

Mr. Brewster opposed the amendment. If the same diligence had been used by the opponents of a division before the bill passed, that had been since, it might not have passed. It had been passed after due deliberation, and now every sort of invention was used to repeal it. He regarded it as a child's play.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. McLaughlin moved to strike out the 9th section of the bill; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Nash moved to strike out all after the enacting clause; but the motion was not carried.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 81 to 25.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, for its concurrence in the amendments.

The bill to repeal that part of the Revenue Law, requiring the Controller to furnish Sheriffs with blank licenses, was read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Mendhall presented a bill appointing Clerks and Masters to take depositions; which passed its first reading.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE—SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Company; and the bill to alter the time of collecting Corporation Taxes in Washington, passed their second and third reading.

Mr. Howard, presented a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Male and Female Academy in the Town of Beaufort. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to issue Notes, and to make Loans to the People, was taken up and read the second time.— Mr. Rogers moved to amend the bill, by providing for the issuing of \$200,000 in one dollar notes; \$200,000 in two dollar notes; \$200,000 in three dollar notes; \$200,000 in five dollar notes; and \$200,000 in ten dollar notes, which was read and agreed to. The bill then passed its second reading, Ayes 23, Nays 23.

Mr. Cathey obtained leave of absence for the balance of the session.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in this State, was taken up for consideration, and occupied the Senate the balance of the sitting. It was advocated at length by Messrs. Brown, Edwards and Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead, Thomas, Dockery and Jacobs. (On the question—"Shall this bill pass?"—the vote was as follows:—

Yea—Messrs. Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Boykin, Brown, Cooper, Edwards, Ennett, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Rea, Shepard, Spaight, Stafford, Swinson, Walker, Williams, of Person, Williams, of Franklin—18.

Nay—Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredele, Boyd, Burgin, Cathey, Dobson, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacobs, Jones, Mitchell, Moore, Morehead, Mays, Myers, Pascoe, Pharr, Ribelin, Rogers, Spruill, Stallings, Tomlinson, Thomas and Worth—23.

So the bill was rejected. The names in italics are "Democrats."

The supplemental bill to the Act establishing Catawba County, was read the first and second and third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Candler presented a Resolution in favor of Robert Jordan, of Henderson County; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bower, to amend an act passed at the present session, to extend the time for perfecting the title to lands heretofore entered; which passed its three several readings.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial from the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, made a report in favor of allowing the claims prayed for in the memorial, and recommended the adoption of certain Resolutions, which passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Lord, the bill to arrange the sixth Judicial Circuit, and to appoint the time for holding the courts therein, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the County of Caldwell was stricken out from the 6th Judicial Circuit, and attached to the 7th; and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, the bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Halsey moved to amend, by striking out Washington and Tyrrell from the 8th District, and attaching them to the 9th, and Martin from the 9th and attaching it to the 8th.

Messrs. Cardwell, J. B. Jones, and Bragg, opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Halsey, Ford Taylor, and Biggs supported it.

Mr. Cardwell called for a division of the question; and the question was then taken on striking out, and decided in the negative. Mr. Leach moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute, which arranges the Districts as follows:—

1st District—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Cleveland, Burke, Yancey and Ashe.

2d—Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredele, Lincoln, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

3d—Surry, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell.

4th—Randolph, Davidson, Davis, Rowan, Richmond, Stanly, Anson and Montgomery.

5th—Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson and Duplin.

6th—Person, Orange, Chatham, Wake and Granville.

7th—Warren, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Edgecombe, Halifax and Northampton.

8th—Wayne, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Craven and Hyde.

9th—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Gates, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

Mr. Leach spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, and complained of the injustice of the original bill—it was a system of Gerrymandering which should not be forced upon the people of the State.

Mr. Bragg replied, contending that the plan would challenge a comparison with any that had been submitted, that the Committee in preparing it had consulted more the convenience of the people than the interests of a party; and that more liberality had been shown to the Whigs, than they would have shown to the Democrats.

Mr. Francis moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Moore and Leach, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Bragg in reply.

Mr. Cardwell called for a division of the question; and the question on striking out, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 53 to 46.

Mr. Moore, moved to amend by striking out the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Districts, and inserting the following:—

2d—Stokes, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Iredele and Davidson.

3d—Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davis, Anson and Cabarrus.

4th—Cumberland, Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph and Stanly.

5th—Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Guilford.

6th—Nash, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville and Wake.

7th—Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Wayne, and Johnston.

8th—Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Greene, Pitt, Edgecomb, and Jones.

The amendment was discussed at some length, by Messrs. Mills and Moore in its support, and Messrs. Bragg and McCrae in opposition.

Mr. Bower called for a division of the question; and the question on striking out was decided in the negative, by a vote of 63 to 45.

Mr. Moore moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Scales moved to amend by striking out Catawba; which motion prevailed.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Barringer, by inserting a proviso, including the new Counties which have been established in the territory of other counties, and passed its third reading, by a vote of 69 to 43.

The House then adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion, of Mr. Barringer, the Resolution directing the loan of \$1000 to Floral College, in the County of Robeson, was read the second and third time, and passed.

The bill for arranging the State into fifty Senatorial Districts, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend by striking out Catawba; which was carried. And the bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Biggs, and passed its third reading, by a vote of 73 to 32.

Mr. Avery, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from the Monumental Association, praying for an act of incorporation, and an appropriation for erecting the Monument, reported that it was inexpedient to make an appropriation at present, owing to the leanness of our Treasury, but recommending an Act of incorporation, and to this end reported a bill, entitled an Act, to incorporate the Mecklenburg Monumental Association; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company, in the Counties of Macon and Cherokee; and the engrossed Resolutions in relation to the Bank of the State, were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Herring presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1834, to incorporate the Town of Clinton, in Sampson County; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Caldwell, of Iredele, from the Committee on Finance, made a report in behalf of the minority of said Committee, on that portion of the Governor's Message, relating to the investment of certain funds of the Literary Board; which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, leave of absence, from and after to-day, was granted to Joseph P. Caldwell, member from Iredele.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the bill to lay off and establish the county of Alexander was taken up on its second reading; and was rejected.

Mr. Dewey, presented a bill to incorporate the Newbern Ice Company; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House then adjourned.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. Frendergast respectfully informs the Ladies of Raleigh, and the public generally, that she has removed her

Straw Bonnet Establishment, to the house on Harget Street, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN O'ROUKE. Raleigh, January, 1843.

N. B. Mrs. P. will pay particular attention to cleaning and altering Flovence, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Leghorns, &c. in the newest fashion. From her experience in the above business, she feels confident of giving general satisfaction. 4-3m

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Having the late important improvements in the Art, will take Superior Likenesses, by the above process, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. without regard to the weather. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at his room, at Doctor Haywood's, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern Streets, (immediately opposite the Bookstore of Messrs. Turner & Hughes,) where specimens may be seen. 104 Raleigh Dec. 28.

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The Register.



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

For the Presidency of the United States,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

RALEIGH N. C.
Tuesday, January 17, 1843.

LITERARY BOARD.

We invite the calm attention of the People of North Carolina, to the Report in this paper, from the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Perhaps, there was no subject during the last campaign in North Carolina, which was so prolific of misrepresentation and calumny, as the affairs of the Literary Board. Being exclusively under the management of Whigs, they were openly charged as unworthy of confidence. It was insinuated, if not directly alleged, that the members of the Board were using the public funds for electioneering purposes, and even the Governor was charged with applying portions of it to the purchase of Cotton on speculation! Out of their own mouths are they condemned. A Committee, having a majority of its members from that party, whence these charges emanated, has been compelled, after a most searching examination, to report "ALL'S WELL." The Bonds are all good, the Books have been accurately kept, the monies received, promptly paid over, and the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject! Let the result of this investigation, serve as a warning hereafter, to infuriated partisans, how they assail private character for political effect. Will the Loco Foco Press have the justice to publish the Report! We shall see.

The Committee, having, as above stated, a majority of "Democrats" on it, deserve credit for frankly stating the result of their investigations, without any attempt to mystify or perplex. They found every thing straight, and they say so like men.

ADJOURNMENT.

Yesterday, was the day fixed by Joint Resolution, for the adjournment of the two Houses of the Legislature; but, as we predicted, the Resolution has been rescinded, and the day of adjournment is as uncertain as ever. It cannot occur now at an earlier date, than Monday next, the 23d, and may not take place until near the close of the next week.

THE SUSPENSION BILL.

Mr. Brown's, alias Mr. EDWARDS' Bill declaring the Charter of any Bank in the State forfeited, that suspends Specie payments for 30 days in any one year, whether consecutive or not, was rejected in the Senate, on Saturday last, by eight majority. We publish the vote in another column, from which it will be seen, that the dose was too strong even for Loco Foco stomachs. We understand that the friends of the bill take the rejection of it, very much to heart.

THE RULING PASSION.

With all due deference, it is our settled conviction, that the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN is "as mad as a March hare" on the subject of Banks, and the general politics of the country. No matter what subject comes before the Senate, whether or not it has the slightest connection with Banks or Politics, the Honorable Senator hangs a speech on it, and vents his spleen to his heart's content. It was only last week, that on a bill to amend the School Law, he went into an elaborate dissertation of matters and things in general, lugging in a comparison between the expenditures under Mr. VAN BUREN's last year of Administration, and the first year of Whig rule—that is, which commenced in Whig, and ended in the worst sort of Loco Focism. And, on Thursday last, Gen. DOCKERY introduced a bill to incorporate a little Light Horse Company, somewhere in Robeson or Richmond, and to the utter amazement of every body, Sir BEDFORD rose in his stirrups, and attacked the bill on its first reading, a thing of itself, wholly unparliamentary. He mounted the Light Horsemen, but soon jumped on to the Banks and other Corporations, and having demolished them, turned Quixotte like, on Log Cabins, Coon-skins, &c. &c. Every Senator looked, as though he thought—

To laugh, were want of manners and of grace,
Yet to be grave, exceeds all power of face!

Gen. DOCKERY replied most effectively to the Senatorial Ex-Senator, and carried the war into Africa.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The unfair bill, apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State, the injustice of which we have before exposed, passed its final reading in the House, on Saturday, and is now the law of the land. We shall have much to say on this subject hereafter.

We were a good deal amused with a jolly Whig the other day, from an Eastern County, who, determined to look on the bright side of every thing, was congratulating himself, that although all his old associations and sympathies were broken up by the new arrangement, he had at least the consolation of knowing that he had been moved into a healthy District!

Does the Editor of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" know the difference between Rail-Road Stocks and Rail Road Bonds? He confounds the two so together, that the inference is unavoidable, that he either wilfully or ignorantly mistakes the one for the other.

THE TREASURER ELECT.

Our Legislature, or its Members, have been in a great ferment for some time past, in relation to the Treasurer elect, and his official Bonds. We have been at some pains to ascertain all the facts of the case, which we now publish as an act of justice to all concerned.

The Treasurer tendered his Bonds to the Governor and two Speakers, and they were approved by the latter but disapproved by the former. The Treasurer claimed the Office, took the prescribed oath, and made a formal demand of the same from the late Treasurer, who declined a surrender, on the ground that his Bonds had not been approved by all three—the Governor and two Speakers.

The Governor laid the subject before the Legislature, with his reasons for disapproval. The Speakers, four days thereafter, also laid before the Legislature, a very elaborated argument, (which rumor says, is the production of Mr. SCHOTTER HAYWOOD,) to justify them in their approval. The Whigs believed the Governor right, and so did some of the Democrats; but some of the more intemperate of the party were very free in their indulgence in reflections upon Gov. MOREHEAD, because, being a Whig, he had disapproved of the "Democratic" Treasurer's Bonds, while the Democratic Speakers could approve it. Every thing was set down to party, and nothing to a desire to protect the public interest.

The objections to the Bonds are these:—

The Bonds do not contain the condition, added to the Treasurer's Bond by the act of 1837, which is as follows, after saying he shall discharge the duties required by law—"or which may, hereafter, be required by law." This last condition was left out of the Bonds, and was added in 1837, in consequence of a defalcation at that time. The principal security, A. W. MERRANE, signed the Bond, on condition that D. W. STONE would sign it likewise. This Mr. STONE refused to do, and Mr. WHEELER having failed to disclose this fact to the Governor and Speakers, they called upon Mr. STONE, who proved it. The Bonds were then unanimously rejected, as it was a mere escrow as to MERRANE. The next day, Col. WHEELER indemnified STONE to sign the Bonds, when they were again re-delivered by WHEELER for approval, without any new authority from the other obligors to re-deliver them, after they had been previously rejected. PERRY CARTER, one of the Securities, had signed the Bonds in Hertford, but did not put his seal to his name. Dr. G. C. MOORE says that Mr. WHEELER told him that he discovered it before he parted with Mr. CARTER, and CARTER told him to tell Dr. MOORE to add the seal—which Dr. MOORE did at Raleigh, and after the Bonds had been signed by most of the obligors and without their knowledge. The question being referred to the Attorney General, whether the Bonds, having left out the condition "or which may, hereafter, be required by law," were sufficient, gave a written opinion, that he was not at all certain or confident that they would be held as sufficient.

Mr. WHEELER obtained from Mr. BADGER, a very learned and able opinion on the same point, with an examination of a copy of which we have been honored; it is too long for this notice. Let us make the following extract:—

"I am therefore, of opinion that the condition of 'this Bond, omits a provision which the Legislature designed and have plainly declared should 'be inserted in the condition of every Treasury Bond and without which it ought not to be accepted, upon any notion that the instrument will 'do as well without it."

The Bonds having been rejected by the Governor and Speakers, Mr. WHEELER procured the signature of Mr. STONE to the Bond and caused his rejection and then without any further authority of the former obligors, tendered it, when the Governor disapproved, and the Speakers approved it. Mr. STONE became uneasy as to the liability of all the obligors, to the instrument, except himself and Mr. WHEELER, and obtained a written opinion from Mr. BADGER on the subject. Mr. BADGER gave it as his opinion, that none of the obligors to the Bond were bound, but Stone and Wheeler, who upon Stone forthwith notified the Governor and the Legislature, that if the Bonds had not already been delivered, so as to make them obligatory with him, he withdrew his assent to any further delivery, and forbid their acceptance as his act and deed.

Thus it will be seen, but for the sagacity, firmness and decision of the Governor, the Public Treasury of North Carolina would have been now in the hands of Col. WHEELER, without any other security than himself—or at most, himself and Mr. STONE.

The Democrats have been grossly imposed upon, by misrepresentations. It was represented that Gov. MOREHEAD gave Mr. WHEELER the form of his Bond. That turns out to be not only wholly untrue, but on the contrary, the Governor showed him the conditions that he must put in his Bond, and yet a very material one was left out. It was said the Judges of the Supreme Court had said the Bonds were sufficient. We feel fully authorized in saying, that Chief-Justice RUFFIN and Judge GASTON gave no such opinion. It was said Mr. BADGER's opinion was, that the Bonds were sufficient, and ought to have been received—the truth turns out to be otherwise. Indeed, some of the "Democrats" feel themselves under just obligations to the Governor, for saving them from the precipice on which they stood. It was a bitter pill for many of them to swallow, to vote for Col. WHEELER vs. Major HINTON; but to have put him in office without any Bond, or a sufficient Bond, would have been ruinous to them as a party; and from this, they have been saved, by the unyielding firmness of the Governor, in which all agree he was right. It has been said the Bonds are copies of Major HINTON's Bonds. Be it so. Gov. MOREHEAD never received those Bonds; they were accepted before he came into office; but we have no hesitation in believing, if those Bonds had been Major HINTON's, they would have been as promptly rejected.

Besides, as to Major HINTON's Bond, there is no difficulty as to the execution, no conditional signing—no addition of seals—and re-delivery, &c. &c. The securities, Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, D. W. Stone, Alfred Jones, and others executed the Bonds here—their execution and sufficiency was beyond all doubt, besides an unnumbered estate of the Principal, himself, of from \$75 to \$100,000.

The Legislature has given Col. Wheeler until the 23d, to give his Bond—and it is to be hoped he will be enabled to give a sufficient one. As rumor says he had the signatures of some fifteen Members to his Bond before he left for the low country, to obtain others, among whom it is said are Ex-Senator Brown, W. N. Edwards Esq., and others, a few such as that will make the bond very good.


The Editor of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is more strict in his treatment of political matters, than any of his brethren in the State. For instance, in his paper of the 10th inst. he says, that on the Monday, after the adoption of a Resolution by the Legislature to investigate the condition of the Banks, the Stockholders of the Bank of the State met, and exhibited a spirit of disunion, by offering to close the business of the Institution, &c. Now, does not the Editor know, that the meeting of the Stockholders took place on the very day, named in its Charter for their General Meeting; that it was advertised for weeks prior thereto, and had no more connection with any action of the Legislature than it had with the prorogation of the British Parliament.

The Editor then goes on to insinuate, that the Resolution of the Stockholders was caused by a desire to avoid an investigation into the affairs of the Bank; and asks—

"Why wait to evade an investigation of the affairs of the Bank? Are the President and Directors of that Corporation so pure; that for the People's representatives to inquire how they have managed the People's treasury, is an insult, so gross that they must propose to wind the affairs of the Bank, and increase ten-fold the pecuniary embarrassments of our citizens?"

And pray, Mr. JEFFERSONIAN, how has the Bank, or its friends manifested any disposition to shun investigation? Did not the President, in his admirable letter to the Chairman on Banks, solicit an investigation, and tender every facility for carrying it on? Did not the Whigs to a man, vote in the Legislature for a searching examination; even to the counting of the money on hand, as if the Banks, under the management of men, on whose integrity, the pestilential breath of party has never dared to cast a shade, would render a false account? And, after the Whigs had so voted, contrary to the expectation of the other party—after the investigation had been fully ordered—why did it not take place? Because, as the Editor of the "Jeffersonian" well knows, his party, not believing the allegations which they themselves, for political effect, had circulated against the Banks, finding no other way to escape from the disgraceful exposure that awaited them, re-considered their own Resolution, and unanimously shrank from the responsibility it involved. And yet, in the face of these facts, of the existence of which, the Editor must be fully apprized, he has the effrontery to tax the Bank of the State with "evading" an investigation. Is such conduct fair; is it manly, is it honest?

THAT SAME OLD COON.



A special election was held in Georgia, on the first Monday of this month, for a Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. HARRISHAM. The vote was by General Ticket, and of course tested the relative strength of parties in the State, as fully as a Presidential Election could have done. The result is, that GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, the Whig Candidate, is elected by several thousand majority over his opponent, ALEXANDER McDOUGALL. We believe that, from this time forward, the old Coon will keep wide awake.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Tuesday last, Mr. Botts introduced his charges, on which to ground his proposed IMPEACHMENT of the President. The motion to refer the charges to a Select Committee of nine, was lost—83 to 127.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported on the Exchequer Plan of the Secretary of the Treasury that it ought not to be adopted. On this a debate arose, which the Globe calls a continuance of that on the Bankrupt bill, which has not run its first heat. Messrs. Fillmore, Wise, Granger, Marshall, Turney, and Campbell, joined in the debate.

In the course of some remarks made by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, he referred, by way of substantiating a charge of insincerity against Mr. Tyler, to the late Governor Owen's Statement, in relation to his (Mr. Tyler's) conduct at the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. Rayner rose to explain. What Gov. Owen charged was, that Mr. Tyler had positively informed him that his views with regard to the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank had been changed, and this statement was confirmed by the testimony of Messrs. Cherry and Miller; men of integrity and credibility. Mr. Tyler, instead of meeting the question, had dodged it, by saying that he had never made any remarks in the debates at the Harrisburg Convention, and had never yet denied, at least publicly, the charge of Gov. Owen.

Mr. Wise said the President of the United States had denied ever making such a statement. The answer (which it was now said was a dodging of the question) might be received as a declaration that at no time during the Harrisburg Convention did he say what had been ascribed to him. Mr. Rayner. That was not the remark. Mr. Tyler had met the charge by saying that he did not open his mouth in the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. Wise. And expressly that he had made no such declaration.

Mr. Rayner again expressed his dissent from Mr. Wise's affirmation.

In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee have reported back the bill "to indemnify Gen. Jackson for damage sustained in the discharge of his official duty," with an amendment, altering the title to a "Bill for the relief of Gen. Jackson;" and another amendment, (an entire substitute for the bill,) placing the bill on the principle of a boon, or consideration of military services.

The "National Intelligencer" announces the death of FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., formerly U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and an eminent Lawyer and citizen.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I observe in your last paper, that a proposition is made "on behalf of the Whig party," to exchange Mr. NOXON of Washington County, for Mr. WILSON, of Lincoln County. I have no earthly objection, that Mr. WILSON, or any other Democrat, who has seen the error of his ways, should be enlisted in the Whig ranks, and have no doubt of their siding "more congenial associates," but I protest against giving up Mr. NOXON to the "Locos." It will be sufficient time for us to surrender up our claims to him, when he shall have manifested a desire to associate himself with the other side. He may have differed from us, on some occasions, but I am satisfied, that in searching for "more congenial associates" he will not be found in the ranks of the "Locos."

A WHIG.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Raleigh Jan. 14, 1843.

Mr. Editor: Your proposition, in this morning's paper, to swap the Member from Washington, and the Member from Hyde, for Mr. WILSON, one of the Members from Lincoln I feel authorized, from the expressed opinion of gentlemen of both parties interested; to say, is a fair proposition and will be entirely satisfactory. You may consider it a bargain.

A MEMBER OF THE H. OF C.

MR. CLAY.

We have New Orleans dates of the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. The prospects of Mr. Clay continue the occasion of much stir among the people.

On the 26th ult. the Ball Room of the St. Louis Exchange was thronged with an unnumbered stream of visitors to exchange greetings with the distinguished guest. No political differences were allowed to restrain gentlemen of the opposite party from taking Mr. Clay by the hand, a large number of whom were present on the occasion. On the following day Mr. Clay received his friends at the Saloon of the St. Charles Theatre. At a meeting of the members of the New Orleans Bar, it was resolved to tender Mr. Clay a dinner, as a distinguished member of the Profession. A Committee, selected from some of the oldest and most respectable members, was appointed to notify Mr. Clay of the Resolution.

The "Tropic" relates the following pleasing incident, in connexion with its account of Mr. Clay's enthusiastic reception by the people of New Orleans:—

THE WEATHER.

A beautiful and most touching incident occurred yesterday, which, pressed as we are for time and space, we must notice. As the procession passed down Chartres street, a young and beautiful deaf and dumb girl, standing upon a balcony, threw a most exquisite and delicate wreath of flowers into the Barouches at the feet of Mr. Clay. He took it up and bowed to the far donor his thanks, while she, abashed with the novelty of her situation, was suffused with blushes. It was a touching compliment from one denied the sense of hearing and the power of speech, but who had grown familiar with the name and fame of one of her country's noblest sons, and who longed to burst the fetters which nature had cast upon her, and speak her praises. We doubt if any incident connected with Mr. Clay's reception in this city has afforded him so much pleasure. No compliment, in language however graceful, elegant and eloquent, could go so directly to the heart as this most offering from the fair young being who gave it.

HATRED TO THE BANKS.

We copy from the last "Washington Republican," the following paragraph, as a specimen of the language employed towards those of our fellow-citizens, who having a little money, have clubbed it together to establish a Bank, with a view to make a lawful profit on their investment, and, at the same time, to benefit the Public. The Editor is speaking of the recent Resolution of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State:—

"We are left entirely to conjecture as to the cause of this extraordinary proceeding, or of the motives which may have induced its Stockholders to pursue such a course. It may be owing to the late, though on that account not the less commendable, repentance of the swindler, who after a long course of fraud, corruption and oppression, at last determines to be honest in spite of old habits, or perhaps it may be but a gambler's trick; an effort to play a game of bluff towards the Democracy of the Legislature."

We have the gratification to announce that a Whig Speaker is elected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 6th Ballot, which was as follows:—

Whole No. of votes,	351
Necessary for a choice,	176
Lewis Williams, Loco, had	173
Daniel P. King, Whig,	176
Seth J. Thomas, Loco,	3

BARGAINS.

AS I am about removing my Stock of Goods to Petersburg, I will remain one week longer in Raleigh, and during which time I will sell my Goods at a less price for Cash. Persons desiring great bargains in Superior Ready-made Clothing, will do well to call on

WM. R. HOPKINS,
At J. T. AUSTIN'S, Fayetteville Street.

Jan. 17—8 21

A New Cast Iron Plough!

The special request of many Farmers of this County, C. H. RICHMOND, Esq., of Currituck, N. C. has cast a small One Horse Plough, to suit our land and teams. All who have examined it, have pronounced it just the thing. Also, kept constantly on hand, one and two Horse Ploughs of a larger size, with extra points and sides in abundance.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Sole Agent,
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1843.

PAINTING, &c.

The Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING, Imitation of every variety of Marble, and of all kinds of Wood; also, Wall Painting, Paper-hanging, Gilding and GILDING on Wood and Metallic substances, of every description, in the late French style, &c., attended to at the shortest notice, and done in a superior style of workmanship.

MILITARY FLAGS and BANNERS painted in the neatest style, on the shortest notice, and much cheaper than they can be done elsewhere. (Refer to the Adjutant General of North Carolina.)

Persons wishing Painting of any description executed, by calling at the Cabinet Ware Room of Mr. William Thompson, opposite the South East corner of the Capitol Square, may expect to have it done to their entire satisfaction.

O. FRAZIER,
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1843.

JOB PRINTING.

Our Office being supplied with the greatest variety of Fancy Job Type, We are prepared to execute PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, &c. in a style not inferior to any Office in the State.