THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS. Sonscarption, three dollars per annum-half

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

or every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; cach subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will Vol. XXXIII } be charged 25 per cent, higher; and a deduction o S3} per cent, will be made from the regular priees for advertisers by the year.

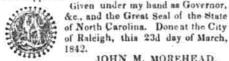
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has removed his office to No. 5, in the new building of B. B. Smith, Esq. where he may always be found, when not absent from the city on professional business. Collections of any mount promptly and faithfully attended to. Raleigh, Dec. 15.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Joury M. MOREARAD, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief of State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to the Executive Department of this State, by the oath of SIMULT Tanar, Sheriff of Richmond, that on Oblig the 19th of March, 1842, one EDWARD D. MAR-Intel TIN, confined in the Jail of said County, upon Intel conviction for a capital Felony, did make his escape by breaking said Jail: Now, therefore, to the end that said Edward D. Martin may be arrested and brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offscing a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Martin to the Sheriff of Richmond county; and I do moreover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to approhend and cause to be apprehended the fugitive aforesaid. Given under my hand as Governor,



JOHN M. MOREHEAD. By His Excellency's Command.

Payon REYNOLDS, Private Secretary. DESCRIPTION .- Sa'd MARTIN is 22 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, projecting eye-

balls, thick lips, prominent cheek bones, about 5 eet high, and weighs about 175 pounds. March 23, 1842. 13 Gw.

OAKY MOUNT ACADEMY. The present session of this school will close th inst day of this month, and commence again the 16th

of May. The school is under the direction of my daughter who will teach the different branches of an English education, and will spare no pains for the advancement of those calrusted to her. Persons from the har country who wish to place their daughters at a good school, in a healthy neighborhood, will do well to send them to Onky Mount. Board can be had in the families of the Rev James

the articles exported to each country for the years 1838, 1839, and 1810, and of the duties B Alford, Nathaniel Warren, Esq. and the Sub-scriber at \$5 per month Parents who desire any on the same; together with a summary of the active at \$5 per month Parents who desire any information respecting the school can do so, by ad-dressing Rev. J. B. Alford, at Kelvin Grove, or the average aggregate value of exports to each country for those years of articles the growth, pro duce, or manufacture of the United States, with Subscriber, at Raleigh.

Onky Mount, N. C. April 4, 1842. 15 Sw.

WHAT DOES PAUL SAY?

A country clergyman about repairing to lution of this House of the 3d of September church on a Sunday morning, was informed 1841, he be required to give a table exhibitby his wife that they had no meat for dining a comparative statement between the tariffs ner, whereupon he despatched his black of other nations and that of the United States." man, Cæsar, to a neighbor of his, generally known by the name of Paul, to borrow a tions, all means supposed to be necessary and piece of beef,-after which he was directed proper for obtaining the information were adopto repair to church. The black fellow went ted. Circulars were written to the American

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."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1842.

sumed two hours in debate, And yet I the proceedings of this meeting. On motion, the meeting adjourned. amattacked for delaying- public business J. H. McLAUGHLIN, Ch'm. and wasting time!

R. T. CAMPBELL, | Set'rys. I should not regard the ordinary slan G. W. ALLISON, S

ders of a newspaper. I am accustomed to them. But this publication seems to be Worth noting .- The County Court of designed to injure, and is put in a form torgeneral circulation. Let OLIVER SPEN-bruary term, refused to grant a single cen watch the course of some of his "pe-license for retailing spirits during the Haywood county, of this State, at its Fecelliar friends," and he will find room for censure. He may rest assured I shall again, if necessary, even at the awful hazexample with benefit, so far at least as to ard of incurring his' reproach, defend the Whig party when assailed or misreprereducing the number of licenses now granted. -Wil. Chron. Oblige me by inserting this note in the

Intelligencer, and excuse me for troubling carpet mentioned in the long discription iture for each of the four years of the last of the recent royal christening, as having administration, from 1837 to 1840 inclubeen laid for the occasion in St. George's sive, amounting, in all, to over one hun-Chapel, was the invention of H. A. Wells dred and forty-one millions of dollars, Esq., an American. It is a new patent making an average of over thirty-five AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT. The subjoined Letter from the Secretafelted carpet, which is made without spin- millions per annum; and from this he dening or weaving. The order was given ducted his own estimate of what ought to for one thousand yards for the floor of the be the annual amount of ordinary expeny is accompained by a Report from the Department of State, (not of the Treasury, as stated in yesterday's daily paper) Chapel and for the state apartments of the ses (viz: twenty-two millions,) and therecastle. In precisely nine days from the by showed an excess, of thir een millions the extent and importance of which may be well imagined by the account which the Letter gives of it. This report is just in time, the reader will observe, to bear upon date order was given, one thousand yards a year over the expenditure proposid by were at the castle and on the floor. The himself. He declined to go into the decarpets were much admired and gave uni- tails of the expenditures of the late adthe debates and votes in Congress on the versal satisfaction. The most brillant ministration, to show how this excess was

of every possible variety, and it is said The honorable Sanator from New York that these carpets can be sold by the re- went into the detail, in his reply to the To the House of Representatives of the Unitep of every possible variety, and it is said On the 3d day of September last, the House tailer at about three shillings sterling per Senator from Kentucky, and complained of Representatives passed a resolution in the vard, and afford a remunerating profit to of the liability of such general statements the manufacturer and wholesale dealer. to mislead the public. He admitted that "Resolved: That the Secretary of State be These patent felted carpets appear likely the expenditures for the whole four years equired to report to this House, as soon after

Of Rhode Island,

dred and eleven millions was the actual In the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1842. amount of the ordinary expenses of the The resolutions of Mr. CLAY, in relation to the Government for the four years; making, adjustment of the duties on imports, the limiin round numbers, an average expenditure tation of the expenditures of the Government, of about twenty-eight millions per year and suggesting a cortailment of all unnecessaiv expenses, and the observance of a rigid for ordinary expenses, and of about seven millions per year for debts, contingencies,

ed the Senate as follows: words upon the questions now before the the actual expenditures of the late admiu-Senate, but shall confine my remarks to istration, and enables us more clearly to such of them as are contained in the five see the difference between them and the first resolutions of the series, and to the proposed estimate for the future revenue amendments proposed, because they relate and expenditures of the Government. It to matters now under consideration in a shows that the amount for the actual excommmittee of which I am a member. penses of the late administration (of twen-

how it shall be levied and collected.

fearless. It remains to be seen whether fers to, and upon which it entirely depends, to prevent the public judgment from de- existing law. termining that it was also a reckless one. present year. We fancy the Justices of examine and present the facts upon which New Hanover county might consider this from the same source, by the mover of the the argument rests. These are drawn take into consideration the propriety of original resolutions, and also by the mover of the amendments, viz: the tables lieved, for this very purpose. And yet, in showing the expenditures of former years. The honorable Senator from Kentucky AMERICAN SKILL ABROAD .- The new (Mr. CLAY) gave the aggregate expend-

than the ordinary expenses of Government,

and that the balance of about one hun-

This detailed statement, I think, gives

as the arguments of the distinguished , administration, (Senate bill No. 1.) was Senator usually are, ingenious, able, and one authorizing the administration to stop payment. I mean the payment of the it has sufficient warrant in the facts it re- fourth and last instalment to the States, ordered to be made by a former and then

No 16.

The second bill of the House of Reprewithout amendment, was a bill to borrow money upon Treasury notes. These are the fa-ts. This was done at Mr. Vap Buren's extra session, called, as we be a year after the administration is turned out, the excuse for an extravagant expenditure of an average of twenty-eight milyear after they began to borrow) is, that they were pushed up to it by a surplus-a

that what he intended was to say that during the administration of General Jachson. as well as Mr. Van Buren, they were driven to make extravagant appropriationshe meant to speak of the whole twelve years."

Mr. SIMMONS resumed. I did not so understa d the honorable Senator. He wis replying to the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CLAY.) and attempting to show that the Senator had made an over estimate of the expenses of the late administration. Those during General Jackson's time had not, to my recollection, been stated in the debate. And besides, so far as I recollect, during the first term of General Jackson's adminislarge amount (\$30,597,848) was for other tration, the expenses were not very high. Mr WRIGHT said, "look at the appropriations and expenditures for the last year."] Mr. S. I perceive that they were both high; but the Senate will also recollect that this was after the surplus money had been disposed of by law.

They were certainly very high, and al so extraordinary. On looking at the estimates of the Secretary for appropriations were made to the amount of thirty seven millions-twenty-one millions more than the estimate. It was, in fact, believed that this was done on purpose to defeat the intentions of the law of Congress for depositing the surplus money with the States-a aw which received, as was said by him, "the reluctant assent" of the Executive. Twenty-nine millions were actually expended that year.

Bat the high expenditures which have hibiting a clear saving of six millions a been stated in the debate on these resolucalled the drudgery of figures and calculations, Such an experience entitles his productions to consideration.

He has submitted so many and so varicus estimates for reducing the expendi-tures, t' at. I cannot recollect their details; but the result of the whole seems to be, that the Government can be administered at an annual expense of from seventren to twenty millions of dollars; thus showing that, in his opinion, from eight to ten millions a year, certainly, were spent by the late administration more than was necessary! His account of the cause of this extravagance is different from the one given by the Senator from New York; although he took care to include the only one which that Senator relied upon-that of a surplus in the Treasury. The Senator from New Hampshire says that the Executive department, a' the other end of the avenue, was in nowise responsible for these appropriations and expenddi-tures, and read from his own reports to Congress, to show how sharply he had rebuked his friends here for making them. Congress alone was responsible, he says, and acted against the wishes and in despite of this Executive rebuke. He certainy exhibits the Hon. Senator from New York (then the head of the financial department in this body) in a new attitude, and in a very different position from that which lions annually (the amount was over thir. | he was supposed to occupy, in the quarter ty-one millions, the very year and the of the country from which I come. No one there, ever suspected the honorable Senator from New York of being ignoaant redundant treasury. [Mr. WRIGHT interposed and said, of the Executive, or of his party. We of, or indisposed to carry out, the wishes looked upon what he said or did as 'by authority," when it happened not to a-gree with what was written in the report of the Secretary, And it must have been very different under that adminis-

tration, from what it has been since I have had a seat in this body, if the party could not count upon its, friends in Congress to carry out its views. I have seldom seen the time when they could not be counted to a man upon the ayes and nocs in such a case. They had the majority in both houses of Congress during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's term, although I grant it was not always so in Gen. Jackson's time. Whatever may be said about the administration at the west end of the avenue as distinct from its friends at this, in those days, the country will not forget that it was an unit party.

Let that be as it may, the honorable Sena'or from New Hampshire will have no cause to complain if his opponents now pay as much respect to his estimates for expenditures, while he is a Senator as the department whose duty it was to make for that year, I find they amount to six. them; especially if his opponents come teen millions; but actual approprirtions nearcr to them now than his friends did then. Compare them, sir, and see how this stands. He estimated the expenses or appropriations, (and it makes but little difference which is taken, for they did not differ but about one million in the whole four years,) in the aggregate, at eighty millions eight hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, equal to an average of twenty millions per year. His friends in Congress actually appropriated one bun-dred and twelve millions seven hundred for the beef, but was refused on the ground that his master had already borrowed very their tariffs obtained, so far as practicable, ex- result is stated; and they assume that, same lour years-an average of twentyeight millions per year. From this, it appears his friends varied in their acts from his estimates, on the average, about eight millions in each year; and taking a medium of the different views he has presented for the expenses in future. The estimates contained in the resolutions he is opposing. do not exceed his estimate one-half as much, as the appropriations of his friends exceeded his own previous official estimates.

and beautiful colorsare printed from blocks caused.

to supersede the more expensive carpets were \$141,584.221 but alleges that d the commencement of the next session as practicable, a statement of the privileges and res- now in general use. - Chronicle. trictions of the commercial intercourse of the SPEECH OF MR. SIMMONS United States with all foreign nations, similar

economy, being under consideration-Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, addres- Sec. Mr. President: I propose to say a few a plainer, if not a more correct, view of

The purpose of these five first resolu- ty-eight millions a year) greatly exceeds tions is, to have the Senate declare what the proposed estimate of twenty-two milshall be the annual amount of revenue, and tions for the same objects in future, ex-Other and subsequent resolutions pro- year, by the present estimate, and puts in

repaired to the church, the refusal of the cial authorities extensively investigated. Commeat still running in his head-and it so happened that just as he was entering the door his master was dilating upon the words of the apostles, and thus addressed his hearers "What does Paul say?" Crean, supposing himself interrogated, answered, "What do Paul say?-why, he say, he cant let you hab no more meat, till you pay up de old score!"

Washington City. April 4, 1842.

Messrs. Gales & SEATON: I have received from New York a pamphlet entitled "First Appeal for a Dishonored Nation to the People," by OLIVER SPEN-CER; in which Congress is shamefully vilified, and I am grossly misrepresented

the writer, under an assumed name presume, copies from the New York Courter & Enquirer of March 21st, an extract from a speech said to have been made by iff laws, but these cases are supposed not to be the recently in the House of Representatives. As this pamphlet seems to have been designed for extensive circulation, I deem it proper to correct the errors it contains. I never used the objectionable words imputed to me in the pamphlet, which it'is unnecessary here to repeat, but which are it dicised in the "First Appeal."

The sketch of my remarks in the Intel ligencer contained several errors, which I did not think worth correcting, because any man in the habit of reading Congressional debates could perceive it was only a hurried sketch of what had been said, and did not profess to be an accurate report. When the Reporters for the Intelligencer profess to give full reports, when frequent interruptions and noise do not interfere, their accuracy is wonderful. But on this day several other speeches were reported. and my remarks were made late in the day, and probably written out by the Reporter after a laborious sitting of eight or nine hours.

I am at a loss to imagine what could have induced OLIVER SPENCER to attack me with so much venom. I fear he is one of those who seem to be employed to degrade Congress by systematic misrepresentation. I trust, after he gets the office for which he is probably an applicant, he will have better employment for his time. I would, however, respectfully request him not hereafter to hold members accountable for the hurried reports in newspapers. Wait until they are revised and corrected by the members. And I would also in-form him that if he inquires efany member of Congress he will learn that during the whole of the extra session and during the the whole of this session together, I have not been absent from the House of Represultatives a single day puless when sick,

petent persons have been employed in arranging the information thus obtained, and in com plying with that part of the first resolution which requires the denominations of foreign moneys and foreign weights and measures to he changed into those of the United States. This part of the duty has been found to require great labor. and for a reserved fund.

Respectfully, sirs

re-arrangement of the Tariff.

to that communicated to the Senate December

18, 1837, (document8: 1st session, 26 Congress,)

only changing the denominations of the foreign

money, weights, and measures into those of the

United States, according to the custom-house

entries of domestic exports, and adding col-

umns showing the average amout and value of

the average amount of duties thereon accruing

to each country. And, on the 31st day of January last, it also

"Resolved, That, in adition to the information

equired of the Secretary of State by the reso-

Upon the passage of the first of these resolu-

States;

following terms:

EDW. STANLY.

Notwithstanding the diligence and assiduity bestowed by those employed on the work in collecting and arranging materials, and the degree

of personal attention, not inconsiderable, given to it by the head of the Department, it is not improbable that, in a matter so extensive and various, some omissions and mistakes may be found.

It is believed, however, that not only have inaccuracies in the former publication been in in many instances corrected, but subsequently regulations in the commercial codes of foreign oations stated with a good degree of accuracy. In some cases, indeed, it has been found impossible to obtain the most recent changes of tarpeace numerous or very important.

The tables exhibiting a comparative state ment between the tariffs of other nations and they of the United States, prepared in obe-dience to the resolution of the 3d of Juliany Inst, are believed to be essentially correct, and to present a mass of important information in a plain minner. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Мавен 29, 1842.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Pursuant to previous notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Iredell County, was held in the Court House in Statesville, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of paying a tribute of re-spect to the memory of the late Hon. Lew-Williams.

On motion, J. H. McLaughlin. Esq., was called to the Chair, and G. W. Allison and R. T. Campbell appointed Secretaries.

Maj. J. A. Young introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, the people of Iredell have heard with deep regret, the sudden decease of the Hop, Lewis Williams,

Resolved, That having been in the relation to him of constituents for more than a quarter of a century, we bear witness to his private and pub-lic worth-to his generous fidelity to his immediate constituents-to his stern attachment to principle-to the unwavering constancy of his friendship - to bis ardent and national patriotism -and to his enthusiastic devotion to the interest and honor of his country. Recoived, That we feel that we have lost not

years to come. only a public servant-tried, experienced judi cious and patriotic but a friend whose private virtues and ansullied life, had given him the strongest claims on our affections. Resolved, That we tander to the family of the deceased our sincere and heart felt sympathy under the bereavement which they have suffered. Resolved. That the newspapers of Salisbury. our Government, in any Presidential term. The very first bill reported by the hon-

often, but had neglected to pay. Casar isting treaties examined, and recent commer- with proper retrenchment and economy, it cies, compared with the four millions will be requisite that an annual amount now proposed, for the gradual payment of of twenty-six millions of dollars be rais. the debt thrown upon us, unpaid by ed to meet all the engagements of the Goy- the late administration, and for contingenernment, viz: twenty-two millions for or- cies.

dinary annual expenditures, two millions [The Senator from New York here infor the gradual payment of the existing terposed, and said, "But two millions of regret it. In regard to being obliged to debt; and two millions for contingencies, this is now proposed for the payment of the debt."7

They propose to raise these twenty-six Mr. SIMMONS continued. I agree it is millions by such a modification of existing oposed that two millions a year shall be, laws as will prevent those reductions of but more of it may be, applied to that the rates of duties to twenty per cent. object-if it can be, and a sufficient awhich are contemplated by those laws. mount he retained in a course of yeaas to meet contingencies. It is in part for but which reductions cannot be made con-

sistently with the public interest. They contingencies; and whether more than propose other direct and distinct changes two millions may be regarded as an imfrom the practice of the Government un. provement of our condition, by lessening der the late administration, such as that our debts, cannot now be told. All will we shall stop running in debt, and also, agree, however, that the contrast afforded cease to apply the land fund to the payment by the detailed mode of stating the accounts, adopted by the Senator, is highly of ordinary daily expenses in time of favorable, whether the actual saving be six

All these propositions appear to me to millions or eight millions a year. be recommended by every consideration The honorable Senator contends that the six millions a year, as proposed for the of sound policy and justice; and yet they and Ireduction of additisry expenses, is not ments proposed by the honorable Senator Hence we have the sufficient, and that those exponses should from New York, (Mr. Wargar.) which be cut down to a greater extent.

suppose should be first considered, al-It is proper to examine his reasons for though, as I construe the rules, they bring this. He says these very large appropriathe original resolutions also within the tions and expenditures of the late administration were pressed up, to an unwarrapt. range of the debate.

The first resolution agrees with the able and extravagant point, by the fact views of all sides. The amendments to the that they then had an immense surplus, other four, and which I propose first to and were driven to an extravagant expenexamine, seem to have two objects: one is ditures to prevent a greater evil, which to complain of what was done at the extra they regarded such a surplus to be. No session, and the other to prevent any detence is pretended, and no other excuse declaration by the Senate of what is pro offered for their immense outlays, which per to be done at this; and thus defeat the the Senatorhimself characterizes as extravwhole purpose of the original resolutions, agant and unwarrantable, but this actual which was to make such a declaration, or apprehended surplus. But he says upon the subject embraced, as would form things are now different; that we are out the basis of present legislation. The a- of money, obliged to borrow, and should mendments propose no such thing; and immediately make a great reduction; and, make no declaration of the amount to be without naming any amount, insists that raised for revenue." As this appears upon it should be more than six millions a year, the face of the amendments, it might and that twenty-two millions a year is too seem to be sufficient to dispose of them at much for the expenditures.

once; but the argument of the honorable The honorable Senator from New York mover seems to be in support of them, was at the head of the committee in this or. I should rather say, in defence or ex- body, having charge of the expenditures cuse of the expenditures of the late ad- of the late administrations. None so ministration. The amendment has indeed well as himself, therefore, can give exvery little. and the argument less, to do planation or excuse for those expenditures. with the real question presented in the re- which I suppose he reported and recomsolutions, viz: the annual amount of re- mended. But I wish to state the facts as venue necessary for the Government for they appear on the record; and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer will hardly

This argument, as a defence or excuse deny them. The late administration borof the late administration and its frien's rowel money upon Treasury notes, every in Congress, for the appropriation and year during its existence, and also borrowexpenditores of immeasely larger sumes ed to pay these very extravagant appraof money than was ever before known in priations.

and have not during this whole time con- Charlott and Raleigh, be requested to publish in time of peace, I am free to admit was, orable Senator, under Mr. Van Boren's had spent nearly half his life in what he markably full, a harmonious, an inspiring

borrowed money upon Treasury notes. Should the present administration continue so to borrow throughout the term, their opponents here, the friends of the late, will have nothing to boast of in that respect, much as we, who support the Government, may borrow money, the two administration are like.

Having thus shown that there is no foundation in fact for the argument of the honorable Senator, I suppose the argu-mentitself is disposed of, and that their admitted extravagance is without pretext or rouse.

The question now to settle, is, whether six millions a year, the amount estimated in the resolutions, is enough to deduct for the extravagance, on an average, of the entire four years of Mr? Van Buren.

The honorable Senato" from New York says it is not. If his friends here who voted the appropriations, and those who spent them, agree with him in this, let them show how much more than six millions a year should be deducted from their expenditures, as usefees and wastered. was spent than was necessary on one a year wastefully, and if we should consider the estimate correct and the confession a sincere and an honest one, I will aof their extravagance, and write twenty instead of twenty-two millions against their twenty-eight, for ordinary expenses.

Let them state this openly and aboveof a fair protection for their labor, as there seems to be too much reason to fear is the her favourite candidate, but as the object of the estimates and excuses now presented.

When I speak of estimates for the fu-Mew York where calculations and figures were concerned. At the very moment the Senator himself disclaimed all knowledge of such calculations, and therefore declined presenting any estimate whatever on the subject of the future revenue. But this part of the subject was taken up by the honorable Senator form New Hamp-

(To be Continued.)

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention held in Raleigh, that our most sanguine anticipations, as to the numbers, ability, and unanimity of that body have been fully realized. The season of the year, doubtless, prevented the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present; but on the whole we are rather surprised that there was so full a representa-tion of the great Whig party of the State. than disappointed that their meeting was not more numerous. We shall give in our Fer flem take up their expenditures under next number a more detailed account of each head, and confess that so much more the proceedings. In the mean time we congratulate the Whig party on the cheerbranch, and so much on another, until ing prospect that the feeling manifested by they get through; and if they make out that, the Convention opens, it augurs well for a in the aggregate, they spent eight millions united and strenuous, and successful effort to keep the old North State in the noble position she has for so ne time past mainained. The nomination of our present gree to make it the basis of legislation, set excellent and able Governor for a re-e-down just two millions more to the score lection was fully expected, and will give general satisfaction and, as prospects now are, secure the triumph of Whig principles. It will be seen, too, that North Carolina

has led the way in unfurling the CLAY board, so that the people can understand Banner, preparatory to the next presidenthat it is for the purpose of economy, and tial campaign. We have foreseen, for some time past, that the State would eventually fix upon HENRY CLAY, not only as man under whose auspices the country ca ever be restored to its former prosperit When I speak of estimates for the fu-ture revenues I do not allude to any offered by the Senator from New York. He of-fered none. It was peculiar that he did indicative of a confidence in the goodness not. An honorable Senator, a political and strength of a cause. Let Locolocoism friend of his, was remarking to me when enjoy its brief triumph; if the Whigs of he was speaking, that it was unsafe for any Senator to contend with the Senator from they eventually will, on HEXRY CLAY, they will then see again, with rueful faces, the real strength of the Whig party. Newbern Spectator.

THE CONVENTION.

Notwithstanding the late disheartening ad-disastrous political events, and the d'sadvantageous circumstances of the times, shire, who declared at the outset that he the whigs of the old North State had a re-