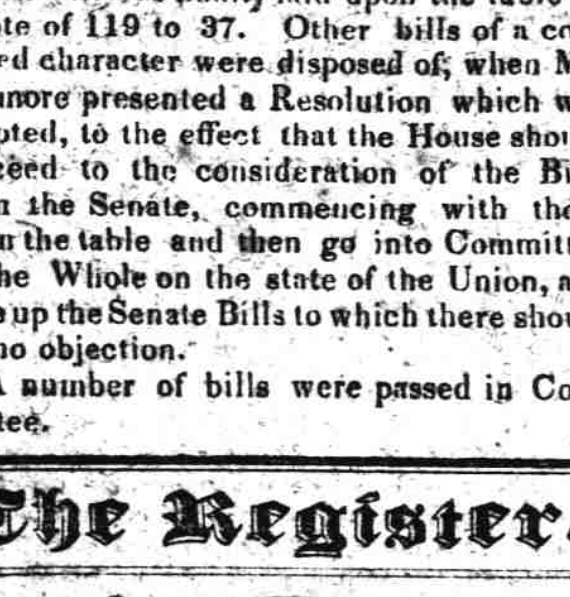
Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, replied to Mr. Merrick, and defended the bill.

Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, replied to his colleague, and Mr. Smith rejoined.

Mr. Choate made an earnest appeal to the Whigs not to defeat the bill, and addressed himself to Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, not he said in the expectation of having any effect upon him, but for the reason that he regarded the argument of the Senator from Maryland erroneous.

The question was then taken on ordering the amendments to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time, and resulted in the affirmative: Yeas 24, Nays 23, as follows:

THE REGISTER.



FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

RALEIGH. N. C.

Friday, September 2, 1842.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Carteret, Greene and Nash Counties yet remain to be heard from, to complete the returns.

TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

We publish in to-day's Register, the important Treaty, recently concluded between this Country and Great Britain. Six months are allowed for its ratification, or rejection, by England.

The chief opposition to the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty, arose from Messrs. Benton, Allen, Bagby, and others of like calibre and standing; and in addition to these Senators, Messrs. Linn, of Mo. Buchanan and Sturgeon, of Pa. Conrad, of La and Smith, of Conn. voted against it. The Treaty, it will be seen, mentions nothing in relation to the Creole case; nothing in regard to the right of searching vessels for Slaves; nor are questions of boundary on the Pacific side named in it. Perhaps, when the Correspondence is published, it will show that some understanding in relation to these unadjusted subjects have been agreed upon.

DINNER TO MR. CALHOUN.

It is believed that Congress adjourned day before yesterday. If so, the Dinner to Mr. CALHOUN at Shocco Springs, comes off to-day—notice having been given that it would take place on the second day after the adjournment of Congress.

TARIFF BILL, No. 3.

This Bill, it will be seen from the Yeas and Nays, passed the Senate by one vote. The amendments made to the bill in that body, rendered its transmission to the House of Representatives for concurrence, necessary. Its ultimate fate is involved in doubt, for independent of the ordeal it has to pass in the House, it will be exposed to the uncertain action of the President. We are glad to see, that both Mr. MANGUM and Mr. GRAHAM voted against it.

THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION.

The Whigs of the House of Representatives succeeded, on Friday last, in getting through the Committee of the Whole, and sending to the Senate, a bill to repeal the provision of the Land Act of last Session, which suspends the operation of that act in the event of duties being laid upon imports at a higher rate than 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is remarkable that the bill, received a majority of votes larger by ten than that by which the Distribution originally passed: the majority for the original bill being eight votes, and that for the bill now passed, eighteen votes.

THE REMEDIAL JUSTICE BILL.

This bill has become a law. Its design is to give jurisdiction to the Courts of the United States, over all questions arising out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign nations, so as to prevent collisions between the General Government, and the States. It will prevent, hereafter, such difficulties as occurred in New York, about the McCleod affair.

MARYLAND WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF MR. CLAY.

A very large Convention of Delegates from the Counties of Maryland, assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday week, and unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY for the next President. This seemed to be the sole purpose and end of the Convention.

A very superior ORGANS, the cost of which was \$1,000, built by Mr. Henry Erben, of New York, has been presented to St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C. by JAMES CORRISS, Esq., of the latter place.

Mr. The "Oxford Mercury," on commencing its second Volume, makes its bow to the public in a new and improved dress.

THE REGISTER.

OUR'S ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR, DELIGHTFUL PEACE,
UNAWAY'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

The "Carolinian" admits, in substance, the truth of our prediction. Its premises are, that the Locos have a majority; and its conclusions, that they will make a clean sweep of all the Whig Officers, that come within reach of their political guillotine. In this meretricious warfare, it seems, that "neither age or condition" is to be spared. Very well—it is so; but for all their misdeeds, they will have to render up a terrible reckoning. It will be in vain, when summoned before the people, to plead "the example set by the Whigs." An examination of the conduct of the two parties, will only serve to place it in more glaring contrast. We defy any partisan, however bitter, to show that the Whig majority in our late Legislature adopted a system of Proscription, though the assertion has been so confidently made, that many persons believe it. Who was, and is, the Principal Clerk of the Senate? THOMAS G. STONE, of Franklin—an open and uncompromising Loco Foco. Was he removed? The Loco Foco prints, themselves, may answer.

The Clerk Assistant of the Senate, and the two Clerks of the House of Commons, were re-appointed, it is true—not because they were Whigs, but because they were faithful and able Officers, whose situations cannot be adequately supplied, with the whole range of North Carolina for a selection. The same remark will apply to the Heads of Departments—so admirably were all their duties discharged, that even Loco Focoian forbore to bring out opposition, and they were re-elected almost unanimously.

The only cases, we believe, where the former Officers were not re-appointed, were those of THOMAS B. WHEELER, Door-keeper, and J. R. DANIEL, Attorney-General. In the case of Wheeler, he was a man in feeble health, and was besides, notoriously inattentive to his duties; it was therefore right to appoint another in his place. In the case of Mr. DANIEL, we have always doubted the propriety of superseding him—a doubt, in which so many Whig members of the Legislature participated, that the present incumbent would never have succeeded, but for Loco Foco votes! We do not believe, however, that the Legislature failed to re-elect Mr. DANIEL solely on political grounds; but admitting that they did—call his case of proscription for opinions sake—and it is the only "example set by the Whigs in the late Legislature," to justify the loud clamor which has been raised against them, and the only precedent which the Locos will be able to bring forward in extenuation of their conduct, should they countenance the tyrannous exercise of power, recommended in the above paragraph from one of their favorite organs.

With regard to the remark, that the Loco Foco majority may prove troublesome to the Governor, on account of "his late doings," we wish the "Carolinian" distinctly to understand, that the Loco Foco will either have to eat their words, or make good their charges. They have been guilty, we fearlessly say, of false and libellous accusations, not only against the Governor of the State, but against the Literary Board. Having the decided majority of which boast is made, they will have the power to sit, thoroughly, the transactions of the Board; if they fail to show that there is some foundation for the scandalous insinuations and allegations that have been made, touching the fidelity with which its members have administered their trust, then let

Even-handed justice
Commend the ingredients of the poison'd chalice,
Back to their lips.

THE RICHEST JOKE YET.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—Our friend Robert Tyler, son and Private Secretary of the President, was here a few days since, very deeply engaged in Political arrangements and negotiations. In one of his conferences with certain Loco Foco managers, he innocently and modestly observed that his father would submit his claims for reelection to a Democratic National Convention. The Kinderhookers scowled their faces into an agonizing solemnity during the brief remainder of the conference, but the way they guffawed as soon as they got out of sight was positively dangerous. Happily, no blood-vessels exploded.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

Dr. HARRIS, Editor of the "Vicksburg Sentinel," now travelling in Europe, in a letter published in this paper, says of his landing in Liverpool: "Hundreds of Mr. Majesty's dutiful subjects crowded the wharf, some in uniform, but the great masses were in civilian dress. Many of them did not appear to have formed any very intimate acquaintance with soap or water. In crowding on the boat to earn a few pence by carrying baggage ashore, they were driven back by two policemen, who proceeded them. The police used rattans, or small canes, and applied them liberally at their own discretion, to the spins and shoulders alternately of the industrious slaves of Her Majesty. When I saw one man dressed in a little brief authority, half starved fellow subject, I thought of Burns' couplet, and wished that the philanthropists of Great Britain would cumulate the ox, and take the best out of their own eyes at home, before they commenced their labors of love in our slaveholding States in America."

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Richmond, August 29.

The Storm of Wednesday week, had been general through the Tobacco section of this State, and the damage to the large Planters beyond calculation. The corn is also much damaged.

Sales to-day, moderate, and no change in prices since my last. Flour \$4 82 1/2 without buyers. Wheat from 60 to 95 cents, as in quality.

Your obt. servt.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

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EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Richmond, August 29.

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Your obt. servt.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

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THE REGISTER.

OUR'S ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR, DELIGHTFUL PEACE,
UNAWAY'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

The "Carolinian" admits, in substance, the truth of our prediction. Its premises are, that the Locos have a majority; and its conclusions, that they will make a clean sweep of all the Whig Officers, that come within reach of their political guillotine. In this meretricious warfare, it seems, that "neither age or condition" is to be spared. Very well—it is so; but for all their misdeeds, they will have to render up a terrible reckoning. It will be in vain, when summoned before the people, to plead "the example set by the Whigs." An examination of the conduct of the two parties, will only serve to place it in more glaring contrast. We defy any partisan, however bitter, to show that the Whig majority in our late Legislature adopted a system of Proscription, though the assertion has been so confidently made, that many persons believe it. Who was, and is, the Principal Clerk of the Senate? THOMAS G. STONE, of Franklin—an open and uncompromising Loco Foco. Was he removed? The Loco Foco prints, themselves, may answer.

The Clerk Assistant of the Senate, and the two Clerks of the House of Commons, were re-appointed, it is true—not because they were Whigs, but because they were faithful and able Officers, whose situations cannot be adequately supplied, with the whole range of North Carolina for a selection. The same remark will apply to the Heads of Departments—so admirably were all their duties discharged, that even Loco Focoian forbore to bring out opposition, and they were re-elected almost unanimously.

The only cases, we believe, where the former Officers were not re-appointed, were those of THOMAS B. WHEELER, Door-keeper, and J. R. DANIEL, Attorney-General. In the case of Wheeler, he was a man in feeble health, and was besides, notoriously inattentive to his duties; it was therefore right to appoint another in his place. In the case of Mr. DANIEL, we have always doubted the propriety of superseding him—a doubt, in which so many Whig members of the Legislature participated, that the present incumbent would never have succeeded, but for Loco Foco votes! We do not believe, however, that the Legislature failed to re-elect Mr. DANIEL solely on political grounds; but admitting that they did—call his case of proscription for opinions sake—and it is the only "example set by the Whigs in the late Legislature," to justify the loud clamor which has been raised against them, and the only precedent which the Locos will be able to bring forward in extenuation of their conduct, should they countenance the tyrannous exercise of power, recommended in the above paragraph from one of their favorite organs.

With regard to the remark, that the Loco Foco majority may prove troublesome to the Governor, on account of "his late doings," we wish the "Carolinian" distinctly to understand, that the Loco Foco will either have to eat their words, or make good their charges. They have been guilty, we fearlessly say, of false and libellous accusations, not only against the Governor of the State, but against the Literary Board. Having the decided majority of which boast is made, they will have the power to sit, thoroughly, the transactions of the Board; if they fail to show that there is some foundation for the scandalous insinuations and allegations that have been made, touching the fidelity with which its members have administered their trust, then let

Even-handed justice
Commend the ingredients of the poison'd chalice,
Back to their lips.

THE RICHEST JOKE YET.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—Our friend Robert Tyler, son and Private Secretary of the President, was here a few days since, very deeply engaged in Political arrangements and negotiations. In one of his conferences with certain Loco Foco managers, he innocently and modestly observed that his father would submit his claims for reelection to a Democratic National Convention. The Kinderhookers scowled their faces into an agonizing solemnity during the brief remainder of the conference, but the way they guffawed as soon as they got out of sight was positively dangerous. Happily, no blood-vessels exploded.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

Dr. HARRIS, Editor of the "Vicksburg Sentinel," now travelling in Europe, in a letter published in this paper, says of his landing in Liverpool: "Hundreds of Mr. Majesty's dutiful subjects crowded the wharf, some in uniform, but the great masses were in civilian dress. Many of them did not appear to have formed any very intimate acquaintance with soap or water. In crowding on the boat to earn a few pence by carrying baggage ashore, they were driven back by two policemen, who proceeded them. The police used rattans, or small canes, and applied them liberally at their own discretion, to the spins and shoulders alternately of the industrious slaves of Her Majesty. When I saw one man dressed in a little brief authority, half starved fellow subject, I thought of Burns' couplet, and wished that the philanthropists of Great Britain would cumulate the ox, and take the best out of their own eyes at home, before they commenced their labors of love in our slaveholding States in America."

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