requal to the directors into from deather.

and sweet and are been

Assuming them, that the military ser rice will cost as much this year as it did tare, minch was \$8,343,900 83, and solding the \$5,585,529 stated to be never ary by the Secretary of War for the Placela service, and you have an aggregate of which will be found inde-pensably neces-

Most come the estimates for the Navy. which the Secretary puts down at \$3,445,. much too small, yet, for the present, I will a:stone it as a sufficient such. There is one stem, however, of \$150,000 for the These amount in the whole to \$16.280,000 por of may pensioners, which must be wided, for which a bill has alrealy passed this House, and for which the Secretary is parged, which is soon likely to be, I al aperation of the compromise act. Artieve it capable of any injustice. But that is not the question. The question is, is it right to pass it? Shall we legislate here under a supposition that one of the branches of the L gislatuse will not do its duly? You might as well strike and of your es imates any other appropriation for the public service, (the army forexample because we are not certain the Senste will passit. You are in du'y bound to pay these navy pen-innece. You have square dered a fund which was properly theirs, and you are bound, by every considerasion of honor, to pay them what is strictly theirst and by every principle of gratifule to reward them for their services. This \$150 600 added to the Secretary's esti mates, will make the naval service for the year amount to \$1.595.299.

According to the data I have assumed, and I have pl ced them at the lowest probable amount, the items of expenditure for the present year will appe r as follows, viz: Ulvi, mise-llaneous, and foreign infercourse Military service, including Plorida

Navy pensions Appropriations made for the serrice of the year 1841 by former acts of Congress
Brances of appropriations made

in 1840 and previously, standing over on the 1st January, 1941, and which will be a charge on the Treasury in 1841, after deducting on much as may remain not called for, and standing over at the close of 1841

Relief of the enroquete cities in the District of Countries, per act of 26th May, 1826 \$139,200; and pub ic dent payable at the Treasury, per act of 3d Murch, 1817, \$10,000

Required to finish public builings. according to the estimate of the Tressury notes and interest, allowing for \$500 000, which

may not come in during the

Amounting in the whole to

the year 1841. ere, then,

and corcuption, all the great defences of relish this grave and honest advice. Pride the country have gone to wreck. The of opinion and the hope of office would de-vertible into specie by the holder at his present rate of duries will not yield a suffice them from giving their aid in altaying will at all times. It will be for the wiscient income to put the country in a state this demon of party strife. I would say of deferce, and to repair the evils of the to that portion of our old republican party last twelve years of misrule. In addition who have wandered from our flock, and to the deficit of about seven millions of listened to the pratings of outerested demacollars for the present year, there is about gogues and deceivers, who cry peace. 87.587,000 consisting of sums and amounts when there is no peace, and all is well, the parable to Indians, and amounts when the enemy is at the gate—Give to pledged to be invested in safe, permanent the new Chief Magistrate a fair and imcocks for their benefit; the interest on partial trial. Send such men to aid in public agent. I have not made office-

is be allowed by the departments, or as quanted with the subject than I am. they will reach neater \$10,000,000. Will or claims new before Congress, and which latter will probably be double that sum. of p rmanent elebt filling upon the next admittes ration; and which, solded to the

(To be continued.)

To the Voters of Wake, Person and Orange. midnight Judges. They spake of peace, will go to the polls, each and every one of by a convention of your own choice, to twenty-seventh Congress. made in a manner so kind and flattering to your bonds to pay their improvident debts. me, by the sons and grand sons of those They spoke of decency and good manners, for the man whom you believe most likely twenty five years ago, I have consented to eccept, at the sacrifice of that case and quiet which is so congenial with my nature, my age, and long sought hope of retirement. To again enter the turmed and bustle of political controversy is to me a most unideasant tasks and nothing but what I believed to be an imperative sense of duty has induced me ts assume this novel and responsible station. I served you in the fitteenth and sixteenth Congress of the United States, in the House of Repres 6tatives. I there sustained the principles of the old republican party, and voluntatily retired from that high station to earn me bread by the sweat of my own brow. 10,729 230 in the private and peaceful walks of life. And it has always been to me a source of gratification to reflect that I was enabled to discharge that high trust to the entire satisfaction of my constituents. Since that period I have mix d but little in public life. I have since been a member of the Legislature, and of the Convention that amended the State Constitution; in these minor stations I have also the happiners to believe that my course met the entire approbation of my constituents .-Having been born poor, I have had to be the architect of my own fortune. I procured the means of advancement by hard lattor. The laboring man I have always looked upon as my brother; and it has always been my pride and pleasure to sustain such true principles of equality and liberty as shall award to the honest laborer 400,000 that reward for his toils which true republication demands. I always have been a sum of the people, and hope always to remain so. Although I have not been on the public stage, yet I have been which is the amount necessarily chargeable upon an attentive, offserver of the progress of cal heresy, which tends directly to the dis our government, and I am sorry to say solution of our glorious and happy Union. that its progress has been much retarded, \$21.72 ,473, we must meet an almost in- in my opinion, by the high party exciteevitable expenditure of \$28.887,029. ment of the times. So violently has one Sir, how can you do it, without barrowing party been arrayed against the other, that money? You will be compelled to bur- the most virtuous and patriotic actions of row; and, whether you do it by Treasury men have been decreed as sinister, wicked notes, or, loan, how are you to repay it, and dangerous. These, I know, will be unless you raise the duties on imports, or by some called incidents of free instituresort to direct taxation? And how are tions; and this, to a certain degree, is you to sustain the heavy expenditures of true. But I appeal to the sober sense of coming years, unless you regulate your you, my fellow civizens, without party tariff to meet the demands upon the Treas- distinction, to say whether this is not en mry? But, exclaims the gentleman from evil, a great evil. If you admit this to be Mississippi, (Mr. Thomson,) the cry of the an evil of great magnitude, what, then, AV higs has been reform, and by reform he can be the remedy? You will answer me, understands a retrenchment in the expen- mutual respect for the errors of each paralitures. I can also inform the gentleman ty, and equal forbrarance. When, then, that it means honesty in the expenditures, shall that remedy be applied, is the next It is not so much the amount expended, question. I answer, now, at this very of which we have complained, as the man-moment; let us begin in good faith and in ner in which it has been expended; pay- good earnest. And why at this moment ing \$450 a day for steamboats, \$20 a cord rather than at a remote day? I answer, wood, purchasing splendid furniture because this is the beginning of a new era and silver spoons for mud boats, paving in the republic. Those who have adminhigh salaries to crowds of loungers attached intered the government for the last twelve to your custom-houses, giving high and years, have been turned out, and their wants of the government require it; and The result is, they have as usual, not on expensive jobs and contracts to putitical course and policy signally condemned by then to alter it in the manner least oppressives, &c. It is such corruption as nineteen out of the twenty-six States of sive to the poorer classes of the people. this, of which we have so much complained, this Union, and another, taler has been I am in favour, as soon as means can be ground by attacks so inconsiderate and so and which we have promised to reform chosen by the people. The great repubbeen spent for the interest of the country, son in his Inaugural Address, was, "absoin disciplining our army, increasing our litte acquiescence in the decisions of the navy, completeing our fortifications, erect- majority, the vital principle of republics, ing harbors, and other conveniences of from which there is no appeal but to force, commerce, &c., why, ther, sir, we could 'the vital principle and immediate parent not have complained. But, what is re- of despotism." If this was a sound prinmarkable, whilst this wast expenditure of ciple then, is it not so now? and is it not money has been going on for the last four the duty of the minority to acquirece in years, ranging from thirty to forty millions the very clear decision of the majority? If annually, all the interests and defences of there should be, which I fear there is, in the country have been languishing and go this country, a portion of our citizens who footing as will encourage commerce, ag- cites the votes of that gentleman in Conlive best in political strife; who base all Well now, sir, in legislating to meet their claims on partizan services; who arts. Such a medium should have spethe wants of the Government, I feel bound long and thirst for office, and who are alto look to the future as well as to the ways on the stage for some public place; ted by a paper circulation, that would cirpresent. By profligacy, mismanagement, if there should be any such, they will not culate in all parts of the country at or

added claims on account of Judian affires, States, that are a mere fraction of the pea- son and his party, the true one. It led to growing our of the Florida war, gilowed or ple? Would not this be an arregant, anis reguldican assumption? This, indeed, pending before Congress, say, \$5,000,000; would be a reversal of Mr. Jefferson's although I learn from gentlemen the ter maxim before quoted, and such an one as could receive no countenance from the disinterested venuancy of this district. 1 would say to you, then, come out from amanget them, you are tust of them, years, for ment of time to act on them, al. you are in a talse position. They eration such measures as are best calculalowing for those that may be rejected, say promised to give you bread and ted to relieve and protect the country.—
82,000,000; and I also learn that these gave you a stone. But what did they The Governor of the State has ordered an remise you? Reform, and seized on the public treasure. They song of demacra y, and promoved a standing nemy. They promised liberty of speech, and ofdeficit of seven millions in the revenue of fered you the rules and articles of war, as then, to remember, fellow citizens, that as the present year, shows an almost certain a mild sofition law. They promised e- a candidate for your softrages, it will not a charge on the year 1841. But, says the hability of mane than \$23.600 000 by the conomy, and spent thirty-eight millions of be in the nature of things, that, at this very a charge on the year 1841. But, says the training of mare than \$25,000 000 by the contonly, and spent unity-eight minimum of the martine of things, that, at this very gentleman from South Caroling, we do not Government, over and above the current your money annually. They spoke of e-busy season of the year, I can expect to gentleman from South Caroling, we do not Government, over and above the current your among annually. Lucy space of the know that the Senate will pass the bill. Expenditures. And this, too with a rev. quality, and offered negro testimony a meet you all at public gatherings, as is the property of the gradue of the galost white men. They spoke of the galost white men. They spoke of the galost white men. They spoke of the property and proposed a bankrupt law for the rely on this mode of communicating with eich They boasted of republicanism, and you. I flope that my views and principles in imitation of old John Adams gave you FELLOW UTIZENS: - I have been called, and belt you on the serge of a war. They called the Whigs bank federalists, and ica candidate to represent you in the they have issued tens of millions of rags duty you owe your country, and that you This call, in the form of treasury notes, which are sires who so generously sustained me and vilified and traduced Gen. Harrison to serve honestly and faithfully all the and other eminent men. They brusted of state rights, and trampled under foot the great broad seal of the sovereign State of

New Jersey. I have presented you this epitome, to show you that I cannot go over and unite with a party that has so signally failed in vant, every thing they have promised. When I speak of that party, I must be understood to mean their interested and obstinate leaders, not of the thousands of honest but deladed men who are yet deceived and influenced by them.

It will be expected that I shou'd state what my principles are, and what policy I will pursue. I present you the following sketch:

That the President shall serve but for one term only.

That members of Congress should not be appointed to office until their term of service expires. A cheap and economical form of gov-

ernment, and a strict accountability in public functionaries. That officeholders should not interfere

with the freedom of elections. As the sovereignty rests with the mass

of the people, it is the duty of the representation to conform to the wishes of his constituents or resign his station-That in the appointment of public offi

ers the only true test should be that of Mr. lefferson: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution., I am opposed to the interference by the Federal Government with slavery, in any

form, in the States in the district of Columbia, or in any of the territories. I am opposed to the doctrine of nullification, as being a most dangerous politi-

k am opposed to the exercise of the veto power by the President, unless it be to abolitionism upon Mr. Webster-their vain and Third street has been considerably or to arrest hasty and rash legislation un- friendliness to the rights of the South, Jail spring. Then there is the filling up t'e nomination of a Whig candidate for the

Presiden', without cause shown to the people's representatives.

should be diminished, as far as can be with due regard to the public interest-I am opposed to any interference with

the public money by the President, but such as is expressly given him by law.

I am opposed to the 1 te practic of the being at war with every known principle of free gov. roment, and such as no king of Europe would dare to exercise at this advanced age of civilization.

procured without burthens on the peop e, of a system of stram ships and fortificaand frontier.

and we may bid adicuto the prospects of the old States.

cie as its basis, which should be represennear the specie value, and should be condom of Congress to devise such means: as best judgment on this matter, and will give my vote for that plan which will best

serve the interest of the country. Finally, I will offer the guarantee of my past life for my future conduct as a

with the accessor gay in such cases, will Debts of the cities in the District of Co., States, who have elected the Chief Ma. principles, regardless of the mutations of stigmaffining men as abolitionists, who, like warmth in it—something analogous to warming men as anonthomists, who have victive the control of the c arian, peace and prosperety. Every new track, such as nullification, abolition, an ti-masonry, &c., has only led to disugion.

distrust, poverty, and bankeuptey. The President, in the exercise of the high and responsible trust reposed in him, has called Congress to meet on Monday the Sist of May next, to take into consid resent the several districts in this State. on the second Thursday of Blay, which will be the 13th of the month. I beg you, will find favour with you, and that you you, on Thursday the 13th of May, and that you will acquit yourselves of the high will firmly and deliberately, and without fear of displeasing any one, cast your votes ereat interests of our beloved country .-If your decision shall be favorable to me, I will be most thankful for it; if against me, I shall always cheerfully acquiesce in the wishes of the people.

Very respectfully, your humble ser-JAMES 6. SMITH.

Hillsborough, March 29, 1841.

THE PRINTER -- I pity-I pity the printer." said my uncle Toby-" he's a poor devil," rejoined I. "How so?" said my uncle Toby. " In the Erst place, he must endeavor to please every body. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph pops in upon him; he throws it to the compositor-it is inserted -and he is d-d to all intents and ourposes." "Too much the case." said my uncle Toby. "Nor is this all," continued I. He sometimes hits upon a piece that pleases him mightly, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers: but alas! who can calculate? He inserts it, and it is over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive a printer .-He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty miss exand bon mot?" "Away with these stale picces." The politician claps his specks upon his nose, and runs it over in search of violent invective-finds none, he takes his specks off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed for himself, as he is a subscriber; and thus weekly it is brought to the grand ordeal!"?

HON. FRANCIS GRANGER.

The Richmond Enquirer and its tory atties in Virginia, having been utterly foiled wha recollect what a horrid place what is as President, and BLAKE PITTMAN, Esq., in all their efforts to fasten the charge of called Mud Market was in wet weather - as Secretary. save the constitution from infraction, or attempts to demonstrate anything like an- improved by filling in the low place at the der high party excitement. having all recoiled upon those who made of the old docks at the upper part of the district. Col. Long pronounced a high lam opposed to removals from office of them, have of late turned their chief attention, and the building there of several culogium on the character, personal and the high officers of government, by the tion to Mr. Granger, the Post Master Gen- new wharves, a thorough change in the political, of Col. Chenge, who had been eral. The moment the announcement of face of that region since five or six years nominated by several meetings of the pen-I am opposed to the increase of Execu- office was made, the Richmond Enquired tive patrunage; but would prefer that it began to assault. Without waiting to in- on the health of the place, so that these, vestigate the truth of the charge, its old combined with other causes, have wrought slegan of abolition-abolition-was sounded. In a trice, the whole pack, not only in Virginia, but in the entire South, follow the wake of Old Ritchie, and join in the cry. One would have thought that the .f-Executive appointing to office such men as feets they had produced by similar charges have been rejected by their own people, as against General Harrison as well as Mr. Webster, would have, at least, taught them sufficient caution to have waited long enough to have ascertained the facts of the is like good coffee-drink it clear or sweetcase before they again ventured to raskly ened with loaf sugar, or add a glass of I am opposed to any interference with make an attack they could not maintain. the compromise act, unless the actual But no, they all join headling in the cry. ly gone wide of the mark, and failed to tried in every family. sive to the poorer classes of the people. - accomplish any thing, but have, also, lost unjust. The charge of abolitic nism, made against Mr. Granger, has been proved, by tions for the protection of our sea coast the public acts and votes of that gentleman. to be as wholly without the show of a foun-I am in favor of prompt action on the dation, as it was in the case of Harrison subject of our National D. main. If the or Webber, and the Tories are already cuming Congress shall fail to adjust that feeling the evil effects which ever follow question, the power will pass to the West, an attack that from its falsity cannot be maintained but falls to the ground. The Righmond Whig has made out a clear case I am in tayor of having the circulating in favor of Mr. Granger, which must carry the effect-both being efficacious .- Frunkmedium of the country placed on such a conviction to every reasonable mind. It lin Far. riculture, manufadtures and the mechanic gress upon the subject, among which was one for the following resolution: Resolved. That Congress possesses no

Constitutional authority to interfere in any this confederacy.

This received the affirmative vote of Mr. Granger, May 25th, 1836.

Indeed, so well known are Mr. Gran will meet this very important and desira- ger's views at home upon the subject, that ture and innocence, and is something to ble end. If elected I will exercise my an abolition candidate to Congress was run love; And if it cannot love you in return, against him last fall, in his district. In it cannot hate yout it cannot utter a hatereferring to this subject, the Richmond Whig well say-:

"It thus appears that Horrison & Tyler. which we are now paying. Then, there is the navy person found which has been specified and bowel that you are found to ake good. Doe on trust funds, other than ladian, \$500,000. What! can the minority object to this?

Od funded and certifica's debt \$100,000. Will they say that he nineteen great to and the subject of slavery, outran public agenf. I have not made office housing a friend, and when in office I have not made office. Have not made office I have not made office. I have not made office I have not office I have not been driven out; I have never cringed and bowel that "Thrift might follow fawning."

I have not made office. Have not made office. Have not made office. I have not been driven out; I have never cringed and bowel that "Thrift might follow fawning."

I have not made office. Have not made office. Have not office I have not been driven out; I have never cringed and bowel that "Thrift might follow fawning."

I have not made office. How will you be able to neglect to imagination, the sign at two to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are finded by the great majority of the American people. What! can the minority object to this? The very feel of the leaf has a household tained, and shall continue to maintain, my author of the business and ingratitude of The very feel of the leaf has a household law. Will be sign it? I have not made office. I have not made office. I have not make office I have not make out to the subject of slavery, outran the subject of slavery, outran the subject of slavery. The court of the subject of slavery outran the subject of slavery outran to making the laws as are on terms of friends and when in office I have not started. The very off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured leaves, which and bowel that "Thrift might follow fawning."

I have resisted friends or fore, when I than absurd, either to fear that poor hands of the subject of slavery outran th

South. Nobly as the North has sustained the South in this matter of Abolition, how ungenerous is it, how enworthy and despicable, that Northern men who have stood by the South, should be taunted revited, denounced, for the purpose of accomplishing a pattry party end!

True it is Mr. Granger ever voted to maintain the right of petition. But so did every member from the North who was not utterly sold to the bondage of party slavishness, as well as several members from Southern States.

But the Tories are determined not to give up their unjust attacks upon Mr. Granger, and although they cannot new with any show of justice tax nies, in their own name, with ab-ditionism, they, in the gensine unadulterated spirit of Locofocoism, state from behind a shelter, by accusing him of having been accused of abolitionism! We are at a loss to decide wheth

er thry are, in so doing, the more mean or Hoston Atlus. the more ridiculous.

OUR TOWN.

It is a pleasant duty to record the evidences which our Town exhibits of a healthfu' progress under all the depress. ing circumstances of the times. The rerest census showed an increased popula tion of about fifty per cent, since 1850, and the far greater part of that increase has been within the last four years. Those who know Wilmington only as it was five years ago, would now hardly recognize it, so great have been the changes in buildings, streets, wharves; &c. The greater part of the space over which the fire of January 1840 swept, has been filled up with buildings, all of brick and fireproof, and of a handsome style of architecture. There are now going up, we learn in various parts of the Town, and under contract to be put up, over thirty buildings, mostly wellings, includi g two Hotels, and a third Hotel being in contemplation. We know not how many dwelling houses have been lately erected on the hills which skirt the Yown an the East, but between the two extremes, a very large number. There is also building a County Court House, that will be an ornament to the places one of the best Jails probably in the country, (if there is any thing good about such buildings) was not long age completed. The Espiscopal Church, an elegant structure, at the corner of Market and Third street, has been built within the two years past. A Foundry has just been erected at the North end, connected with the thepot buildings, and a large Steam Saw Mill went into opecation a few weeks since; with these may be mentioned two extensive Turpentine distilleries which have been established within a short time. We must not omit either to mention the improved condition of our streets. Front street has been levelled very much and lurnished with a cont of saw dust, which makes a fine elastic surface-Market street has been filled un so as to carry off all the falling waters a decided bettering of it, as all may know having all recoiled upon those who made of the old docks at the upper part of the his nomination to that high and responsible ago. The improvements of the streets and docks have had a very sensible influence aschange in that respect almost wonderful .- Wilmington Chron.

Valuable Recipe. - The worst case of cholera marbus, dysentay, bloody flux, &c. that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, or hours, by a strong ten made of the back of the sweet gumtaken green from the tree is best-steep a handful to a pint of water until the liquor good brandy if the shock is very severe. If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects and well worth being krown and

Your friend,

SOLON ROBINSON. We can add our own own festimony to the value of the sweet gum tea-having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentary which refused to yield to the usual remedies. We have also seen, in the last five cits, years, its wonderful benefit is many other cases. We have used the decection made from the bark both green and dried; and have discovered no material difference in

Flowers and Shrubs .- Why does not every lady who can afford it-and who canno:-have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheapits cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot lave you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot take you; it cannot utter a hater way with slavery in any of the States of its cheapness is next to nothing if you ful thing, even for your neglecting it; for, tho' it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living as it does two Virginians, holding all the opinions of purely to do you good and afford you Virginia on the subject of slavery, outran pleasure, how will you be able to neglect

lisked, completely to my own satisfaction, that it had been built from the bottom to the top originally, just as it now stands. My reasons for thinking so are, that the tower, on that side towards which it leans. has not the same curvature as the fine on the opposite, or what may be called the upper side. If the tower had been built upright, and then been made to incline over, I conceive that the line of the wall on that side towards which the inclination was given, would be, more or less, concave in that direction, owing to the andding, or swagging over,' of the top, by the simple action of gravity acting on a very tall mass of masonry, which is more or less elastic, when placed in a shiping po-sition. But the contrary is the lact, for the line of the wall on the side towards which the tower leans, is decidedly more convex than the opposite side, I have, therefore no doubt whatever that the architect is raising his successive courses of stones gained, or stole a little, at each aver, so as to render his work less and less overhanging as he went up; and thus without betraying what he was about, re-Patchwork.

WILLIAM W. CHERRY.

This distinguished son of the old North State, will, at the Extra Session of Congress, stand by the side of those able and fearless champions of our rights, Mangust and GRAHAM, RAYNER and STARLY, to boot at the foolish abstractions of South Carolina -and the vain vaunting and puerile impracticability of Virginia. When CHERRY comes to Halifax, the Whigs will give him a cordial reception-1 brave, warm-heart-ed and incorruptible man. No person has sacrificed more in the cause of liberty than behas. He has quit his domestic concerns. which require his attention to fight the battles of the people. The halo that surrounds him and the enthusiasm he excites in every crowd is all his own. Mantson, his polar star, the beacon light which leads him on in the path of virtue and wisdom. With furious political enemies raving around him, and false and timid friends shrinking away, whilst the waves of stormy factions cose high, CHERRY, by his firm and stern resolution, regardless of the threatnings of power, reduced in the old republican counv of Bertie, the spirit of evil to inaction. Distress is in the land, and the people feel a deep and an abiding conviction that reform is necessary. And to effect a thorough reform, we must have a majorfly of HARRISON men in the national legislature.

tional character and prospecity.
"We have tried the Magician, his magic went do, We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe. Halifax Advocate.

The cry is, a change-a change of Repre-

sentatives-turn out the Van Buren ment

they are unfit representatives of our na-

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club of the town and county of Halifax, and of the Whigs generally, held at Halifax on Monday 22nd inst., Cul. WM. L. Long acted

the President, to take into consideration district. Col. Long pronounced a high ple-and stated, that as he had been the first to solicit Col. C. to become a candidate, he should be found in the front rank in his defence, and pledged to him hi warm and hearty support.

Dr. ROBERT C. Boxp then introduced the following preamble and resolution which were passed unanimously:

Having contributed to the elevation of Gener Harrison to the Piesidency, we feel a deep st licitude for the success of his administration: more especially as the principles of his inaug ral address are such as every patriot can susta Be it therefore resolved, That we cordin approve the sound republican views contain in that document, and believe them to be

strict accordance with the doctrines of Mr. Je Resolved, That in the Address we heen unabled to discover any traces of Federa ism or Consolidation; on the contrary, the de trine of a strict construction of the Constitut

is ably and clearly vindicated, Reselved, That the Rossuke District have in the recent election sustained General Har son by a decided majority, it is desirable give efficiency to this expression of opinion, selecting an individual who will speak these timents of the District in the National Con-

Resolved, That we heartily approve of ! proceedings of a portion of our fellow citize recently held at Enfield, nominating Col. W. W. CHERRY of Bertie as the Republic Whig Candidate for the District, and will an ourselves by all honorable means to secure

election, Resolved, That we have full confident his patriotism-his abilities, and his se political principles, and the highest respect his private virtues—his personal integrity his high and chivalrons seems of honor. Resolved. That a Committee be appointed

W. L. LONG, Prest

BLAKE PITTMAN, Sec'ty. From the Philadelphia North Ameri

of Monday. BANK BILL PASSED!