

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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RALEIGH, JAN. 27, 1841.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on the 9th. The sitting
of the House was chiefly occupied in debate
on the resolution offered some time since
by Mr. Adams calling upon the Post-master
General for information as to the number of re-
movals since March 4th, 1833, to the present
time, including information as to the cause of
removal, the time of removal, &c. which was
called up for adoption, when Mr. Hopkins, of
Va. proposed a substitute to the resolutions, de-
claring certain abstract principles, intended to
express the opinion of the House upon the sub-
ject of appointments to office by the President
of the United States. Before arriving at any
decision, the hour expired.

Mr. Jones from the Committee of Ways and
Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of
five millions of Treasury notes.

What another call for treasury notes! How
does this tally with the President's Message!

Mr. Stanly, from the Committee on Expenditures
on the Public Buildings, reported the following
resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures
on the Public Buildings have power to send for
persons.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. Stanly, from the same committee, also
reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither the President of the
United States nor any other officer of the General
Government shall issue certificates or due
bills, or other evidence of debt or contract,
without authority of law.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Go on Stanly; ferret out the rottenness, and
expose the abuses of the present corrupt admin-
istration. Your work is a disagreeable one, but
it is important, and demanded by the interests
of your country.

In the Senate, on Monday, January 11, Mr.
Cobden presented a bill to abolish the post of
Inlet, N. C.; which was twice read and refer-
red.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of
the special order, the bill relating to the perma-
nent and prospective pre-emption system.

The question being on Mr. Crittenden's amend-
ment to distribute the proceeds of the sales among
the States, and to limit the privilege only
to persons not worth more than \$1,000. Mr.
Benton denounced the amendment with some
warmth, as intended to defeat the object of the
bill. Mr. Mangum spoke at length against all
the features of the bill, and was followed by Mr.
Linn, who advocated the pre-emption system in
its utmost latitude.

Mr. Calhoun then moved to amend the
amendment by striking out all after the enac-
ting clause, and substituting "the bill to cede
the public lands to the States in which they lie,
on certain conditions." Mr. C. said he desired
to present his views on this question, which
might occupy the Senate for half an hour or
an hour, but as the hour was late, he would take
another occasion to do so. As the amendment
offered by the Senator from Kentucky had opened
all the ground relating to the question, he
hoped the debate would now take the widest
range.

In the House of Representatives, the Journal
of Saturday having been read—the Speaker
announced the special order of the day to be
the case of the contested election from the State
of Pennsylvania between Mr. Naylor and Mr.
Ingersoll. Mr. Naylor rose and addressed the
House in behalf of his right to the seat now
held by him, entering minutely into the history
of the case and into the testimony taken in re-
lation to it, and replying to the positions
assumed by Mr. Ingersoll in his argument of
last week. Mr. N. continued to speak (with-
out concluding) until near 3 o'clock, when he
gave way to a motion for adjournment, which,
however, was waived for a moment to enable
Mr. Jones, of Virginia, on leave to report
from the Committee of Ways and Means the
General Appropriation Bill for the Civil and
Diplomatic expenses for the support of Gov-
ernment for the year 1841; which was twice
read, and committed to the Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered
to be printed.

Tuesday Jan. 12, in Senate the bill relating
to the permanent and prospective pre-emption
system was discussed by Messrs. Calhoun,
Crittenden and Benton.

In the House, the bill to abolish imprison-
ment for debt on process issuing out of any of
the U. S. Courts, in States where imprisonment
for debt has been or may hereafter be abolished,
was passed and is a law. Mr. Naylor addressed
the House on the Pennsylvania contested elec-
tion and had not concluded when the House
adjourned.

In the Senate, January 13, the Pre-emption
Bill was called up, when Mr. Preston of N. C.
being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate
briefly upon the bill and the motions before the
Senate. Mr. P. was greeted, he said, that the
Senate on his account had consented to a
formal adjournment, particularly as he had
but a few observations to make—
the general government Mr. P. regarded
as a great laudholder, and occupying
a peculiar position as such.

Mr. Preston said, recent events had

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."
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taught him an important lesson. Five of
the nine new States in the recent contro-
versy had decided against the powers that
be. He stated this because he had pre-
viously said that the new States were un-
der the control of the Executive. These
States in the recent decisive contest had
decided independently of the power of the
Executive. The patronage and power of
the General Government were immense in
the West, and notwithstanding the ex-
tent of the power, the new States in the
ratio of 42 to 21 electoral votes, had de-
cided against the Executive.

Mr. Preston passed to the consideration
of the powers of the General Government
over the Public Land. He quoted the
Virginia deed of cession, and also the
Connecticut deed of cession, both going
to show the powers of the General Gov-
ernment as the trustee of the States. Vir-
ginia acted nobly and with great patri-
otism when she made her cession. She
had given away a domain three or four
times the size of her own, and imper-
ished herself. Now in her old age it was
proposed to strip her entirely of her pro-
portion of the domain. For the sake of
Virginia it should not be done. For the
sake of the Union it should not be done;
and yet the plan of cession proposed by
his colleague, contemplated this.

Mr. Preston denied that Congress had
the power to give the lands to the new
States, for it was in the possession of the
Government as a trust fund for the bene-
fit of all the States. Nor could it be dis-
posed of to them under a mere colour of
sale, which might result in a gift. The
spirit of the trust was not to be avoided
by mere technicalities. There were, there-
fore, as Mr. Preston thought, constitutional
objections to the plan of cession. Cession
as proposed in the *projet* under con-
sideration was not like the cession con-
templated under the act of Virginia. The
act contemplated a complete surrender of
what belonged to Virginia alone. We
did not hold the domain as Virginia held
it.

Leaving this branch of the subject, Mr.
Preston proceeded to reply more at length
to the position of his colleague in defence
of cession. He presented also, in con-
tinuation, other objections to cession—
and commented at length upon the in-
equality and injustice of the system. Ohio,
for example, under the act of cession, was
to have 1,000,000 acres of refuse lands,
and Arkansas 45,000,000. Ohio had a popu-
lation of one million and a half, and Ar-
kansas one hundred thousand. The ratio
in favor of Arkansas was 645 times as
much as the ratio in favor of Ohio—
Missouri received 32,000,000 acres of
land, and Ohio 1,000,000; and Missouri
and Arkansas received the very best of
the lands in market, while Ohio received
refuse land forty years in market. Worse
than all this, the old States received nothing,
though actually at least entitled, with
the new States, in a division of the lands
or the proceeds of the sale from lands.

Mr. Preston made a warm appeal to the
Senators from the new States. He called
upon them to decide justly not selfishly.
There were eighteen Senators here whose
judgments were necessarily warped by an
appeal of this sort. They were naturally
interested for their people, and could
hardly decide fairly. It was a wise max-
im in law that a man should not decide
where he himself was interested.

Mr. Preston further said that he was
unwilling to scatter our domain to the
four winds of Heaven. He was unwill-
ing to dispose of it unequally—unjustly—
unnecessarily—as contemplated by the
bill of cession.

Mr. Preston, before closing, spoke of
the distribution plan. As an independent
proposition he was opposed to it. As
connected with the Surplus Revenue he
had voted for it. In a new state of things
which would bring about a revision of the
Tariff, it might be necessary to connect
respectively the Public Revenue with the
Tariff.

The Sergeant at Arms, Judge Haite,
formerly of Vermont, having died on the
13th, the Senate voted \$500 to defray the
expenses of having his body interred in
Vermont.

Nothing important occurred in the pro-
ceedings of the House.

In the Senate, on the 14th January, nu-
merous petitions were presented in favor
of a bankrupt law. Mr. Clay of Ala.
presented resolutions of the Legislature
of his State, against a protective Tariff.

Mr. Linn brought in a bill for the exten-
sion of jurisdiction over the Territory of
Oregon. The pre-emption bill was then
taken up. Mr. Sevier, of Ark. spoke at
length in defence of the principles of ces-
sion, graduation and pre-emption, and
opposed distribution very briefly. The
speech was a queer one altogether—full of
plain speaking, queer ideas, and novel ex-
pressions. And Mr. Smith of Ind. com-
menced a speech in opposition to the bill
of Mr. Calhoun.

In the House of Representatives, Mr.
Jones, chairman of the Committee of
Ways and Means, asked leave to submit
the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House bill No. 523 to au-
thorize the issuing of Treasury notes be made
the special order of the day on Monday next, to
take precedence of all other business until said
bill shall be finally disposed of.

Mr. Jones gave a melancholly picture

of the condition of the Treasury Depart-
ment; drawn in part from documents re-
ceived from that Department, and what
appeared in the Globe of Wednesday.

Mr. Barnard sent to the table and had
read the following as an amendment to
Mr. Jones's resolution:

That the Committee of the Whole on
the state of the Union be discharged from
the further consideration of the bill in re-
lation to Treasury notes, and that the sub-
ject of making provisions for the wants of
the Treasury be referred back to the com-
mittee of Ways and Means—

1. To bring in a bill to authorize the
Secretary of the Treasury to borrow
\$10,000,000 on the credit of the Govern-
ment, and to issue bonds or scrip there-
for.

2. To bring in a bill imposing duties
for additional revenue on wines, silks,
linens, spices, and other articles, being
luxuries, imported into the United States,
but in such manner as not to conflict with
the principles, policy, and spirit of the act
of March, 1833, commonly called the
Compromise act.

This was ruled out by the Chair as not
being in order.

The Treasury note bill was then made
the special order for Monday.

Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on
the Judiciary, obtained leave to report a
bill to establish a uniform system of bank-
ruptcy for the United States; which was
twice read.

In the Senate, on Friday, January 15,
Mr. Smith of Indiana, concluded his
speech on the pre-emption bill.

Mr. Merrick moved to postpone the
further consideration of the bill until Mon-
day, with a view to take up the bill to in-
corporate the banks of the city of Wash-
ington. After some discussion the mo-
tion was laid on the table, 25 to 15.

Mr. Southard then rose and addressed
the Senate until a late hour when he gave
way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, the

case; which resulted in the adop-
tion of a resolution confirming the right of
Mr. Naylor to his seat, by a vote of 117
to 85. The North Carolina delegation
voted thus: Yeas—Messrs. Deberry,
Fisher, Graham, Hill, Rayner, Shepard,
Stanly, and Williams—8. Nays—Messrs.
Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay, Mont-
gomery—5.

In the Senate, on Saturday, January
16, Mr. Wall from the Judiciary committee,
reported a bill to authorize the Secretary
of the Treasury to compromise with the
creditors of Samuel Swartwout, late collec-
tor of New York.

Mr. Clay submitted the following res-
olutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury
be directed to communicate to the Senate the
plan of a permanent change in the tariff, the
details and general principles of which he
states, in his annual report of the 7th ultimo,
he has considered, and on which he is ready to
report at any moment either House of Con-
gress might express a wish to that effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treas-
ury be also directed to report, as soon as prac-
ticable, a plan of assessing the value of goods,
wares, and merchandise in the ports of the U-
nited States instead of foreign countries.

Mr. Southard concluded his remarks
on the pre-emption bill.

In the House of Representatives, Mr.
Proffit asked that the rules be suspended,
to enable him to introduce the following
resolution, which was refused:

Whereas the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, in his letter of the 7th of December,
1840, transmitting his annual report on
the state of the finances, also an estimate
of appropriations for the year 1841, makes
use of the following language:

"It has already been shown that the
whole amount of receipts in 1841 will
probably be sufficient to discharge all or-
dinary expenditures, and these parts of
the outstanding debt, funded or unfunded,
which may become due. But the preserva-
tion of a suitable balance in the
Treasury may require more than what
will probably be left after satisfying other
purposes. The raising of any sum for
that object in 1841 could, however, be ob-
tained by authorising a contract to be
made, under proper restrictions, extending
the period of payment for a portion of the
temporary liabilities falling due in that
year. Yet, in the opinion of the under-
signed, the best mode of providing for this
case would be, without either an exten-
sion of this kind, or a loan, or a further
issue of Treasury notes, or a change in
the tariff; but merely by lessening the ap-
propriations for the service of 1841 below
the estimates, or by passing such declara-
tory clauses as to the present tariff, and
such acts as to the public lands, as have
heretofore been urged on the consideration
of Congress."

And whereas the said Secretary of the
Treasury notwithstanding the above dec-
laration respecting Treasury notes, did,
on the 7th day of January, in a communi-
cation laid before this House, asked to be
empowered to issue \$5,000,000 more of
Treasury notes;

And whereas the declaration is made by
the Secretary that "the best mode of pro-
viding for this case" would be "merely
by lessening the appropriations for the ser-
vice of 1841 below the estimates;" there-
fore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury
be directed to inform this House what particu-

lar items of the estimates for 1841, accompa-
nying his letter, can, in his opinion, be dispensed
with, and why said estimates, if not called for
by the exigencies of the public service, have
been laid before this House as requiring cor-
responding appropriations.

Mr. Proffit said he offered the resolu-
tion because he would be called upon on
next Monday to vote upon the bill author-
ising an additional issue of five millions of
Treasury notes; and he would not ask the
yeas and nays, neither would he in any
other way occupy the time of the House.
His bad health would of itself prevent him
from speaking at any length. But the
Secretary of the Treasury had deliberately
stated that the issue of Treasury notes
was not "the best mode" of meeting the
deficit in the Treasury. He had stated
that there was a better mode, and had told
us it is to "reduce the appropriations for
1841 below the estimates." The Secre-
tary himself had placed those estimates
before us, and asked for the corresponding
appropriation. He (Mr. P.) called upon
the Secretary by this resolution to point
out what particular items of the estimates
can be dispensed with; and surely the
supporters of the Administration, the
friends of the Secretary, those who ad-
vocate this issue of Treasury notes, will not
refuse to consider the resolution and call
for the information.

The Secretary had also stated that there
was still another mode of avoiding a defi-
ciency in the Treasury, which was, to pos-
pone the payment of "temporary liabilities"
for 1841. Mr. P. said that he would not
deny that this proposition, though the very
quintessence of absurdity, was never-
theless true. If the Government post-
pones the payment of its debts, it certainly
can do without much money. It is a
self-evident proposition.

Mr. P. said he had quoted in his res-
olution *verbatim* the language of the Secre-
tary, and he was determined to hold
him to his own declarations and assertions.
If they were false, let the Secre-
tary bear the odium. But, for himself,
he would not say a word of disparagement
upon any constitutional authority. At the
moment we are told that there will be
a balance of upwards of a million in the
Treasury on the termination of the year
1840. Next day we are told that there is
a deficiency which requires immediate re-
lief to the amount of \$5,000,000. In our
report we are told that the issue of Treas-
ury notes is not the best mode; next day
we are urged to issue them as the best
mode. One day we have estimates placed
before us, and are told that they require
corresponding appropriations; then again
we are told that those estimates are too
large, and ought to be reduced. Let the
Secretary explain these contradictions by
answering the resolution now upon the
table.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

ARREST OF MAJOR ANDRE.

A highly esteemed correspondent has forward-
ed us the following article, prefacing it with
some remarks. We agree that every little
incident that occurred during the war of the
revolution should be preserved and handed down
to posterity.

General A. paper the other day remarked that all
the little episodes in our history should be preserved.
I thought of the following, and, having it by me, I
send it to you. If you choose to accept, it is at your
disposal.

VID WILLIAM'S Account of the Arrest of Maj.
Andre, as given by himself in the Green Room
of the Bowery Theatre on the occasion of his
visit to that house in 1840. It is given *verbatim*
as he related, and may be relied on as a
FACT.

"I first entered the continental army in the
year 1775, and continued in the service until
disabled from having my feet frozen. I was then
obliged to take what employment I could meet
with for my support—chopping, grubbing, and
all such work—living about twenty miles from
my home and family.

"On the 23rd day of September, 1780, I had
been looking for work, and on my return to where
I boarded, I saw six men coming. I met them
and asked them where they were going. They
said "to Terry Town." I told them if they
would wait a few moments, I would get my mus-
ket and go with them. We went on fifteen miles,
and night came on, we crept into a hay-rack,
and lay till morning. We then crossed Butter-
milk Hill, and on the way Paulding proposed
to stop at Joyce Reed's, and get a pack of cards.
When we got to "Davis's Hill," the party ap-
peared, leaving four there, while the three went
down the Terry Town road. We commenced
playing cards near the road, and after being there
about one hour, we heard the sound of a horse
coming at full gallop. Which one of us spoke
first I do not remember, but one said "there
comes a trader going to New York." When
he came within proper distance, we stepped out
before him in the road. "Gentlemen," said he,
"I hope you belong to our party." We asked
him "what party?" He said "the lower party."
We told him we did. He then said, "I am
a British officer. I have been up the country
on particular business; and to let you know I
am a gentleman, look at this," showing his gold
watch. We then told him we were Americans.
"God bless my soul," said he, "a man must do
any thing to get along," and then showed us
Arnold's pass. We told him that we must dis-
mount, and that we must search him. "Lads,"
said he, "you will bring yourselves into trouble."
We told him we did not care for that, and
asked him if he had any other papers about him
he said no. We then took him about twenty
rods from the road into the bushes and searched
him.

I examined every spot where it was possible
papers could be concealed; I then told him
to sit down, and I must take off his boots—
he did so, and said, "by God, I here this,"
I pulled off his stockings, and inside of it I found
three half sheets of paper wrapped up in another
half sheet, on the outside wrapper was written
"Heat Point," and pulling off his other boot
and stocking, the like papers were found. Paul-

ding then said "he was a spy; we then dressed
him after obtaining the papers and crossed the
road with him; we asked him where he got the
papers; he said "at Pine's Bridge," a man,
he did not know who he was—"but," said he,
"if you will let me go, I will give you one hun-
dred guineas, my watch, horse, saddle and
bridle;" we told him "no;" and asked again,
"from whom did you receive the papers?"—he
offered us one thousand guineas if we would let
him go; we were near ten thousand guineas,
and as many dry goods as we would ask for, and
would give him order on Sir Henry Clinton, chief
commander of New York, if we would only con-
sent to let him escape, after the money and dry
goods, or any thing we should please to name,
should be received;—we said "his offer seems
of course, we were resolved to do our duty to our
country;" We then conducted him to the com-
mander of the scouting parties, Col. Jameson,
and delivered him up.

The Virtues of Egg-Nog.—George Gri-
mes looked as sorrowful in the prisoner's
box at Recorder Baldwin's yesterday morn-
ing, as a parson who had lost a year's salary
at all fairs. He was arrested in Poydras
street on New Year's night, wheeling round
in a series of gyrations, apparently endeavor-
ing to imitate the revolving lights in front
of the American theatre—he was literally in
his "winding way." "I wonder," said
Grimes, "if the fellow who first started the
idea of them 'ere machines for mixing egg-
nog that resembles a telescope, ever took
out a patent for his invention. They are
regular labor saving machines, and are better
evidences of the advance of science than
Colt's patent rifles or the Daguerrotrope, and
I actually believe that the egg-nog manufac-
turer in 'em is a better renovator of the con-
stitution than the vater of the Hot Sulphur
Springs or Pease's hair-cream candy. Talk
of highly concentrated sarsaparilla! it aint
nothing to highly concentrated egg-nog,
specially at this time of year when you
haint got to pony up your bit for every glass
you take. We are a wery patriotic people,
that's a fact, but I doesn't know as we're
very remarkable for our wisdom. Ver's
the propriety, I should like to know, of cele-
brating the anniversary of our country's
birth by drinking egg-nog?"

It aint the rational way of doing the thing,
no how. If instead of blowing off their legs
and arms by the bursting of cannons they
was to do the thing genteely and drink egg-
dog as we does on New Year's it would be a
needed improvement and an actual advance
in the amelioration of mankind. I wery
believes that if the Loco-focos had got up
an opposition line to hard cider, on pure
egg-nog principles—I wery believes, I say,
that if this had been done Wan Buren would
have gone the whole figure. It could
haint been all up with hard cider and all down
with egg-nog."

"I'd like to know what all this here gam-
mon's about!" said the watchman. "What
is you going round about for, like a horse
in a mill, old fellow?"

"I'm not the old fellow!" said Grimes—
"I'm the young fellow. Doesn't you know
you the song my?"

"Old Grimes is dead that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more."

He used to wear an old straight coat,
All button'd down before."

That old chap, Charley, vos my father my
wery respected paternal relative, and I'm
the wery respected inheritor of his wisdom
and his virtues."

"Well said Charley. "I is the origin of the
law, and as the law hasn't no respect for
respected persons I makes you prisoner."
He rebalanced Grimes, and the Recorder
gave him thirty days.

N. O. Ficcynant.

Squating a Little.—The Claimant (N. H.)

Eagle says that while the yeas and nays were
calling in the House of Representatives on
Wednesday last week on some question, Mr.
Brown, of Southampton, "wair old thick" did
not answer to his name. When the vote was
thrown, he rose and addressed the Speaker as
follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to let you know that I
did not dodge this question, I only squated a lit-
tle, in order to take a better view of the subject,
and I now say "so" to that effect."

The manner in which this was done, excited
a universal burst of laughter among those pres-
ent.

THE HOME OF THE POOR.

There is much truth as well as deep feeling in
the following paragraph, which we extract from
Dickens's latest production:

"Oh! if those who rule the destinies of nations
would but remember this—if they would but think
how hard it is for the very poor to have engaged
in their hearts that love of home from which all
domestic virtues spring, when they live in a
squalid nook, where social decency is lost, or
rather never found—if they would but turn aside
from the wide thoroughfares and great houses,
and strive to improve the wretched dwelling in by-
ways, where only poverty may walk—may I
wonder would not many a truly noble man, the
simplest example that now rises proudly up from
the midst of guilt, and crime, and horrible disease,
to seek them by its contrary. In hollow voices for
a Workhouse, Hospital and Jail, this truth is
preached from day to day, and has been proclaimed
for years. It is no light matter—an outcry from
the working vulgar, no mere question of the people's
health and comforts that may be which'd down on
Wednesday nights. In love of home, the love of
country has its root; and who are truer patriots,
or the best in line of need—those who venerate the
land, owning its wood, and stream, and earth, and
all that they produce, or those who love their
country, possessing not a foot of ground in all its wide
domain?"

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

Our friend Campbell, of the Petersburg States-
man, has lately amused his readers with a specimen
of the sublime in composition, extracted from
what we know not what paper. We have mislaid the
article, or we would publish it along side of the follow-

ing exquisite morsel from an old medical journal
of *St. Mark's*.—Should the sub-critic elaborate
and politer with all the erudition and facility of
words, and words of eloquence, he would find him-
self unable to conjugate delicate and sublime
with that ethereal purity and propriety of
language necessary to convey an idea of what he
has to tell! Vain the attempt to describe the ex-
ternal splendor, or the admirably arranged
continuity, triplicity, equality and nobility of
its organization! Were it essential the consis-
tency of words might be employed, and the fluidity
of grandiloquence speaking used, to describe
the quiddity and quinescence of this
elemechroone, unelctric, sulfureous and reitil-
lating process of pain; but as the empty magic
of words must yield to the more solid reality of con-
crete things, appropriate and apposite, that the people
of the world and of the newly discovered continent,
should be told of this great agent of a respiratory
medium, in plain words. The subscriber down and
five in value! He is now enabled to offer the *High A
Everlasting Compound of Swamp Ait* at only five
dollars a bottle!

After this, let P. Terry, Jaynes, Geolke &
Brandreth do this and for long loads. Little thin
diminutive brads and confess the industry of their
Pala, Potomac, Falls and Powhite.

Revenue from Distilled Spirits in Ireland.
The Cork Reporter says—"When the official
returns are declared—as they will be in
a few days—they will exhibit those results,
that the manufacture of spirits in Ireland was
less, by three millions five hundred thousand
gallons in the year ending 10th October, than
in the preceding year, ending on the same
date. The consequent loss in revenue is
close upon five hundred thousand pounds
sterling, or more closely, 465,000 l. 6s. 6d.

A PROFITABLE PRISON.

Governor Shannon, in his late message to
the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed
account of the State Penitentiary:

It appears to be conducted prosperously,
by its present Warden. The total cash re-
ceipts for the year ending November 30th,
are stated at \$141,400. Total cash payments,
\$27,000. The entire earnings of the insti-
tution during the year amount to \$52,000,
which is a net of \$25,000 a year all ex-
penditures for superintendence, &c. The number
of convicts on the 30th November was
488. But four deaths have occurred during
the year.

Manufactures in Tennessee.—The statistics of
the Middle District, Tenn., are published in the
Nashville Union of the 17th. In the account of
annual industry, we note that there are 23 fac-
tories for casting iron, producing 14,000 tons; 28
blowpipes, forges and rolling mills, producing 7800
tons; 1,185,816 tons of coal consumed, 2273 man-
employed, and \$1,219,800 capital invested. Of con-
text-manufactures, there are 423, employing 10,350
a million 1269 persons employed, and \$225,000
capital invested. Of woolen manufactures, there
are 18, value of manufactured goods, \$12,750;
number of persons employed, 35; capital invested,
75,000. All other manufactures not enumerated
total value \$344,500; capital invested, \$55,000.

Articles required by the manufacturers of hats
and caps, coarse linens, tobacco, leather and leather
ware, soap and candles, powder, earthenware, pa-
per and books, carding, wheeled vehicles, flour,
furniture, machinery, hardware and cutlery, bricks,
&c. &c. each of which several articles is fabricated
to a considerable amount.