DIANER AT THE PEOPLE'S BOUSE.

The following toasts drunk at the late fourth of July Celebration, at the "People's House," and inadvertantly omitted in our last, are too good to be lost:

By F. H. Reeder: The day we celebrate May

it ever be remembered.

By W. F. Ciarke:—The Orntor of the day.

By James N. Crosby:—The reader of the Dec-

laration of the Independence.

By C. Frazier: F. H. Reeder-The Presi-

dent of the day.

By Jas. Stiles: -W. W. Holden, Marshal of the Rairigh Machanics Association, may be progression the study of Jurisprudence and Equity until be becomes the equal of the lamented Chief

Instice Marshall.

By John Ziegenfuss.—Qur absent President,
W. R. Gales, Esq. a whole souled mechanic,
the friend and advocate of all charitable institutions, we regret that necessity compelled him to he absent from our festive board By Anderson Vandeford .- Mechanism -- A

ecience, the sublimity and grandour of which, is only comprehended by its enlightenment of its By Charles Frazier -- Wesley Whitaker, Jr .-

The independent Editor of the Rasp, may his motives he appreciated by the community at By W. W. Holden .- The Mechanics of Ral-

eigh-Free, honest, independent men, they show their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." By Jo. Gales Johnson -- Mechanics and Ar tiste. The pillurs of our great superstructure. God I id the foundation, Mechanics executed the

work, and it was left to artists to adorn the fab-

By James B. Shepard .- Mechanics-The true sons Mintelligence and power, they have no superiors—they admit no equals, but those whom wirtue entitles so to be regarded.

By Michael A. Prendergast-Ireland - An Isle Nature formed for a Paradice, but curst and hlighted by despotism. She is now, after censlumber, and with heart enraptured joy "purging and unscaling her long abused sight," at the ris-ing son of her Independence; and will soon be,

First flower of the Earth., And first gem of the sea."

By Thos. M. Gorman.-The three vexed ques--The N. E. Boundary, the burning of the Caroline, and the Oregon Territory-may Uncle Sam insist on an immediate settlement.

By W. R. Knight-Our Landlord; John Ziegeniusa, Esq.—A German by extraction and an American by birh and principle, and a "gentle-man any way you can fix him.

Here Mr. Ziegenfoss arose and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen and brother Mechanics I thank you most cordially for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to convey your kind feelings toward me. This right hand shall lose its cunning, and my tongue be palsied when I cense to remember with grateful emotions, the friendly salstations which have been so unexportedly offered me this day. I am, in one sense, a stranger amongst you; but when I see virtue and patriotism, the only prerogatives which lead to honor and distinction here, like some bold Gladiator, I enter for the prize, under the perfect conviction that if honor is a pasport, I shall hope to pass unscathed.

By Samuel C. Hays, of Virginia, (invited guest) The Orator of the day—A true son of N. Carolina—his Gration was fraught throughout by bold, manly and patriotic sentiments, his lan-

guage eloquent.-his delivery soul stirring.

By Wm. F. Clark, Esq. Intendant.-- The Raleigh Guards, citizen soldiers, ever ready to preserve our social institutions and to protect our By Joseph Gerst .-- Our Independence, can

only be maintained, by keeing an entire separation of Church and State.
By W. Whitaker, Jr. The American Press

The tyrant's foe and people's friend.

By John Kane.—Volunteer Mechanics—Nothing but as impossibility, could deter me from volunteering with "those of my clan," and death itself could not disrobe me, from the sentiment,

By Silas Burnes. The oppressed of all lands, Our sympathies and our feelings desire the same rights and priviledges weich we now enjoy.

By John Williamson: Montgomery and Lafayetre. Two heroes of the American Revolution. 'The former forfeited his life and fortune to obtain liberty for his adopted country; the lat-ter, his fortune. Their memory will be forever respected by the Sons of Liberty all over the world.

By Junion B. Whitaker :-- North Carolinapendience at Macklenburg, and her Provincial Congress was the first that proposed a National Declaration of Independence. No State in the Union has administered their laws better, or sustained more fully the principles of '76.

By James D., Royster:—The Army and Na-y of the United States—Formidable arms of our sational defence, supported by such, "Our state-spangled bancer shall float on the

And bid bold defiance to Britain's red tag. For glory awaits all such heroes as these Who'd conquer or die, beneath "Uncle Sam's Flag."

By Samuel H. Frazier .-- The Farmer and Mechanto-The corner and key stones of creation.

By Justin Martindale:-The Hon. Judge Gaston-A worthy son of a noble sire.

By James Puttick: The memoy of Charles Correll, of Correllton -- One of the immortal band who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred hange, in support of American liberty.

By William W. Holden:—Mr. Thomas Loring, (the Editor of the "Stundard")—The friend and advocate of Mechanics' rights—a man all over—we honor and respect him.

Mr. Loring made his acknowledgements, in an extemporaneous address, which he has been requested by the Mechanics' Committee to com-

mit to paper for publication.

By Green F. Ellem—The people of Wake, and of North Carolina generally—Ardent in their attachment to the Union of the States, and offer-thly bonest in their poral and civil capacity.

By Christian Grimme:—The Ladies of North Carolina. Germany my entire land, the birth-place of Johnness Fanst the inventor of the great est of mechanical arts. The U. States.—The home and asylem of the oppressed of every clime.

By Goo. Levy.—Mechanical Association—They aim well, and may they never miss the mark.

Hy C. Frazier. Steam boats, atem ships, conset dimers, and Fourth of July the steam

CONGRESS. IN SENATE.

Friday, July 9. The special order, the bill to incorporate

the subscribers to the FiscalBank of the United States was taken up-

Mr. ALLEN offered an amendment, be inserted as the twenty-sixth fundamental rule, providing that the board of directors of the mother bank shall publish in one of he newspapers at the seat of Government. each order which may be issued to any office or branch, directing it to extend or contract its loans or discounts, or any other order, immediately after their issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Allen, Wright, Walker, Linn, Calhoun, Nicholson, & Benton. It was rejected by a vote

of 23 yeas 26 nays. Mr. Walker offered an amendment pro-

hibiting the loan of money by any branch to directors of the various offices of dis count and deposit, and members of Con-The question, after debate, was taken on the first branch of the amendment of Mr. Watker, and decided in the affirma-

tive -ayes 25, nors 21. The question being then on the residue of the amendment,-prohibiting leans to members of Congress, was decaded in the negative. Ayes, 22-Noes 23.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution calling for information as to the case of M Leod, and the loan bill occupied the whole day.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, July 10. The Senate proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Woodbury moved to amend the bill by imserting a provise, prohibiting directors or stockholders from making any denations. Mr. Clay moved so to smend as to pro

ibit donations being made to the officers of the bank; and the question on this amendment to the amendment, was decided in the affirmative-26 to 21.

Mr. Clay then moved to strike out the tockholders from the amendment, thus leaving them the power to act.

Mr. Woodbury said the object of his a nendment was not to prevent the Bank from loaning or giving to themselves, but that it was to prevent them from giving to others." The public money might be given away by the Stockholders even by the foreign Stockholders.

Mr. Clay of Ky. said he could not sun ose the Senator from N. Hampshire wished to misrepresent the state of the facts. Did he not know that by a solemn vote of the Senate foreigners were excluded from holding any stock in the Bank, and in another clause they were prevented from voting un aty question. Why then should the Senator talk of Foreign influence in the Bank, and foreign influence in the country? The gentleman, he was sure, did not desire to produce a prejudice in the country. And do not gentlemen know the stockholders had their own property invested in the Bank and they were not about to give away their money?

Mr. Woodbury put it to the Senator tempt to reverse the decisions on all the amendments against which he had himself voted?

Mr. Clay said he had voted against the Bank in 1811, and his speech was very much eulogized by gentlemen on the other side. ["Deservedly," from the other side.] He thanked the gentlemen for their culo gies. He appreciated them and also the motive. Then there came on a furious war; and he changed his opinion. Did the Senator understand this? He had never endeavored to shield himself upder any cunning evasion, but came forward boldly and a vowed that he had changed his opinion as some of the greatest men in the country had done. Could the Senator from New Hampshire elevate himself for once, so as to understand that a man may change his opinion on an important question without a bad motive? He was sorry he had been teazed, plagued, provoked to speak thus,but he had seen with what eagerness the Senator had pulled that speech of his (Mr. C's.) out of his drawer this morning and read pieces of it.

Mr. Woodbury made a reply to repel the charge that he had accused the Senator of inconsistency, or had impugned his motive for changing his opinion.

The questien was then taken on Mr. Clay's motion to strike, out and decided

n the affirmative, ayes 28, nays 21.

Mr. Clay moved to amend by in-crting vords which would prohibit the board of directors as well as any officer from mak-

ng donations. The amendment as modified was agreed o without a division.

Mr. Allen then moved his amendment o prohibit any donations from being charged to the stock or funds held by the U. States. Negatived.

After other ineffectual motions to amend the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Debate on the M'Leod case and the oun bill occupied the day's sitting in the House.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Tallmadge a presented memorial in his power to provide for it. favor of a bank raptlaw, and took occasion to comment with so meseverity upon an article which he read from the Globe, charging require, according to the Secretary's Re-Mr. Clay with a settled design to prevent

have danger bettered the mile of settler region about 1928, by province of other classic, expense

the state of the s

continues after in a comment of the administration of

imputation, or such a charge, is apprent on its face," and concluded by sayin that he should move the consideration I the bankrup bill next, after the bank billshall have been disposed of.

The land bill from the House was roorted from the committee with two sligt aup the bank bill.

Mr. Wright moved to strike on the 6000,000 shares to be subscribed for by the in the Government, and that it wouldnot of an individual that borrowed moneyto Government. He did not think it likely had come, asking for upward of four mil-that 7 per cent, would be realized. The lions more. late bank did not divide more than 51 per cent; and, with this large increase of capital, the oracles of the party, that this would what had they to promise themselves? he never dut they were afraid of the effect sustained at all.

If it were a mere matter of speculation on daring the residue of the year: but it was bank the Senator had admitted 54 per cent, shad last year been appropriated by Conter of a per cent. But were there not oth- (which had already been suspended durhave some weight? How much was paid amount but \$182,000 had been applied to for specie transportation from one place to that great and pressing object of the na-another? And how much risk was saved in tional expenditure. Would not any Ad-

John Does and Richard Roes?

Mr. Wright. I de. culated and plundered the public Treasury, and then tell me that it is as safe in the institution as that proposed. Will the Senator from New York a low nothing for experience? Will he admit that there may besides the delay. be profit by human experience? Coul I be not see that this bank was guided by all the provisions which the lights of practical men afforded? Even under the old bank, you made by the use of stock 16 per cent. above lions? According to the shewing of the par. Then there was the bonus allowed and Secretary, the means of the Government the dividends made to say nothing of the would amount to \$20,730,000. Now, by millions saved by the uniformity of the dom- the word "means," Mr. D. understood estic exchanges. He would not charge up- money, cash, or something that was availon the Secator any premeditated design to able, other than I reasury notes. Mr. D. waste the time of the Senat e, but the effect here went into a list of the items of which would be simply to protract a useless discus- this gross sum was made up. Deducting ury notes, as was proposed, which was agony of distress. Give us action! action! Al- terest upon them, the sum would be re- people could not understand. ready had the bill been before them three duced to a little over fifteen millions. But weeks; and, if it went to the House, making then there was a further deduction to be bill, but did not throw any new light on allowance for the relative proportion of members, it would take until autumn.

A very interesting debate followed, to which Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Linn, upward, would leave in the Treasury of Walker, Allen, and others participated. The amendment was then rejected-27

Various other propositions to amend were another amendment, to the effect that the directors should make no dividends except holders any part of the stock, nor reduce the capital without the Consent of congress; left in the Treasury. The gentleman had which was adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was adopted, introduced by Mr. Adams, directing the Secretary of State to prepare and report to next Congress a statement shewing the existing debts of the Stafes.

LOAN BILL.

And the House again resolved itself inof the Union (Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, in the chair) on the bill authorizing loan not exceeding twelve millions of

The pending question being on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of

the bill-Mr. Jones, of Va. who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee while

the clock described a circle. the committee in support of the bill, remarked, in the outset, upon the great variety of statements which had been presented, and of arguments advanced, by those who had opposed it. Some of them had even gone so far as to assume that the means of the Treasury were amply suffiwhat amount would be required; according to the estimates of the Secretary of the Freasury, for the public service, and

and had cast upon their successors in mendments; and the Senate then againtook | power. Estimates nad, last session, been presented by the War Department, for \$1,750,329, for arrears, and for the payment of the "Sedentary Militia" of Flor-United States. Me rested his argumen on fide: but Congress had refused the approthe ground that there was no cash emital priation. At the commencement of the session the Administration had applied to be expedient to contract a permanent cebt Congress for an issue of five millions in for the chance of a speculation. Evry Treasury notes, to meet a deficiency in country was already full to overflowny the income of the first half of the year, with our stocks. What would be thought on the assurance that the revenues accruing, during the latter part of the year, invest in stocks? It such an operation was would more than make good that amount; bad in an individual, it was more so it a and yet, in July of the same year, they four millions stated by the Secretary to be

It was thought, however, by the leaders,

thought it infinitely more likely to turn out on the coming election; so to get out of a loss than a profit. He asked if it was de the difficulty they determined to give the deception upon the country; it counted on sirable to connect the money of the Gov- President discretionary power to suspend ernment with a bank merely for the pur- the appropriations voted by Congress to pose of giving it a credit to sustain it? If the amount of \$1,600,000. And that at could not be sustained on its own capital mount had actually be n withheld from and its own management, its hould not be the exigencies of the public service from early in August to the 14th of November, Mr. Clay said he was unwell, quite un- when the season of labor was over, and well, and the Senator must excuse him the money could not be used: the suspenfrom going into any very elaborate reply. sion was therefore, in effect, a suspension the part of the Government, then the re- nominally taken off, so that the Pesident marks of the Senator might have some might tell Congress that it no longer exweight. But even in the affair of the late issed. More than a million of dollars Well, even this would be a gain of a quar- gress to be applied to the public defences, er conditions connected with it that should ing the year 1839,) and yet of that whole the liability to have it robbed in its transit ministration, loving the country and inby the sub-treasurers, their agents, or high- tending to its duty in providing for the way robbers? Was nothing to be credited public defence, have promptly applied the to this institution for the security it afford- sum granted by Congress, especially afen? Would Senators pretend to assert that ter so long a delay had already occured, it was not more secure than it could be in during which the defences of the country the keeping of your sub-treasurers, your were falling into a state of dilapidation?

John Does and Richard Roes? But during the whole of these two years, 1839-'40 and 1840-'41, but \$182,000 had Well, (said Mr. C.) I cannot say you been spent in putting the country into a a public debt of twelve millions of dol-do not—that would be unparliamentary; state of defence, although Corgress had lars. but this I will say, that it is the most ex- placed at the disposition of the Executive traordinary instance of party delusion that more than two millions of dollars, to be ever met with. Look to the Swartwoots, disbursed on this object. Was not this a the Hoyts, and the scoundrels that have pe. good argument to show that a larger amount than usual was now required, espe cially in the existing posture of our forhands of the sub-treasurers, as in such an eign affairs? Works of this kind ought to advance with a steady, uninterrupted progress, else great waste was inevitable,

Mr. D. next proceeded to inquire what means were at the disposition of Government to meet the payment of this sum of twenty-four or twenty-six and a half milmade for notes that would come in, a- the subject. mounting to \$5,648,000. Subtracting this amount from the fifteen millions and available means at the command of Government but \$10.966,000.

Mr. D. challenged any gentleman to demonstrate that the amount would exalso rejected; when, Mr. Wright submitted ceed this sum. Yet the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. McKay) had ventured to advance the very extraordinary position that, from the nett profits; nor pay to the stock- after the payment of all the Treasury notes, there would still be twenty millions mistaken the true amount by the small proportion of one half.

The next question was, whether the es timates of the Secretary as to accruing revenue were too low? On that subject one fact furnished a pretty gord criterion to judge by. The estimates from the custhree millions; whereas the actual amount received, it had now been ascertained had been about 900,000 dollars. The inference was, that the estimates erred, if at all, in being too large.

As to the public lands, it was known to every gentleman that the sales had re-cently been suspended. This suspension was one of the legitimate fruits of a fa vorite measure of that gentleman, viz. the pre-emption law. The settlers who had ne floor, addressed the committee while gone upon the public domain, finding themselves unable to pay for their farms, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, in addressing had petitioned the President to make this suspension, and their request had been complied with. This was a relief measure, the policy of which Mr. D. greatly doubted. It set a bad precedent, and, once begun, the system was very likely to be continued. One suspension led to another. Mr. D. here went into a list of items in the Secretary's report, commentmecessity of resorting to any loan at all. ing on them as he proceeded. One of Mr. D. proposed to inquire—1st, as to them was \$294,000 still due for the expense of taking the late census; and, though it had been appropriated, it had not yet been demanded, and therefore formed a charge upon the Treasury. Between the 1st of June last and the 1st of September next ensuing, there was to be stenated dimers, and Fourth of July the steam day general.

Mr. Clay with a settled design to prevent day general.

Mr. Clay with a settled design to prevent ded the further sum of \$2,521,266. He passage a bankrupt law now and to ded the further sum of \$2,521,266. He summarish to complain of the largeness of this summitted that the Secretary was bound to summit the approaching Presidential canvass as good pushow, when he asked for any appropria rears of labor to be performed, which Wright to amend the bill in the 18th line

litical capital, for his benefit. Mr Talhadge stion, that it was necessary and would be sought to have been accomplished in pre- of Sec. 17, by inserting certain provision showed that "the gross injustice of school useful. The Secretary had accordingly stoom years, and the summer was the time applicable to the contingency of a suspense of the most stoom of specie payments. He related made up. And from them it appeared part be crowded. Of these eleven milthat this entire sum was required to pay lions, the Secretary had but five millions arrears of expenditure, which ought to in his hands. Was any gentleman here have been paid by the late Administra-tion, but which they had refused to pay, ing to provide for these works of defence? Yet, in the face of this obvious and glaring deficiency of means, gentlemen would have the nullarity to rise in their places and tell the nation that the Secretary had means enough in his hands. Mr. D. here referred to, and read large-

ly from, a printed speech, in which it had been attempted to show that the actual deficit in the Treasury was but \$1,740,000, and that the Secretary in his report had been at least fourteen millions wide of the truth. To arrive at such an extraordinary conclusion as this, the author of the speech had assumed the whole twentyavailable means, such as could be realized. apart from Treasury notes; whereas Mr. D. had already shown that the true amount of such means was not over \$10, 900,000. This was in fact, whatever it might have been in intention, practising freasury notes as so much income, instead of so much charge and burden upon

the Freasury.

Gentlemen had tried to make a great deal out of alleged discrepancies between the statements of the President in his message and of the Secretary in his reports but, in truth, there was no discrepancy whatever, because they rested on statements made at different dates. One was based on the report of the Register of the Treasury, which came up to the 27th of May; the other on that of the Treasurer of the United States, which went up to the 1st of June.

Before gentlemen withhold their votes from this bill, let them show that the Government had availed means at its disposal, to meet its debts and liabilities. Secretary wanted twenty-six millions, two mi lions and upwards of which consisted of arrears left on his hands by the late Administration. They suggested, as preferable to this bill, a new emission of Treasury notes. Mr. D. hoped that Lo such measure would be resorted to; that had been the miserable short-sighted policy of the last Administration; and it had been adhered to until it had accumulated

Mr. W. B. Dawson said that the unexpended balance of appropriations on the first of January, 1841, was upwards of \$12,000.000,-the amount of Treasury notes due in the course of the year was upwards of \$5,000,000-and that the last Congress had appropriated the sum of upwards of \$19,000,000, making more than \$56.000,000 of debt on the fourth of March, 1841. He said that there could not be more than \$18,000,000 of revenue from all sources, to meet the above demand which would certainly come upon the Treasury before the first of January, 1842. After giving a full investigation of the whole subject in a masterly manner, he said, I have thus shown that there is a debt of \$14.000,000, and I call upon gentlemen to make a provision for paying it in such a manner as the people will understand it, and not by the issue of Treasa debt of the worst kind, and

Mr. Ather on spoke in opposition to the

Mr. Fillmore offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, providing for the loan at an interest of six per cent. to be payable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury after six months' notice, and at all events after three years from the first of January next. He stated that there had been a wish expressed in the Committee that this Administration should pay off its own debts within the period for which it was elected, and to meet those views this amendment was offered; and he showed that the proposed interest would amount to exactly the sum which we were now paying on the issues of Treasury Notes.

The hour of two o'clock having arrived. the debate cease, and amendments were then offered and voted on in silence.

Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment substituting a provision for the issue of Trensury Notes, instead of making a loan, which was lost.

Mr. McKay moved to strike out the words "from the first of January next," and making the loan payable at the option of the Governmen', which was lost... The amendment of Mr. Fillmore was

finally taken up and passed. The bill was then read through by sections, and passed the Committee, which then rose and reported the same to the

House with amendments. The Speaker resumed the Chair. Mr. Morgan moved the previous question on each section which was seconded.

After the bill had been acted upon by sections, the question was taken on the reading by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 127, nays 91,-majority 36. And on the question on the final passage

of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and there appeared for the bill, yeas 124, nays 93-majority 31.

On the passage of the bill, the North Carolina delegation voted as follows: Fros-Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Rencher, Shepperd, Stanly, Washington and Williams. Nays-Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel,

McKay and Saunders. IN SENATE.

Tuesday, July 13.

circumstances attending the last man-sion of specie payments, and the speci tions which were occasionally thrown condemning its duration and its off. and how far these were sustained by la

Mr. Berrien rose to make a few ren for the purpose of showing that he car not admit the applicability of this amer ment to every case in which it would operative.

Mr. Buchanan wished to say at words. Of such vast importance did egard the principle of the amendme hat it would go far if adopted to reco cile him to the passage of the bill, Mr. Berrien, while he admitted the the modification relieved the amen

ment of its constitutional features, regarded it as likely to operate incom-Mr. Walker said he would vote for

mendment. Mr. Clay of Alabama expressed his tention to vote for the amendment, be satisfied of its correctness of principless

its practical efficiency.

Mr. Benton said, it is now or new Let us leave it out now, and we sha give it power to overawe, the governmen

Mr. Wright enade a reply at gree length to the objections which had bre made to his amendment. He then assa ed the argument and the doctrines of friends of the bill.

The question was then taken and deci led in the negativ. - Ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. Wright then withdrew his last ment.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House resumed the discussion the resolution in relation to the McLEOD CASE.

Mr. Bowne said that the assertion made on this floor that the people of New York did not complain of the course par sued by the Secretary of State, in the case of McLeod, was not correct. He wee on to make a speech, and after he co cluded.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Adams in the Chair, THE NAVY PENSION FUND.

Mr. Wise asked the Committee to tak up the bill making provision for the pay there were \$133,666 new due for which there were no funds provided.

Mr. McKay said, if he was in order

he would move an amendment which would take away the temptation which was held out by the law of 1837, to our naval officers to commit perjury. H went on to show that by that act many our officers from the highest to the lowest were receiving pensions and full pay of the same time, which he considered radi-

eally wrong.

Mr. Mallory in order to simplify the question, moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting that the law of 1837 be repealed after the first of Jans ary next.

Mr. McKay accepted the amendment which was adopted by the Committee.

NAVAL ORDNANCE, &c. The Committee hen took up the bill making appropriations for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c.

Mr. Wise introduced the bill by simply quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Navy; which showed that \$1,800 000 was necessary to put the navy in a proper state of defence for active service, and hat it would take three years to expend i. The Committee therefore recommended that one-taird of that sum be inmediately appropriated.

After discussion, the committee rost and reported the two birls to the House. The Pension Fund bill was then takes

Mr. J. W. Williams moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, which was in effect a continue the provisions of the act of 837, the same as though that act had not been repealed. Adopted.

The question then came up on the nendment as amended; on which the year and nays were ordered, and there were 54 yeas, 96 mays. So the amendment was rejected.

After which the bill passed, and the House adjourned. A man by the name of Tuter was com-

mitted to the jail of this county on Sunday last, on the charge of having murdered s Mr. James Roney.
In connection with this we will mention

another occurrence of like nature, which we omitted at the time. A free negro by the name of Anderson Mayo, was committed to jail a short time since, on the charge of having murdered his wife. Her body was found a short distance from the house of her father, dreadfully mangled; suspicion fell upon Mayo, and after examination he was committed for trial .- Hillsboro' Recorder.

Ball and Party at Shocco Springs There will be a Ball and Party at Shored Springs, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of August next. There will be first Music in attendance. ANN JOHNSON. Watten County, July 14.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND GENERAL AGENT, AND COLLECTOR, BALEIGH, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange and Granville. Claims of every description thank fully received and promptly attended to-

Hon. Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia. Fra. Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Ant. Chas. Cazenove, Alexandria, D. C. Thomas J. Lemay and Ruffin Tucker, Esque, Ruffin Tucker, Esque, Ruffin R Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, Oxford.