The following ADDRESS of the GOVERNOR and Council of the State of North-Carolina, has lately been presented to General WASHINGTON, President of the United States : to which he has been pleased to return the Answer thereto sub-

President of the United States:

Sin: Amidst the congratulations which sur round you from all quarters, We, the Governor and Gonneil of the State of North Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal sincerity and fervency with any which can be presented to you. Though this State be not yet a member of the Union under the new forin of government, we look forward with the pleasing hope of its shortly becoming such : and in the mean time consider ourselves bound in a common interest and affection with the other States; waiting only for the happy event of such alterations being proposed as will remove the apprehensions of many of the good citizens of this State, for those liberties for which they have fought and suffered in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not, will be accelerated by your Excellency's appointment to the first office in the Union, since we are well assured the same-greatness of mind, which in all scenes has so eminently characterised your Excellency, will induce you to advise every measure calculated to compose party divisions, and to abate any animosity that may be excited by a mere difference in opinion. Your Excellency will conaider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common sentiment upon almost any political subject, much less upon a new form of government materially different from one they have been accustomed to, and will therefore rather be disposed to rejoice that so much has been effected, than regret that more could not all at once be accomplished. We sincerely believe America is the only country in the world where such a deliberate change of government could take place under any circumstances whatever,

We hope your Excellency will pardon the liber-ty we take in writing so particularly on this sub-ject; but this State, however it may differ in any political opinions with the other States, cordially joins with them in sentiments of the utmost gratitade and veneration for those distinguished talents and that illustrious virtue, which we feel a pride in seying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of preserving the liberty and procuring the independence of your country. We cannot help considering you, Sir, in some measure, as the father of it, and hope to experience the good effects of that confidence you so justly have acquired, in an abatement of the party spirit founded. May that Union, at a short distance of you say wont pay it no how without being sued." time, be as perfect and more safe than ever !- | "I'd rather be sued if he'll employ me, boy." Carolina be considered, as it truly deserves to be, attached with equal warmth with any State in the and gave another of those long whistles peculiar Union, to the true interest, prosperity, and glory of to him.

America, differing only in some particulars in "W opinion as to the means of promoting them!

SAMUEL JOHNSTON. By order and on behalf of the Council, JAMES IREDELL, President.

Wm. Johnston Dawson, Clerk Council. May 1789.

GENTLEMEN: It was scarcely possible for any address to have given me greater pleasure than | will attend to them with the greatest pleasure." that which I have just received from you; because I consider it not only demonstrative of your epprobation of my conduct in accepting the first office in the Union, but also indicative of the good dispositions of the citizens of your State toward their sister States, and of the probability of their speedily acceding to the new general

In justification of the opinion which you are pleased to express of my readiness "to advise "every measure calculated to compose party di-"visions, and to abate any animosity that may be excited by more difference of opinion," I take the liberty of referring you to the sentiments communicated by me to the two Houses of Congress. On this occasion, I am likewise happy in being able to add the strongest assurances, that I entertain a well-grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting on the part of the different branches of the general government

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to freemen as a fault; since it is to be presumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and sacred regard for the liberties of their country. If the mind is so formed in different persons as to consider the same object to be somewhat different in its na-ture and consequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldest, the ablest, and the most virtuous Statesmen have often differed in judgment as to the best forms of government—we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice that so much has been effected, than to regret that more could not all at once be accomplished.

Gratified by the favorable sentiments which are evinced in your address to me, and impressed with an idea that the citizens of your State are eincerely attached to the interests, the prosperity, and the glory of America, I most earnestly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils which are shortly to be taken by their Delegates on a subject of the most momentous consequence, I mean the political relation which is to subsist hereafter, between the Stafe of North Carolina, and the States now in Union under the new General Government.

G. WASHINGTON. NEW YORK, June 19, 1789.

THE RUINS.—We saw on Saturday the ruins in Kensington, the blackened crumbled walls of the church, the school-house, and of many dwelling houses that the passions of men had doomed to destruction. The heart siekens at such exhibitions, and inquires for the justice of man that allowed of such unlawful, unruly violence; or the the wrong doings of the wicked, both when the murders were committed and the property wasted, We learned nothing there to answer that inquiry, but, returning by the way of Fourth street, we went up and stood amid the smouldering ruins of Saint Augustine's; and when we renewed our inquiry, our eye rested on the uppermost portion of the opposite wall, from which the fire had peeled every particle of plastaring and licked off the decorative paint; but, as if in defiance of the wrath of man and the fury of the fiames, there stood in clear uninjured letters the inscription, " The Lord Seeth." And we turned away satisfied in our heart, and exchaining, in quiet sub-mission, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

United States Gazette.

PETER CHANCERY, ESQ. AND HIS PIVE DOLLARS.

Showing the blessings that may follow the settless of the smallest account. BY PROPESSOR INCRASAS. "Sir if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to day," said for a tenth time a half

grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his The attorney at length turned round, and stared the boy in the face, an if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and

To his Excellency, GRORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face. "Ho, he, hum ! that bill, eh !" and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers

towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at its contents. "Hum!-for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings-for foxing ten and sixpence, and other

sundries eh ? So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh ?" repeated the man of briefs. "Yes sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty,

and call it half a day." "You're an impudent boy."

help it-it's catchin."

"You've got your eye teeth cut, I see." "That's what boss sent me for, instead o' the 'prentices as was gettin' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old, with the handsaw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you."

"Sue wa! I'm a lawver!" "It's no matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer boss declares he'll do it-so fork ever !"

" Declares he'll sue me " "As true as there's another lawyer in all Filadelfy."

" That would be bad !" " Would'nt it?"

"Silence you vagabond! I suppose I must pay this," muttered the attorney to himself. 'It's not my plan to pay these small bills! What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money ! What is five dollars to him ? His boy could have earned it, in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it. So your master will sue me if I don't pay ? "He says he will do it and charge you a new

pair o' shoes for me." "Harkee. I can't pay to-day; and so if your boss will sue me, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney."

"Yes: I'll issue the writ, have it served, and then, you see, I shall put the costs into my own pocket, instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make the costs. Capital idea !"

The boy scratched his head a while as if striving to comprehend this 'capital idea,' and then which so much endangers a union on which the shook it doubtingly. "I don't know about this; safety and happiness of America can alone be it looks tricky. I'll ask boss though, if as how

"Well, I am a sensible man truly. My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my pockets before they could safely be put into the pocket ! Ah, well my boy I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold piece, is it receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see?"

"It was nice and clean when bose gin it to me, and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin'—it's torn so dunnin' so much."

"Well' here's your money," said the man-of-To the Governor and Council of the State of law, taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch fob; "now tell your master, Mr. Last, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued, I

"Thank'ee sir," answered the boy, pocketing his five, but you is the only reg'lar dunnin' customer boss has, and now you've paid up he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you.

'Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is five thrown away. It wouldn't have left my pocket, but that I was sure that his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has anything to do with paying them.'

As Peter Chancery, Esq. did not believe in his own mind, that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was 'money thrown away,' let us follow the fate of this five dollars through the day: 'He has paid,' said the boy, placing the money in his master's hand.

' Well, I'm glad of it,' answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses, 'and it's a terday, and said I would return to-morrow. But

Ah, my lad, come just in time, said Furnace as the boy delivered his errand and the money.-"I was just wondering where I could get five dollars, to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here John, he called to one of his apprentices, put on your hat and take this money to Capt. O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect.

Capt. O'Brien was on board his schooner, at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman, with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke 'I'm sorry, my man, I can't pay you-but I

have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water, to pay my insurance money to day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails.'

But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is aiking, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take them up as I went along home. We han't in the house no flour nor tea, nor ----

'Weil, my lad. I'm sorry. You must come tomorrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me.'

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing: ' Here sir is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your

bill to-day, he didn't expect some money, that came in after you left his shop."

the balance of your wages. The seaman, with a joyful bound, took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light neart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the storekeeper to settle a demand for people thus to mingle among them. But now making his shirts.

'You had best take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway,' he said to her, ! really I have not taken half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing and no money comes in.

... I can't do without it, answered the woman

I'm very sorry Mrs. Conway,' said the store THE LOG CABINS. five shillings here, and your bill is five dullars of Congress from Indiana, at a recent Whig meet-

The poor woman thought of her invalid daughter, and wrung her hands.

'A sailor was here a while ago, and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he and folly" which carried away the American peo-does, and pays for them, you shall have your mo-ple in 1840, and of the "appliances" which were ney, madam."

At this instant, Jack made his appearance in the door. 'Well, ship-mate,' he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain, "well, my hearty, hand over my frieght. I've got the document, so give us possession !' and displaying his five dollar gold piece, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store-keeper, examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing, as he took another and last look at the piece he handed it to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, received it from him, and hastened from the store. In a low and very humble tenement, near the

water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed near, lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. "I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't The door opened, and a man in coarse patched slp it—it's catchin." and laid them down by the door side, and approached the bed.

'Are you better, dear !' he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones. 'No-have you found work? If you could get

strength.' The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow her, and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty, yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now, he had had no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuation would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did him so much good, was paid him by the poor woman, from the foe on the banks of the Thames, and made the five dollars she had received from the store keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived, and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a young man who had been three years absent, and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she, whose memory had been so long the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much good did the five dollar piece do is due to this legal gentleman for the results that | to be elected to rule the destinies of this great The lawyer looked all at once very serious, followed. It is thus Providence often makes nation. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering for little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember | given.] how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day, and that in paying one bill they may be paying a series of twenty bills and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

> Coincidence.-Mr. Van Buren, in his Texas letter, quotes in support of his own views, the following passage from President Jackson's last

"But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the pros-pect of the re-union of the territory to this country; a large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and, more than all. it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly re. solved on the acknowledgment by us of their in-dependence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. The last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the Territory she claims, is identito render the Union as perfect, and more safe than half eagle too. Now run with it and pay Mr. fied with her independence. She asks us to ever it has been.

Furnace the five dollars I borrowed from him yes. acknowledge that litle to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claims of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves."

The reasoning here is identical with the opinion expressed in Mr. Clay's letter: he says-

"The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States. were furnished in a manner, and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having insti-gated and aided the Revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement."

EXERTION.—There are two extremes against which the Whigs should guard; one is despondency and faint-heartedness, the other is that foolish confidence in success that leads them to omit all exertion, and renders them careless and indifferent. There is every ground of hope and confidence in the success of Mr. CLAY, but this hope is founded on the active and united exertions of his numerous friends. The energetic use of the proper means is the cause of victory, and we have every reason to hope that we will exert ourselves properly in the contest; but we ought not to expect to succeed if we lie with our hands folded, Ah, that's my fine boy! Here, Jack, take in a bad cause. Let every Whig do his duty, his whole duty, and let all legitimate means be called into our service .- St. Louis Era.

> HARD to PLEASE.—The Locofocos abused Mr. Clay for travelling from New Orleans to Washington before he was nominated, contending that it was derogatory to himself and insulting to the that he is a candidate, and says that he thinks it right to go quietly home and remain there till after the election, these same sensitive Locofecos are up in arms against his "gross hypocrisy," as they call it. Favetteville Observer.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.—A late Liverpool paper horror down came the foreigner.

ing in New York City, spoke in the following terms of these proud symbols of 1840. He was commenting on the letter written by Mr. Van Buren, in which that defeated aspirant allowed himself to speak of "the whirlwind of madness then used by the Whigs. Mr. White replied in river. the following terms: "Besides, we had the log cabins, and the

seemed to offend the delicate sensibilities of the gentleman of Kinderhook exceedingly. But you recollect the men of the South West were taunted about living in log cabins, and they were determined that they were not to be made ashamed of their homes, however humble. [Loud cheers.] I know something of these log cabin boys. For ten years it was my fortune, as it was my happiness, to reside amongst them; and I am proud here—whilst I wish my words could be wafted to bem this night across the tops of the broad Alleghanies—to tender them my most heartfelt obligations for what little I am; and what little reputation upon earth I possess I owe to them-to their generous confidence, which took me by the hand, when almost a stranger, and sent me to the capital at Washington to represent their interests in the councils of the nation. And here, now, while in the midst of the luxury, wealth, and the palaces of your great city, I frequently say that I would prefer to represent the me a little nourishing food, I could regain my bold, honest, frank and hospitable hearts of the people of that country, than any other section of our extended country. [Cheers.] My experience has taught me that in the search for genuine hospitality, we are seldom successful where luxury prevails; but in those humble cottages of the agriculturists of the west, who is there in this room who has ever had the fortune to travel in the wilderness, and see the smoke ascending, need be told that the most sincere hospitality dwells? With scorn and indignation, then, I harl back the taunt uttered against these men by the dwellers in luxury on the banks of the Hudson .--[Cheers.] I cannot forget that during the darker period of the late war, when he addressed a public assembly in New York, and squalled at the top of his little puny lungs for American volunteers to pays the lines into Canada, that there the brave and hardy tenants of the counties of the west, under that gallant leader, whom we delighted to honor in 1840, bared their bosoms to the British lion tamely bite the dust. [Tremendous

cheering]
And this is not all. I feel disposed to adminter to that man a still more severe rebuke for denouncing these log cabins as an "appliance," when I remember that in the year 1777, the winds, as they whistled through the vales of Henry county, in Virginia, passed on their way through the crevices of an humble cottage, and kissed the cheeks of a cradled infant, who for the last forty years has held such a space in the afwhich Peter Chancery Esq., so reluctantly paid fection of the civilized world; and now by the to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit spontaneous voice of this great people is about bad men instruments of good to others. Let this some minutes and then a stentorian voice called out "three hearty cheers," which were duly

> THE FIRST GUN FOR CLAY AND FRELINGHUYsen.—The town of Syracuse, in New York, has had the honor of firing the first shot after the nominations by the Baltimore Convention. Its charter election came off on the 7th instant, and the result was the complete success, with a single exception, of the whole Whig ticket, embracing five Trustees, three Assessors, Clerk, Treasurer, three Constables, and pound-master. The majority for Trustees averages one hundred and seventy-too, which is equal to the largest majority ever given by the Whigs of Syracuse. The Western State Journal, in stating the particulars,

> "Such an event ensures the county, and if Onondaga is Whig, the State is good for 15,000 or Clay and the Tariff! Again are we deeply indebted to our citizens of foreign birth for most efficient aid. The Irish and German voters rallied with a hearty zeal in the support of the Whig ticket. They are entitled to the warmest thanks of the friends of American industry."

> CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN. Written by J. GREINER, of Dayton, Ohio, for the Philadelphia Clay Minstrels, and sung by them, with unbounded applause, at the Great Ratification Convention in Baltimore.

> > AIR-Old Dan Tucker.

The skies are bright, our hearts are light, In Baltimore the Whige unite, We'll set our songs to good old tunes, For there is music in these " Coons !" Hurrah! the Nation's risin' For HARRY CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Locos hearts are very sore, Tho' very scarce in Baltimore; For they begin to see with reason That this will be a great coon season. Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

O! Frelinghuysen's a Jersey Blue, A noble Whig and honest too, And he will make New Jersey feel Whige pay respect to her " Broad Seal." Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Now let the Locos speak in candor. His fame e'en Kendall dare not slander. And when we all get in the fight, Lord how the Jersey Coons will bite. Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Oh! Matty Van's a man of doubt. Who wires in and wires out, You cannot tell when on the track, If he's going on, or coming back. Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

The coon now looks around with pride, For who is here dare touch his hide. And the' the Locos think to cross him. They'l find he's only playing possum. Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

United heart and hand are we-From Northern lake to Southern sea. From East to West the country's risin' FOR HARRY CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. Hurrah! burrah! &c.

Another Rhyme!-A friend has sent us ollowing, which gives another rhyme for the name of our Vice Presidential candidate: Mark, what I say!

Save Henry Clay, In our horizon, The brightest star, That beams afar, Is Frelinghuysen! The Raleigh Standard publishes a story from

the Baltimore Republican, that there was a fight in the gallery of the Church during the sitting of enrnestly, 'my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out of firewood, and in deed I want many things which I have dependent on this money to get at worked night and day to get your shirts done.

A DURL IN THE DARK—A late Liverpool paper in the gallery of the Church during the sitting of the late Whig Convention. The story is a vile falsehood. From our seat we could see any part of the Church and galleries, and no such fight, nor any thing like it, took place.

Fautterille Observed. falsehood. From our seat we could see any part panied with a resolution.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 13.
SENATE On motion of Mr. Miller, the till to e-charter the banks of the District of Columbia was again taken up, and after some verbal amendments to Mr. Sevier's amendment, the same was

ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 22 to 15.

The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Grampus, was next taken up. Mr. Tappan moved an amendment including the Peacock, lost at the mouth of the Columbia

Mr. Breese made some comments upon me manner in which this vessel was lost-in broad day-in fair weather, and while going into a river without any chart, &c., and moved as an amendment to the amendment a provision that a Court of Inquiry should be called, and pronounce upon the point of blame. Mr. B's. amendment was accepted, and after

considerable discussion, the bill was ordered to be

The bank bill was taken up again and pass-

The Senate went into Executive session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the District business be postponed

until the resolution fixing the day of adjournment was disposed of. The joint resolution fixing the time of adjournment was thus before the House. The Speaker assigned the floor to Mr. Cave

Johnson, who was about to address the House Mr. C. J. Ingersoll begged leave to ask him a question, to wit: whether he intended to make a

speech, and then move the previous question.-Laughter.) Mr. Johnson seemed somewhat confused at this direct thrust, and hesitated to reply for a moment

or two. Meanwhile Mr. Parmenter asked the Chair another question, viz: whether, the resolution being adopted, the House would not be obliged to sit bere a year, inasmuch as the resolution fixes 27th of May next? [Laughter again.]

Without making any speech, Mr. I. moved to strike out the word "next" in the Senate resolution, and moved the previous question. Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved to amend the Sen-

ate resolution by substituting the 17th of June for the 27th of this month, and moved the previous The previous question was seconded, and the vote taken on the amendment, fixing the 17th of

June for the adjournment, was passed by yeas 114, nays 88. The Resolution, as amended, was returned to

the Senate. The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the business of the District of Columbia.

Tuesday, May 14.

The Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of the widows of the officers and crew of the U. S. schooner Grampus, and for other pur-

A bill to abolish the office of Solicitor of the General Land Office, was taken up, and, after quite a scattering discussion, it was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 25 to 16.

House of Representatives.—The whole day was spent in discussing bills connected with the District of Columbia.

Wednesday, May 15. The Senate took up the general orders. A bill to settle claims that have grown out of

the Florida war was taken up.
Mr. Wright said that since the Committee had made their report, based upon general principles. a committee in the other House had made an elaborate report on several individual cases, strongly unfavorable to their claims; especially was this done in the case of General Hernandez, one of the largest claimants. He was not prepared to say that the bill ought not to pass, because he had not consulted the committee, but for the present he moved to lay it on the table.

Several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States. The Senate spent some time in discussing bill to allow persons holding lands under Indian reservations to alienate the same in fee, and af-

terwards passed into Executive session. House of Representatives -- Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report on the subject of the rates of postage. Mr. H. said the Committee had not yet prepared a bill, but would do so shortly. This report simply recommends a change from the present to a decimal rate, that is, where rates are 64, 124, and 182, making them 5, 10,

and 15 cents. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll hoped that some early day would be named for the consideration of this report; but none such was named.

Mr. Parmenter, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report concerning the calamity on board the Princeton, of which 2,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution that the President be requested, as soon as may be compatible with the public interest, to put an end to the reciprocity treaties between this country and Depmark, Sweden, and the Hanse Towns, and to procure such an alteration in that with England as to enable us to trade with her Colonies on the same footing with English vessels.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of getting in a resolution for reprinting the testimony in the case of Messrs. Rathbun and White. Mr. White hoped no friend of his would vote

for a suspension of the rules. He had asked the other day to have the report recommitted, as it was full of errors, but he had been overruled. The motion to suspend was lost-91 to 79-A resolution was unanimously adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to pay \$150 to John

quent to the occurrence above referred to. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. This bill was taken up, and Mr. Duncan addressed the House in a speech containing the usual arguments about coons and banners, to-

gether with garbled statements in reference to Ohio elections. Mr. Stevens living stated that the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration amounted to \$140,000,000, and Mr. Duncan having set them down at \$110,000. 000, this descrepancy gave rise to some controversy. Mr. S. fortified his statement by an appeal

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Ham.

In, McClernand, and others; the objection to the in the employ of Messrs. Shelton & Maller, in the employ of Messrs. Shelton & Maller, and others is the objection to the unit of the unit o bill was, that it would require the extraordinary whilst bathing in the river off one of the upper

The previous question on the bill was then seconded, and the yeas and nays were at length called on its passage, and the bill fixing the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November as the day for choosing electors of President and Vice sence of mind. The body was recovered on Six sence of mind. The body was recovered on Six sence of mind. President of the United States in all the States day. He was from New Haven, Conn., and he of the Union was passed by year 141 to nays \$4.

Thursday, May 16. SENATE .- Mr. Jaruagin, from the select Committee appointed to investigate the capacity of Mr. Niles to take his seat, made a report, accom-

Payetteville Observer. a note to Mr. Niles, and obtained as interview cheered with rounds of applause.

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required information. They say that he has been and still is, laboring under physicial and ment debility, but is not, in the technical sense of the

The Committee submit a resolution that reason exists why John M. Niles should be allowed to take his reat.

The resolution was silently concurred in the

Mr. Niles was duly sworn as a Senator of United States.

The Senate then went into Exective session House of Referentatives.—Mr. Elmer to to a privileged question, and insisted upon his reto the floor, which the Speaker assigned to ha The question related to the controversy between Mesers. White and Rathbun, and Mr. E., after plaining his views of the matter, submitted solution, which was read for information.

which briefly recites the circumstances of case, and concludes with the censure of the House upon Messrs. White and Rathbun. Mr. White next obtained the floor, and replie to some of the statements of Mr Elmer, denving their correctness, and substantiating the denial of reference to a report of his remarks upon a forme occasion. Mr. W. then commented with son severity upon the report of the Select Committee which called up Mr. Saunders in explanation. Mr. Weller then obtained the floor, and move

to lay the whole subject upon the table. Mr. Hale called for the year and says, who were ayes 82, noes 73-thus this matter v finally disposed of.

Friday, May 17. SENATE -- Mr. Evans called up the joint rest lution, fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. E. substituting the 3d for the 17th of June Mr. Morehead said, that in the situation is which we were now placed, he could not see the necessity of acting at once upon this Resolution.

He presumed, however, that every Senator had made up his mind on this subject, and for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, he more to lay the Resolution on the table, and called the Yeas and Nays. The vote was as follows : Ye

So the resolution was laid on the table. The Senate passed into Executive session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .-- Mr. Saunden of N. C., rose to a privileged question. He a sired an explanation from the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. White) of certain remarks may yesterday by him in reference to the report the Committee upon the affair between Messa White and Rathbun.

21-Navs 21.

Mr. White rose in his place, but before could make any response, the Speaker interpos to say that the question could not be consider a privileged one. On motion of Mr. Vance, the House resolve

itself into Committee of the Whole, and took the Private Calendar. The House was unable to keep a quorum; dividing upon the very first bill under discussion, (for the relief of Captain Allen, who brought la.

favette to this country in 1824.) they found them selves without a quorum. The House then, by a vote of 73 to 72, agreed to adjourn until Monday.

AN INTELLIGENT CORONER'S JURY. Coroner-Did you know the defunct! Witness-Who's he.

Cor.-Why, the dead man. Wit.-Yes. Cor.—Intimately? Wit.-Werry.

Cor.-How often have you been in company Wit.-Only once. Cor.-And do you call that intimately ! Wit.-Yes-for he were drunk, and I wen werry drunk-and that made us like two brothen

Cor.-Who recognized the body ? Wit.-Jack Adams. Cor.-How did he recognize him ! Wit.-By standing on his head to let the water

Cor.-I mean how did he know him ! Wit.—By his plush jacket. Cor.—Any thing else ! Wit.-No, only his face were so swelled, h

wa mother wouldn't have knowed him. Cor.—Then how did you know him ! Wit.-Cause I warn't his mother. (Applaum) Cor.-What do you consider the cause of his

death ? Wit.-Drownding in course. Cor.-Was any attempt made to resuscitate

Wit.-We sarched his pockets. Cor.—I mean did you try to bring him to! Wit.-Yes-to the public house. Cor.-I mean, to recover him ? Wit .- No, we warn't told to. Cor.-Did you ever suspect the deceased nental alienation?

Wit.-Yes.

Cor.-How !

Wit-Yes-the whole village suspected # Cor. - Why 1 Wit.-That he alienated one of the Squire -Cor.-You misunderstand me. I allude to me

tal aberration. Wit-Some think he was. Cor.-On what grounds ? Wit .- I believe they belonged to Squire We Cor.-Pshaw. I mean was he mad!

Wit.-Sartenly. Cor.-What, devoid of reason ! Wit.-He had no reason to drown himself st Cor.—That will do, sir. (To the Jury.) Ges

tlemen, you have heard the evidence, and will consider your verdict. Foreman.-Your worship, we are all of on Cor.-Well, what is it? L. Wirt, who was wounded in the House subse-

Poremen.-We don't mind what. We're greeable to any thing your worship pleases. Cor-No. gentlemen; I have no right to dit Foreman. - We have, your worship; afore w came, and we're all unanimous.

Cor.- I am happy to hear it, gentlemen. the Clerk.) Mr. Dicks, take down the verdica Now, then, gentlemen. Foreman.—Why then, your worship, its ",us tifiable Suicide," but begs to recommend to mer ey, and hopes we shall be allowed our expense

assembling of nearly half the State Legislatures. wharves on Saturday afternoon, suddenly down where the water was ten or twelve is

Among the gentlemen who made speeches ing the Convention days in Baltimore, not be noticed, were Manny BARRINGER, BYRVE. and Ossonne, of North Carolina. They spok The report says that the committee addressed the Exchange with admirable effect, and

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