and produced bursts of soul thrilling ap-

" On wation Reenlock. That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and forces are and published in the Whig papers in the district, and that the other Whig papers in the state he requested to sepy. On metion E-solved, That the thanks of this

Convention be presented to the Chairman and

The Chairman having delivered an appropusate parting address, on motion, the Convention adjourned, sine die

ALFRED MOYE, Ch'mn. E. W. Joses. 2 Secretaries. F. J. PRENTIN.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE

Bighth Congressional District OF NORTH- CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens:-

A Committee was appointed by the District Whig Convention which assembled in Washington this day, (6 h April,) for the purpose of addressing you, respectfully and earnestly on the subject of the nomination-just made by the Convention-of the Honorable Edward Stanly, as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the twenty eighth Congress of the United States. In obe lience to the will of the convention, the committee attemps to perform the duty assigned to it. in the brief remarks which follow. Every reflecting man must be aware,

and anxiously so that the approaching elections, the presidential election included will be troitful of weal or wo to our country, to an extent unprecedented by former results of a similar kind. Thus forewarned, and convinced by the downward rourse of our republic, during the last fifteen years, that the blessings which Heaven so freely offers to the acceptance of our noble country have been, and are being perverted, by corrupt rulers and their more guilty bangers on, there can be but one homest course of action apparent to every patriotic, citizen, one p ra mount daty to be performed; and this action and this duty are comprised in one shurt sentence .- Hurl from the high-places of the land those who have proved in ampetent or unfaithful to the people, and replace them with honest nen, men who have uniformly opposed the reckless and insane measures and experiments which have led, not only to the arrest of our onward progress to unexampled prosperity, but to a state of demoralization which threatens to san the very foundation of rational freedom and social reliance-It would be a work of supererogation, fellow-citizens, to recapitu ate the lawless and ruinous acts done during the administrations of President Jackson and Van Buren, by which the deplorable state of things that you witness has been produced They are as familier to you as household words, and the hoest convictions of your reason and experience must have placed n them the scal of your sorrowtul and indigoat disapprobation.

Would that it could be said of the present incombent of the presidential chair, that this course has been purer, wiser, more stat-sman-like, more patriotic, or more beneficial to the country. But this cannot be said All the mental blindnes, wilful disregard of implied constitutional imitation, and a'l the love of irresponsible personal dictation, which hed his two immediate predecessors to array themselves against the most important interests of the republic, seem to have descended to him with his elevation to the presidency, and they unfortunately govern his acts with as malign an influence as distinguished theirs. From this quarter, therefore, we can expect nothing pleasing to the patriot, indicative of reformation, or useful to our much abused and suffering country. The same polar star to which all THEIR intrigues and actions tended, namely- RE-ABECTION AND POWER-so attracts the devoted raze of John Tyler, that all the better qualities of the man are totally absurbed in the reckless and aspiring politician, and his country's interests and his own fature title to honourable fame, are as dust in the balance, when weighed against his fallacious his preposterous belief, that, to be the President, is to be the greatest and best man in the United States. Experience might have taught Mr. Tyler. that no station, how high soever, can seduce the free and intelligent citizens of the Union into the belief that the occupaot of that station possesses virtues or abilities of which he is destitute. If high tame be the object of his aspiring and grasping ambition, let him remember that the acts of President Jackson so nearly absorbed and neutralized the applauded and patriotic acts of General Jackson, that it is extremely doubtful whether the his-torian's page half a century hence, will hear the record of his name. Let hum al-so remember, that Martin Van Buren's illegitimate, or rather his surreptitious, elevation to the pr-si-tency, has lowered rather than exalted his character as a man & a citizen, in the opinion of all whose esteem is desirable, as well, we honestly believe, as in his own. Let him remember, in shart, that nine tenths of the A merican prople are thoroughly persuaded of the truth of Pope's line .--

How nuble, how glorious a field was thus the amount of ben-fits and blessings come a democrat. So far from this havwhich he might have been instrumental in pouring on a people who deserved all his gatitude all his devotion and services! poses of a virtuous and good man, with a heart beating high with benevolence and philanthropy, with patriotism and gratihappy? Instead of taking council with the wise and the good men of the nation. recommendation, however, cannot be othem are the destinies of the nation direc- hours in the cause of our country. The

rejected from office, that worthless syco- cess to their neighbours. plants-ready to do dirty work of those One thing is certain,-and we stake e cannot, like Gen. Jackson, plead, in stenuation of his usurpation and injustice, a single service rendered to his conntry! Can any party of American citizans be found who will rally under the bar ner of such a man? It is atterly impossible! He will fa'l, inglorously fall, amid his "Corporal's Guard" of office scekers; and his political (obsequirs will be accompanied v their curses, "deep, not loud," for laving failed to secure their expected reward, and by the contemptuous sneers of the democratick phalanx, whom he is now meanly and so ineffectually courting. Turn we from this self-immulated man, whose greatest efforts to regain the press/lency will raise no greater obstacle in the way of even the most unpopular candidate whose name may be put up by any existing party, than a mole-hill would be in the path of an elephant.

The course of the Whig party, fellowcitizens, is a plain one,-the course of patriotism and principles. We have at least one prominent candidate for the presidency in whom we can confide; one, whose whole life and actions bespeak his patriotism, his ability, his faithfulness --This man, we need scarcely say is, Henry Clav, full of experience, highly gifted with the wisdom arising therefrom, scorning the temptations of a false and unhallowed ambition he, lives for his country, and would be a willing sacrifice to promote her happiness or guard her fair fame from pollution or stain ?- This is the man around whom we must rally, in whose we so highly cherish.

The nomination made by the convenhich his patriotism and wisdom would diffuse blessings on our country. Deeply as Mr. Clay loves his country, he surpas ses not Edward Stanly in his devotion; faithful as he is to his trust, he is not supe rior to him in this respect; and in a nuble views and ambition, when in contrast with the duty of a patriot-citizen, neither, canjustly clama pre-eminence over the other. In a word the fullest confidence of every true-hearted American citizen may be safely placed in both. As a preitaninary step, therefore, to the grand result, the restoration of the country to its former virtue and prosperity, let us rally around Mr. Stanty. His own merits and abilities have deservedly won our affection and confidence; and when we find his actions and opinions in strict conformity. with those of America's greatest and purest statesmen, on all important matters of national policy, this confidence cannot but Be increased. No laborious duties are required to ef fect our purpose, To deposite every IT his vote is the bullot box, is all that is necessary. And where is the Whig, or can any man be a Whig, who will fail to do this, at such a crisis in our country's destiny? In 1840, our present district, (the 8th,) gave in the several counties of which it is composed, aggregate Whig majority of 2381, and an aggregate democratic majority, of 1938, leaving the net Whig majority 423. This is an encouraging proof of what can be done, and what, we hope, will be done. Should we fail to do it, the disgrace will be deep and abiding to say nothing of the consequences to ourselves and our country. . The opponents of our cause boast of having beaten us by a majority of 695 votes at the gubernatorial election in 2842,-True, they did; but why? Because \$198 Whigs who voted in 1840, chose to absent themselves from the polls in 1842, while but 116 of the democrats were among the missing, as appears by the following statement of major ties, on both occasions: Aggregate maj. 1840, Whigy 2881 Dem, 1958

crived him, confided in him, exalted him, accession of strength or numbers from the | mong our citizens for their immediate relief. Wnig ranks; for no man who ever was an opeared to Mr. Tyler! How unbounded honest Whig, can by any possibility, be- he done gladly; but we may justly say, that ing been the case, however, you will see by the figures above, that while the Whig any of our friends abroad fe-l inclined to vote was reduced 1198 by deep felt dis- contribute to our aid, they can forward the Did he enter this fi-ld with the high pur- gust at John Tyler's treachery, the demo- amount to Wm. G. Bryan, Esq. Postmascrats against not one Whig vote, but lost 116 of their former strength.

As the time of the Committee is too ly appropriated. ude? No, fellow citizens, no? John Ty- Himited to lay before you, at present even ler had not the moral virtue sufficient to a molety of what is necessary to be said, render his name illustrious or his country another opportunity will be taken to address you more fully. One important he cast them from him, as obstacles to his mitted .- It is the highest importance to unhallowed ambition, and threw himself our success, that the Whigs should at into the arm- of a narrow-minded clique once organise themselves for the contest of selfish demagogues, "powerful in evil, by forming themselves into committees, but impotent in good." By him and that concert may give effect to their lated, and through him and them must we Delegates sent to the Convention would be continue to suffer, till we arise in our fa proper nucleus for such committees in might and prostrate, them, and their ini- each county, as they winnessed the carnest putons intrigues together in the dast -- and pair a to eathasiasm of the hundreds the low means to which Mr. Tyler is of substantial farmers and others, who laily resorting to gain votes at the com- composed and sustained that assemblage; is heterodox in a Whig. Mr. Van Buren ing election, are truly demoralizing and and are, consequently, t'e better able to legrading. Honest and efficient men are speak of their cheering confidence of suc- of the sales of the public lands, and be a good

n power-may occupy their places. In a pour troth on the test, -that if every Whig supported the Tariff of 1828, but dodged the word the arbitrary exercise of the one man, in the district will deposite his vo'e in the power, which proclaimed President Ja: k- ballot box, in August next, the election of ion an overbearing dictator, is carried to Ma. STANLY is not even doubtful .- We an alarming extent by John Tyter, while pledge ourselves to do ous part, and are, of sheep," and yet for supporting both of

Very respectfully.

Your fellow citizens. M. C. BOGEY. BENJ STREETER. JOS. BEASLEY, Committee JOSHUA TAYLOE, H. F. HARRIS.

FIRE. Awful Conflagration !!

SPECTATOR OFFICE. NEWBERN, N. C. April 20th 1843.

We anticipate the day of publication, to innounce to our readers abroad, that our town has just been visited by one of the most extensive and destructive fires, that has occurred here, within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. On Tuesday last, just before 2 o'clock, P. M., while most of our citizens, were dining, the alarm of fire way given by the citizens, and ringing of bells, and it was soon discovered that the Steam Mill near Union Point, owned by John Blackwell, Esq. and known as he Wade Mill, was on fire. In a short space many were on the spot, using every effort to extinguish the flame, but it raged with such violence, they were driven from the Mill, and rushed to the protection of the buildings ly-ing on the eastern part of the town. To increase our alarm and danger, at this time the wind was blowing half a gale from S. S. E. which soon veered due South, increasing in violence as the flame spread. In 30 minutes a ware-house belonging to Mr. 1saac Tuylor, at a distance of 200 yards keeping we can safely place the interests from the Mill, was on fire, and in 10 mmutes the buildings on the corner of South Front

Street, and almost simultaneously with tion to-day, is an important step towards these, the roof of the dwelling on Pollock ure when we find he admits its con the elevation of this great statesman to the street, occupied by Mrs. La Motte, nearly ality and supports its expediency. station which he would adorn, and from 500 yards from the Mill, were in flames. Duward still the fire raged until the alarm for the safety of the whole of the town lying East of Craven street, became general. At half past three o'clock, the damage was imminent, in twenty different points, which so disconcerted the citizens, that no definite and disinterested sacrifice of all selfish rally could be made at any one point for the have never seen any thing better than the suppression of the fire. Fortunately there subjoined draught of a Bill which was introwas a slight inclination of the wind at 4 o' clock to the westward, which inspired some hope that the greater portion of the town would be saved from ruin. 'Fhe fire, however continued to spread, until all the posed of. It was twice read and committed buildings on the south side of South Front -to the fire. street up to Mr. John Harvey's brick dwelling, and on the north side of said street to Mg. Chadwick's, up Craven street to the Merchant's Bank on the west side. An act to define the length of Comets' Tails' and and a block of fire proof buildings on the east side; on both sides of East Front-street beyond Pollock, and on Pollock nearly to Craven, were levelled to the ground .- We are unable at present to state the extent of the injury done, but we suppose we speak within the bounds when we say, that at least 50 buildings occupied as dwellings, were destroyed; at least 500 persons were turned out of doors, and the loss of property could not be short \$150,000.* Many of the persons unsheltered are unable to take care f themselves, having not only lost their iouses, but their clothing, furniture and pro- chief justice of the town court where the offence visions. The citizens generally are doing may be committed, payable within thirty days what they can for their relief; but in the present pressure, they are unable to furnish the aid many of them need. As yet, we have no good evidence to believe that any persons perished in the flames, though many reports of that nature have been circulated. Much eredit is due to some of our citizens for their indefatigable exertions during the fire, and | Congress(not exceeding twenty-three in any one we are happy to say, that the ministers of | distainty to ride on mid comet, or the tail thereour town, who are ever watchful of our spinitual interests, were not backward in attempting to relieve the sufferers in their se-

All that can be done to relieve them, will many must suffer, unless the sympathies of our sister towns be aroused to help us .- If ter, who is the Secretary of the Committee of Relief, and the amount shall be judicious-

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE PUBLIC LAN'DS.

We believe it is generally thought that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The Whigs are called Federalists because they support that measure, but we never heard a Democrat even intimating that Martin Van Buren is as much of a Federalist as any of them, if that be Federalism, for supporting the very same thing .-- If Federalism be one thing to-day and another tomorrow-or if republican orthodoxy be one thing to-day and another to-morrow, then all their paradenmounts to just nothing What was perfectly or hodox in Mr. Van Buren can support the distribution of the proceeds Republican. He can support the Fariff, as he did the Tariff of 1827, and would have question, but going home to his constituents stated that he must be considered favorable

to protection, as "he owned \$20,000 worth these, he is the pink of Republicanism, while every Whig who supports the same measures are denounced as Hamiltonian Federalinte. Truly, the new fashioned Democracy assume a great many shapes-adapts itself to every latitude-is one thing in the North and another in the South, and amounts to very little at last any where. We intend to give below an extract from a speech of Mr. Van Buren in May 1826, in the Senate > of the United States. Mr. Van Buren said in that speech:

" The subject of the public lands was becoming daily more and more interesting, and would occupy much time in legislation. It extended the patronage of the Government over the States in which they were situated. to a great extent; it subjected them to an unwise and unprofitable dependence on Federal Government .- No man could render the country a greater service, than he who should devise some plan by which the United States might be relieved from the ownership of this property by some equitable mode. He would vote for a proposition to invest the lands in the States in which they stood, on fust and equitable terms, as related to the other States in the confederacy. He hoped, that after having full information on the subject, they should be able to effect that great object. He believed that if those lands were disposed of at once to the several States. it would be satisfactory to all."

Though the Democrats call it propartitutional, they support a man who has supported it. He is in favor of "disposing of the public lands to the several States," which is a clear and decided admission of the constitutional power to distribute. Mr. Van Buren and his supporters surely will not have the effrontery to call it a Federal measure when we find he admits its constitution-

Lynch Vir.

See, 8, Be is further exacted, Timt this act i shall continue in force until the Legislature of Maine shall have recaptured the Californias, ef. D. M. BARRANGER, E.q. fected a treaty with the Celestial Empire of Chipp, reformed the south Sea cannibals, instructed the inhabitants of Nova Zembla in the science of democracy, regulated the affairs of at other nations, Ithode Island included, paid General Jackson's fine, rejecting the distribution money, executed summary vengence upon all banks and banking, abolished all justice and equity in the State, converted all men into lawvers, substituted bar-rooms for bar tules, and equalized the population and property of the State.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The first week of the Spring term of Guilford Superior Court will have passed to-day, Judge BATTLE presiding. The Judge is equal to the envishle forme which has preceded him; his de cision mark him as an accomplished lawrer, and his manner appears every way acceptable to the bar, to parties, and to the people.

The first two days of the term were occupied with State cases of an unimportant character, On Wednesday morning was commenced the trial of Humpton B. Tilly, for the unreder of William W. Martin-removed f. on Sinkes county. After a patient investigation, which consum-ed two days, the Jury, on Thursday or lot, returned a verdict of guilty Gern Loro, Pat.

MURDER.

We bear that a most dreadfal murder was committed a day or two ago in the Hawfield settlement, in Orange county, by a man named Steel. He had an altereation with his broth er, and had accually raised his gun to shoot him, when, at the moment of firing, his mother ran between them and received the load, which immediately put an end to her life!

Greenslo, Pat. MR. CLAY'S VIEWS OF A BANK

AND TARIFF. In our last paper we gave a synopsis of the Speech lately delivered by Mr. Clay at Lexington. The last Lexington Intelligencer furnishes as with a sketch of his Speech, which goes more at length into the two great subjects of Bank and Tariff:

history of the efforts of the Whigs, during the be regarded as affecting a diffidence I de Extra Session, to restore the currency of the not sincerely feel, when I declare, that if country in the establishment of a National Bank the Convention had determined on the se-There is one circumstance connected with tha. history that has been generally less understand and more grossly misrepresented, than any other. We refer to the 16th section of the second Bank Bill-its character and the cause of its ad- people, I should have been much gratified, option. This was explained by str. Clay in a and would have given to their nomination clear, lucid and entirely satisfactory manner. my most cordial and zealous support. The section itself reads thus : Pet. Int. ... And the said Directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such

State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceedingr. unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it becomes necessary and proper, for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an effice or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office

or offices a cordingly.'

of Clay argued, was one of expediency alone, and frustrated some of the dearest hopes of the did not involve the constitutional power of Con- republican party who elevated its author gress to establish a Bank. That power was

CORRESPONDENCE. MOUNT MOURNE, April 4 1813.

Fir: The undersigned, at a Convention beld this day, at Mount Mourne, for i. purpose of selecting some suitable person to represent the 21 Congressional Distric in the next Congress, were appointed, Committee to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig Candidate for this District.

And we cornestly hope, 'that as herein, fore, under very adverse circumstances, at a great sacrifice of personal feeling, and with the certainty of defeat before ton you consented to bear aloft the Whig Ban ner. - you will now, with highly suspitions prospects, and with a fairer field has bre you, make any reasonable sarrifices, to comply with the wishes of the What Party in this District.

Whith high respect, vours, &c.

J. A. YOUNG. L. BINGHAM. JOHN B LORD. C. PHIFER. WM. JOHNSON. E. L. SHUFORD. n. BREVARD. COMMITTER

Concoup N. N. April 17, 1843. Gentlement I received on yesterday our letter of the 4th inst. informing me that on that day at a meeting of Delegates fron the 2d Congressional District of this State, under the new apportionment, the Convention had unanimously done me the honor of placing my name before the peaple of this District, as a Candidate to reresent them in the next Congress of the Unitel States.

While I am deeply impressed with a sense of the unsolicited compliment thus bestowed; I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility your confidence has " Mr. Clay entered at some length into the imposed upon me. And I trust I shall not lection of any of the many worthy gentles men in the District, who would have been more competent than myself to serve the · Principles not men's should be the creed of every true Whig. The candidate of a party is the mere instrument by which hey attempt to carry out their principles. And all true Whigs, who believe that the principles for which they contend are es. sential to public liberty, the purity of the government and the general prosperity, can know but one mode of peaccably securivg the triumph of their principles; and that is, by union of the ballot box. That I am a Whig, it is needless to inform you. None other could have received the confidence of the Convention. I will not say "I am every inch a Whig" because in these days of political degeneracy, profession is nothing, practice should be every thing. In the highest office in the gift of the peop'e, a nominal profession of principles has been associated with a treahery which will be notable in "The question of the ament of the States, Mr. the history of the nation, and which has

to power and place. But if a sound, uniform sufficient and well-regulated currency both for the State and General Goverement, if a Tarif which shall raise sufficient and no more trictions could not, by any fair construction, be than enough revenue for the economical wants of the national government, while at the same time it shall be so adjusted as to render us independent of the selfish policy of foreign governments and secure incidentally the industry of our own preple against foreign pauper labour and hostile legislation, if the assertion of the right of our own State, together with all others, to her just and due proportion of the proceeds of the public domain and unceasing opposition to its surrender and cession to the new States alone; if a right economy in the public finances and staid accountablity of public officers; if the diminution of executive power and pattonage and the correction of their frequent abusey if these constitute some of the leading principles of the Republican Whig party, then I claim always to have been one of its consistent though humble members.

" Worth makes the man, want of it, the fellow

No man, living or dead, ever encountered or undertook responsibilities of greater magnitude or of higher importance. than these which Mr. Tyler assumed when he ascended the chair of Washingtun. H- knew, nay, he publickly admit t. d. that Jackson and Van Buren had misgoverned the country dried up the soures of her prosperity, and polluted the high morality of which she justly buasted the reign of Jacksonism. He allied himself with the great Whig party, and lent

Net Whig majority, 423 In 1812, Dem., 51842 Whig, 1183

Net Democratic majority. 659 Here, it may be seen, Gen. Apathy,'as our neglent of a high duty is quaintly from the adoption of the Constitution to called, -arrested the Whig equadrons, the reign of Jacksonism. He allied him- to the number as stated above, of 1198. while he picked up and detained but 116 his aid to bring back the prosperity and stragglers, from the enemy's encampment. parity of past days. This party, judging Let not yourselves be pursualed fellew-bim by their own integrity of purpose, re- citizens, that the democrats received any

vere temporal distresses. The Commissioners of the Town have alled a meeting and appointed the Rev" A Outten, J. C. Stevenson, Wm. G. Bry- tails of extraordinary length, an and C. Slover, a Committee to ascertain the extent of the loss and the condition of the sufferers, and to raise a subscription a-

"Since the shove way in type, a Committee at point ted by the Town Commissioners, have made an es-tima e of the number of mff. re.a. See. as follows.

Number of sufferers shout 70 Puildings destroyed: Dwellings, 199 .. Stores, Warehouses, 13 Houses accapied by solowed persona. Steam Faw Mill, Bakery. Outh 41

Entinasted amount of the loss, \$100,000.

LEGITIMATE SATIRE. As a broad satire on useless legislation and

absurd attempts on the part of a Legislature to bring all creation within its control, we duced into the Legislature of the State of Maine on the last day of its late session. when all other mundane affairs had been dis-

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

for other purposes. Sec. Y. Be it enacted by the Senate and House

f Representativer as follows: From and after the first day of April next no Comet shall be allowed to come within our planetary system with a tail of greater length than one million of miles, except in the Congressional district of Lincoln and Oxford, in which case it may extend northwesterly and southeasterly in a crooked direction, to the utmost limits of said district.

Sec. 2. Be in further enacted, That, for every violation of the provisions of this act a fine shall be paid to the county by inhabitants thereof, of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the after conviction in gold, silver, or moonshine, See. 3. Be it further 'engeted. That, for aiding or abetting any violation of this act, the private property of the inhabitans of said comet, and of all other persons within the range of its orbit, shall be holden "through all coming times." See. 4. Pe it further enacted. That it may and

shall be lawful for the democratic candidates for of, without charge, for the purpose of effecting their own elections.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That the provisions of this act relating to comets shall be held to apply to all other vagrants and vagabonds, including phrenologists, animal magnetizers, jugglers, loconotives, locofoces, pedlars, night-Messrs, Hubbard, Finch, Pell, Stratton, walkers, Millentes, Mormons, and all other per-Objutey, and Me-sra. M. W. Jarvis, M. sons going about from town to town switching

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That this law shall take effect from and after the first day of April next, any law passed by Congress, or any reto of Captain Tyler, or any forcible resistence of Thomay W. Dorr to the coutrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted. That if any peron, before the twenty-second day of March, anno Domini eighteen hondred and forty-four, shall iliginizate the people of this State with northern lights on the subject of banks and banking, or defeat the treaty of Washington, or make the State liable for seizing plundered timber, he shall be exempted from the penalties of this act, and shall be allowed the privilege of riding free of expense, beyond the reach of daylight, upon the sail of any con.et he may choose to tide.

laimed and exercised in the establishment of the Bank-the privilege of bran-hing was a matter entirely distinct, and might be conferred, subject to any restrictions spen the Directors Congress might see fit to impose, and those resunderstood as a concession on the part of Congress, or an abandonment of its constitutional power. But the last clause of the section, Mr. C. affirmed, rendered the matter beyond all dispute that Congress, so far from yielding or even seeming to yield its constitutional power to establish branches in the several States, expressly asserted the power to exisi and declared its intention to exercise it whenever it might become, in the words of the Constitutional, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to congress by that instrument. "The charter, in this form, was not such as he himself or the mass of the Whigs, would have preferred, but they regarded it as a question of expediency and not as a matter of pripeiple, and as the Bill could only be passed by retaining this feature, the great body of the Whigs were willing to yield this minor consideration for the sake of securing the passage of the Bill and furnmiling to the country a sound and uniform curren-

"Upon the questions of the Tariff, and the Dis tribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. C conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress

had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry. Whigs had been censured for the clause which was attached to the Distribution Bill as originally passed, providing that whenever the rate of duties should exceed 20 per cent, the distribution should be suspended. In this way only could the Bill have passed at that time, and believing that, in the adjustment of the Tar il, it would not be necessary to exceed that rate, or that, if it should, the post poning clause might be afterwards repealed, the Whigs, rather than lose the Bill entirely, gave a relociant consent to its introduction. At the next erssion that clauso was repeated, and the Distribution law stripped of all clogs or impediments which would prevent its free and full exercise, but Mr Tyler interposed his veto and thwarted Congress in this measure."

WHENCE CAME THOSE FLOWERS!

The citizens are cautioned against buying Flowers from servanis. There are some who are making a regular business of robbing the Flower Gardens about the City and selling the Flowers. Meeting with encouragement in this . nefatious business, and finding ready purchasers, they have already committed serious depredations, and may be tempted to the commission of greater enormities, unless it is promptly checked. The dwelling house of Mr. Brandt was forcibly entered a few nights ago, and robbed of flowers, no doubt, with the view of turning them into money; for no one who rears flowers for the love of them will steal.

The City authorities will look to this matter; and the citizens generally will here- cao in 1840, and thence to Kooloongsoo b after be on the alert! Mierocosm.

As I expect at a proper time to visit the lifferent postions of the District. I will not in this communication give a further explanation of the political principles! entertain. Relying upon the united and efficient co-operation of our friends in the District, I shall enter the contest with m honest zeal to maintain their principles If successful, in the issue, I shall endearor in public life to show that their confi dence has not been misplaced: if nnsurcessful, I shall yield, with cheerful submission, to the will of a majority of the people.

Be pleased to accept, gentlemen, for courselves and the respectful manner? hich you have made known the wishesd the Convention, my sincere regard and grateful consideration.

Your obedient servant.

D. M. BARRINGER. To Messre, John A. Young, L. Bing ham, Jno. B. Lord, Caleb Phifer, Wiliam Johnson, E. L. Shaford, Robl. Brevard, Committee

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Death of an American Lady in China. The Canton Register of November 15 mentions the death, at Kooloongsoo, of Mr Boone, wife of an American missions and daughter of Chancellor Desaussure, South Carolina. She died of the prevailed fever on the 30th August. Mr. Boone wife sailed for the East in 1836, and set first at Batavia, whence they removed to #

ter the cessation of hostilities-