

# THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, April 14, 1846.

Mr. KENNETH RAYNER reached this City, on his way to his residence in Hartford, Conn. He went this morning. We are gratified to receive that his health is almost entirely restored.

## MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

Mr. MANGUM has made a great speech on the Oregon question, which we shall publish, when it appears. The "Intelligencer" says, that Mr. M. gave an opinion, "that no public affair had ever been so botched or mismanaged, as this Oregon question and then." It was introduced as a party question; it had its origin in the Baltimore Convention; it was "fed" before the public in the President's inaugural address and his annual message. He claimed for the small band in the Senate with which he acted, a conservative temper and spirit. This was pre-eminently the characteristic of the Whigs, and for this they had been charged with opposition to progressive principles. There was also a portion of the party on the other side of the Senate which was under the guidance of conservative principles. He lamented to say that the business of the country, all its great questions and interests, had been rendered subservient to President-making.

## WHO KNOWS BEST?

The last "Standard" says, in reference to Mr. SHEPARD'S speech at Elizabeth City, that "a large majority of his auditory were Whigs," and the Editor anticipates, from the information received, "a tremendous increase to the Democratic vote in Pasquotank County."

Now, the "Old North State," printed at this same Elizabeth City, in reply to a letter-writer in the "Standard," who had made similar boasts, uses the following language: "We should like him to point out to us a single reason why he has said against the Whig nomination. He nor neither man can do it; but on the other hand, there never was such unanimity in the party as respects our worthy leader, and he may as well assure that the ballot-box will tell in August next, whether WILLIAM A. GRAHAM is popular or not in this part of the State."

## SMALL POX AT HILLSBORO.

In relation to the appearance of Small-pox at Hillsboro, as noticed in our last, the "Recorder," of that place, gives the following particulars: "We regret to state that a case of Small-pox has occurred in this town, in the family of Josiah Turner, Esq. The youth affected is about 15 years of age; and we learn that he is now doing well, and that the symptoms are thus far favorable. It is supposed that this case must have been communicated from the clothes of a brother, recently returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending a course of Medical lectures. All the Physicians here have pronounced it the genuine Small-pox; and every precautionary measure has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading. The Town Authorities have employed a guard to prevent any communication with the family where the disease exists, and have appointed a committee to see that all the inhabitants are vaccinated. With these precautions, the Physicians have every confidence that the disease cannot spread, and that the inhabitants of the place and visitors are perfectly safe from the contagion of the disease. The case is in the northern part of the town, and so far removed from the business portion, that there is not the slightest danger to persons coming to Hillsboro to transact business."

## BREACHES OF PROMISE.

We can hardly open a paper now-a-days, without seeing some account of a trial for breach of marriage promise. Is not this practice of seeking pecuniary recompense for bright hopes and slighted affections, eminently disgraceful to the character of our fair countrywomen? What female, of the least delicacy of one particle of womanly feeling, would not repel with scorn and indignation, the idea of exposing her private griefs to the rude remarks of the world, and of bringing into a Court of Justice, tokens of fondness, received from the hands of a quondam lover? Ought she not, rather, to bury in the recesses of her own heart, the remembrance of perfidy, and seek consolation in the thought, that his inconstancy was shown, previous to her union with him for life?

## TRICKS OF POLITICIANS.

Incidents from the account of Mr. SHEPARD'S speech at Elizabeth City, furnished by the "Old North State," that he is endeavoring to enlist the prejudices of his Eastern hearers against Gov. GRAHAM, because he is a Western man in feeling. We regret exceedingly to see a candidate for so dignified a post as the Governorship of North Carolina, labouring to revive the exploded prejudices between the East and the West, which we thought were, or ought to be, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." But it is a bad rule, that will not work both ways. The Western people will be very apt to recollect, when Mr. SHEPARD visits them, that the gravest charge he has against Gov. GRAHAM, is that he is the "sole advocate of Western interests." The paper above mentioned, says:

"He (Mr. Shepard) now proceeded to arraign and pass sentence upon our present most amiable and excellent Governor, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., charging him boldly and fearlessly as the sole advocate of Western improvements and interests, and that the people in this section of country ought not to vote for such a man for office. He told him upon the Raleigh and Charlotte Road, in which case Mr. GRAHAM was declared to have acted in bad faith, and to the great loss and discredit of the State. Mr. Shepard was truly very deeply so, that his Excellency was not less to answer these charges; but they were true, and recorded upon the Statute Book. He talked long and loud upon this Railroad affair, and told the people that they were heavily taxed to support the people about Wake, Franklin and a few other Counties through which the Railroad passed. Mr. Shepard was bitterly opposed to these expenditures, and blamed the poor Whigs for it all, and endeavored to impress upon the people the great injustice which had been done the State."

It seems from this, that Mr. SHEPARD having gotten out of the region where the Railroad is popular with "Democracy," has again mounted that hobby. It is said that straw indicates the course of the wind; so Mr. S.'s expostulating diatribe on this subject, not only indicates the paucity of his topics, but the weakness of his cause.

## THE SUB TREASURY.

The Bill, just passed by the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate for its consideration, requires all the collections at Custom Houses to be in specie. To show something of the cumbersome and expense of such a law, the "New York Express" states the amount of collections at New York, for two weeks, as follows:

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Week ending March 14th, | \$816,000   |
| Week ending March 21st, | 750,000     |
| Total,                  | \$1,566,000 |

Now, if this bill becomes a law, here are \$1,566,000 to be handled in dollars, in one City alone—that is one-fifth of all the specie in the New York City Banks, is to be counted, carted, and locked up in a Sub Treasury; thus subtracted from the trade and commerce of the country, and to the severe detriment of all the operations of business and Banks. Who does not see, that a subtraction of one-fifth of the basis of their currency in the short space of two weeks, would create a pressure, that would make it impossible for hundreds to comply with their engagements under the necessary, rapid and violent contraction of the currency that must immediately take place?

To receive this amount of money in silver dollars, would require (says the "Express") the aid of 54 men in the Cashier's department, supposing each man could count 60 dollars a minute, and work the usual Custom House hours.

To disbursing the sum, would of course require 54 more men, supposing they could also count 60 dollars a minute.

Then again, these dollars received by the Cashier must be counted over in the Naval Office, where 54 more men would be needed, working at the same rate.

The "Sub Treasurer," who is responsible for safe keeping, of course, will not take other people's word as to the number of dollars received, but would need his 54 men to count for him.

Thus, twenty-seven and a-half men will be necessary daily to carry out this lumping in the Custom House, while four men now do the whole business with ease and perfect safety, keeping books besides.

## VIRTUE OF VACCINATION.

In the present state of alarm, in relation to Small-pox, we have thought we should perform an acceptable service, by re-publishing from the "Register" of September 6, 1836, the following Communication from THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., furnished by him at that time. It proves most conclusively, that Vaccination, if not a preventive (as many think), is at least, a wonderful protection of the system against the effects of Small-pox:

Messrs. Editors:—It is well known in this vicinity, that my father's family and my own have, for the last two months, been much afflicted with the Small-pox. I have heard with much surprise, that there is some indisposition in the inhabitants of this place to submit to Vaccination. In the hope of removing this prejudice, I am induced to send you the following statement. I do it the more readily, as it may be more easily understood, than if it proceeded from one of the family. The fact is, that during the last year, the time the disease prevailed, consisted of thirty-four. Of these, four had the Small-pox, twenty-two had been vaccinated, and eight were, as far as I can ascertain, without any protection whatever. Of the latter, all had the disease in greater or less degrees of severity—four fatally. Of those who had been vaccinated one had a severe eruptive disease, but entirely free from any dangerous symptoms. Opinions are at variance whether this was genuine Small-pox, or that disease called by Physicians, Varioloid. Supposing it to be Small-pox, Vaccination failed in one case out of twenty-two. Of the remaining persons who had been vaccinated, all were more or less exposed to infection, some as much as possible, and of them three had an eruptive disease, which was pronounced to be the Varioloid, but those for whom the Small-pox was vaccinated, when I say that the disease was trifling compared with the Moxeloid, and milder than the common Chicken-pox. Of those who were thought to be protected by the Small-pox, one had the Varioloid, and this case was more severe than any of the others, excepting the doubtful one above mentioned.

Permit me to recapitulate the results. Of the persons who had neither had the Small-pox, nor been vaccinated, none escaped and half of the cases terminated fatally. Vaccination failed in one case out of twenty-two. Of the remaining twenty-one cases, six out of seven escaped entirely, and the seventh was very slightly affected. The Small-pox protected but three out of four.

If this statement will induce one head of a family to submit to Vaccination, I shall be compensated for preparing, and you for printing it.

Respectfully, yours,  
T. P. DEVEREUX.

## BOOK OF CHRONICLES OF WAKE COUNTY.

CHAPTER V.

1. And Walter, the valiant, waxed exceeding wrath, when it was told unto him that James, the Shepherd, pursued crooked paths.  
2. And he snote the air with his fists, in a great rage.  
3. And he said within himself—Behold I have brayed on the hill, top and mountains, like unto the wild Ass—ah! I not also bray upon the plain?  
4. I will pursue mine enemy to the uttermost parts of the earth—even to the Sea-coast will I pursue him.  
5. And when I shall find him, I will read him in twain.  
6. So he also journeyed Eastward in great haste, and he brayed greatly, so that the earth did quake.  
7. Now James, the Shepherd, fled fled to the wilderness, even to Hyde.  
8. And he trembled as he said unto himself—shall mine enemy Walter, the valiant, find me out? And the knees of the Shepherd smote together.  
9. And he waked up a wolf called Andrew, whose surname was Shanklin, who rushed from the forest, and did terribly howl.  
10. And Andrew did fearfully grin in the fear of the Shepherd.  
11. And said, mine also is the fish and the tortoise, even to the tender suckling, that cleaveth the mud, not a year old. Why came ye hither?  
12. And James said, Hush! I have fled from Walter, who pursueth as with a weaver's beam.—Thee also will he smite as he smote the great Josiah, and James, the Shepherd, myself.  
13. Let us form a covenant together, that we may subdue this Philistine.  
14. And Andrew said, what will ye give that I should join thee in covenant?  
15. And James said, what will ye take?  
16. And Andrew, whose surname was Shanklin, said to him I will take twenty shekels of silver. But, nevertheless, thou shalt swear to perform thy vow.  
17. Thus in that forest, the Wolf and the Shepherd made a covenant to prostrate Walter.

## FOR THE REGISTER.

We have endeavored to obtain an elucidation of the mysterious threat of banishment to "the lowest depths of Coon-dom," which is held in terror over our head. But all our efforts have been fruitless, and we conclude it must be unintelligible to all, except that class of schoolmen who talk about "the obsequies of Revolutionary sacrifices." Still our situation is perilous. The Standard's Correspondent O. O. (Obadiah Oldbuck) has mounted guard on the battlements of Democracy, and stands ready to bagnot any venturous foe who shall attempt to scale its walls. Obadiah says we had "better quit it"—that our arguments are like castor oil, sweetened with a joke by way of molasses. If the analogy is good throughout, we may hope they will prove a wholesome purgative, and work out of him the corrupt bile of Loco Focism. Indeed, his piteous groans seem to indicate that they are operating already. But we will not waste words on that gentleman. It gives us some concern that our laughing should affect any body's nerves, but if the Standard will say that "Gov. GRAHAM fears to meet Mr. SHEPARD"—and the "sun of August will dawn," &c., how can we help it? But, down, ye rascals—we will be serious. We have something to say about Mr. Leak's Circular. It was announced two weeks ago in the "Organ of the Democratic State Committee," that this document would be reviewed at length in its next number. "This undertaking has been deferred, and the whole matter summarily disposed of for the present." "The Democratic State Committee," says the Standard, "appointed by the late Convention to act for the party during its absence, made a nomination in response to the recommendations of several meetings," &c. Again our feeble intellect is bewildered. During the absence of the late Convention? What does that mean? Perhaps, Mr. Leak is acting President during the absence of the late John Tyler. And pray tell us of more than one meeting which recommended the nomination of Mr. Shepard? The term recommended is here used as one of those political double entendres, which so frequently appear in the Standard. It cannot, however, alter the fact, that Mr. Shepard has become decidedly a man of unities. He was recommended by one meeting. He received the nomination by one majority. And it is quite probable that his vote for Governor will not vary much from these precedents. The lamentable situation of the party is sufficiently betrayed by the desperate shifts to which they resort. For instance, the Standard in its extremity, seeks support from the Wilmington Journal. The Journal attempts, by an illiberal construction of garbled extracts from Mr. Leak's Circular, to prove that he denominated the whole Committee a Clique. Whether this be true or not, it has no bearing on the fairness or unfairness of Mr. Shepard's nomination. We only notice it to expose the process of Loco Foco argument. After quoting from Mr. Leak's Circular, when he speaks of an "irresponsible Clique," the Journal asks—To whom does Mr. Leak refer in this paragraph? Does he not speak of the Committee? &c. We answer by quoting the paragraph immediately preceding. Mr. Leak says—"In conclusion, it remains to be seen whether the Democratic party of the State, will suffer to be put down an humble individual," &c. "or whether they are mere puppets in the hands of political wire-workers in and about the City of Raleigh, who now, as heretofore, really seem impressed with the belief, that Raleigh, like Paris, is the State, and that every citizen must bow to their dictation. For one, I am loath to be dictated by any such irresponsible Clique," &c. It seems tolerably clear to whom reference is here made. But it suits Loco Focism to mystify it, if possible. The course which the party has determined to pursue with regard to Mr. Leak has been cunningly marked out. When it is least expected, they will kick up a tremendous dust, envelop themselves and Mr. Leak in the cloud, then step up the shout of victory, and run off with the spoils. We will brush out the dust they have already thrown into our eyes, and endeavor to place the matter in its true light. Mr. Leak then, has brought a bill of indictment against Mr. Shepard for being the Democratic Candidate for Governor, consisting of two counts. First, that the Committee had no right to make a nomination. Second, that they ought to have nominated him. The facts and arguments in support of these charges, are contained in his Circular. To us they seem unrefragable. But the Standard says they can and will be disproved. Then why is it not done now? The Editor of the Standard is especially impugned, and no man in his senses would delay the vindication of his character from a disgraceful imputation. Much more might be said on this subject, but we have already taken more room than we expected to. It would be an interminable task to expose all the despicable artifices of the Standard. And we will only remark in conclusion, that the Editor would do well to restrain his untimely boasting. It is true that he has not yet been "weighed in the balances and found wanting"—for he has never before been able to get into the balances. The original Belshazzar was greatly surprised when informed of his deficiency—and that August sun may dawn on him, as on Mr. Shepard, a defeated candidate. No one will be at any loss to account for such an event, but Mr. Holden will do so in his own peculiar way. He is prone to repeat all the good things which appear in the Standard. And in accordance with this habit and his usual courtesy, he will doubtless ascribe it to "every lie which the Devil through Whiggery could invent."

At eleven o'clock the Speaker took the chair, and after prayer, the consideration of the Cumberland road bill was resumed, the question pending being on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Many members being absent, a call of the House was demanded and ordered. It was proceeded in until 123 members appeared, after which all further proceedings were dropped.

The previous question was then seconded. The question then was on ordering the main question on the pending amendments of the committee of the whole, to be put.

Several gentlemen became very noisy, and wanted to speak at once, but the speaker thundered with his mace, and ordered silence.

After the disposal of several split hair points of order, the Clerk read the pending amendment. They proposed to give land for the continuation of the Cumberland Road instead of money, and to give 500,000 acres to all those States who did not receive that quantity under the Distribution Act of 1811.

After an ineffectual motion to lay the whole bill on the table, the amendment proposing to give land instead of money for the road, was rejected; yeas 77, nays 103.

The question then recurred on the engrossment of the original bill, proposed § 800,000 for Ohio, § 130,000 for Indiana, and § 150,000 for Illinois, and it was decided in the negative; yeas 90, nays 106. So the bill was lost.

Mr. Wentworth moved reconsideration of the vote, but the motion was negative.

The House went into committee of the whole, and on motion of Mr. Bunkerhill, took up the Senate bill to raise one regiment of mounted riflemen, and to establish a line of military posts on the route to Oregon.

Mr. Drinkerhill then moved several amendments to the bill, giving the President discretionary power as to whether the riflemen shall be mounted or not, and to grant 320 acres of land to every head of a family who will settle on the route.

Mr. Levin moved to amend the bill by providing that the officers and privates shall be of American birth. Mr. L. then fired a tremendous broadside at foreigners, and in favor of an amendment of the naturalization laws so as to extend the term of probation previous to citizenship, to 21 years.

Mr. Dringmole made a very able and humorous reply. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to remind Mr. Levin, that we are all foreigners or the descendants of foreigners, the original inhabitants of this country being the wild Indians, and the proper question for Mr. L. to discuss would be, whether it was right for a civilized nation to drive out by force, the original inhabitants of a country, which question he, himself, would rather not discuss. Mr. D. spoke his hour in so humorous a strain, that many members cried from their excessive laughter. But Mr. D. took good care to mingle gall with the honey, and under cover of a joke he gave some deadly thrusts at the Native American party. When he concluded, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY—APRIL 8, 1846.

After the disposal of numerous petitions and other unimportant matters, the resolution of Mr. Clayton, calling for copies of any recent Oregon correspondence, came up for its order.

Messrs. Allen, Sturtevant, and Clayton made a few brief explanatory remarks relative to former speeches, after which the resolution was immediately laid over.

The resolution of Mr. Fairfield relative to the reorganization of the navy department, was also discussed and laid over.

Mr. Dickinson then took the floor, in reply to the attack made upon him yesterday by Mr. Webster, on the ground that he (Mr. D.) had opposed to his speech, the charges made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, relative to the course of Mr. W. during the pendency of the McLeod affair, but did not finish.

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Mr. Gordon, of N. Y. next mounted the ramparts and blazed away for an hour in favor of the bill, without reference to the pending amendment.

Messrs. Yell and James having given their views, Messrs. Campbell and Woodruff advanced the amendment of Mr. Levin, and spoke in favor of extending the term of probation to 21 years.

Mr. Chipman replied warmly and vigorously. Mr. McConnell followed and the debate was continued by Mr. Sawyer and others until the committee rose.

## SENATE—THURSDAY April 9, 1846.

The first business of interest that came up was the resolution of Mr. Clayton, calling on the President for copies of the recent Oregon correspondence.

Mr. Atchison advocated the resolution, and contended that its adoption would not, as has been feared by Mr. Allen, create a distrust of the President.

Mr. Sevier opposed the resolution. He said it would have the effect of making public all the letters of Mr. McLane, and would lay the whole intentions of our Government open to the British Minister.

After further remarks from Mr. Clayton, the floor was taken by Mr. Calhoun, who also advocated the adoption of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the animosity which prevailed in the Senate relative to the settlement upon the basis of 49.

After some remarks from Mr. Morehead, the hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Mangum having the floor, gave his views at great length in favor of the notice. When he concluded, the Senate went into an Executive session.

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE—TUESDAY, April 7, 1846.

During the morning hour there was nothing of importance.

At one o'clock Mr. Webster resumed his remarks in defence of his course relative to the N. E. Boundary treaty. He noticed a speech made some time ago in the House by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and also upon Mr. Dickinson, who had appended that said speech to a speech of his own. Mr. Dickinson, has the floor to-morrow in reply.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a series of resolutions, calling for the means of expenditure from the secret service fund since March 4th, 1841, with copies of all correspondence, etc., which he said would show that Mr. Webster, when Secretary of the State, had applied a portion of this fund for the purpose of procuring the release of Alexander McLeod, and adjusting the north-eastern boundary question. Also, that Secretary Walker was guilty of malversation, corruption, delinquency, and indecorum, a conviction of which would remove him from the Senate and disqualify him altogether from holding any office under the United States.

Amidst great uproar and excitement, Mr. Vinton suggested that the resolution had better lie over, in conformity with the usual course in cases of information of this character.

Mr. Dringmole in substance exonerated the Whig party from the charges involved, or the responsibility of the conduct of Mr. Webster in the particulars alluded to. In the course of his remarks he denounced the Administration of James Tyler as the most corrupt of any since the formation of the Government.

Mr. Bailey of Va. defended Mr. Tyler, and reminded the party to which Mr. Dringmole belonged, that had it not been for Mr. Tyler, the U. S. Bank bill would have passed, and then Mr. D. could not have brought forward his Sub-Treasury bill. He also alluded to the fact that the Democrats loudly applauded Mr. Tyler for his veto. He then gave his reasons why he thought the information called for by the resolutions could not be obtained.

Mr. Hubbard, without pretending to say that Mr. Webster was without his faults, made an eloquent appeal in his favor, and of his high standing as a statesman.

Mr. Winthrop was very severe upon Mr. Ingersoll, and asked if the charges were true, why they had not been brought forward before.

Mr. Ingersoll said he never heard of the charges until yesterday.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, eloquently and forcibly opposed the resolutions upon principle. He argued that a precedent of this kind once established, of exposing the secret movements of the government, would be attended by the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. Adams contended that Mr. Webster was not now responsible to the House for what he had done when Secretary of State. The secret service money was always at the disposal of the President, and it any body was to be impeached, it was John Tyler, and not Mr. Webster.

After further discussion and an explanatory character, the previous question was moved and seconded. Some amendments having been rejected, the question recurred on the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, and they were, with a slight modification, agreed to by a vote—Yeas 136, Nays 25.

## MARKET.

In Bladen County, Capt. A. J. Troy to Mrs. Maria J. Smith, youngest daughter of Dr. John Smith.

In Cumberland County, Mr. Daniel White, of Bladen, to Miss Ann Wright.

## DIED.

In this neighborhood, on Friday last, of Paralysis, after an attack of a few hours, Mrs. Callie Rush, consort of Johnston Rush, Esq. aged about 55 years.

At the residence of the Hon. Henry Potter, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the night of the 3d inst., Abner Nash, infant son of the Rev. Frederick Nash, in Cumberland, Miss Ann Burr, aged 10 years, daughter of John and Mary Burr, died. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

## A CARD.

THE GRAND SECRETARY is desirous to know if all the subordinate Lodges have received the proceedings of the last Grand Lodge of N. Carolina.

Such as may not have received their usual number of copies, will be very glad to apply for the same.

April 13. [30-21]

## I. O. O. F.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington, on the second Tuesday (22d) of May next.

Subordinate Lodges may send up their Reports and Dues, by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.  
Fayetteville, April 5, 1846. 30 wh

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