the concerns of a private citizen. In America, an election ought to be, and the main it is, an expression of the popular will for great National objects; in England, it is merely a stroggle for personal power, between the owners of property. The voter with us, is one of a body which controls the results; in England, he is one of a body controlled by direct personal influence. No greater ordinary crime against good morals and public safety, can be committed, than to mislead the public in matters of facts connected with an election; and yet an " electioneering lie," is almost ordered a venia offence in America, because they are so deemed here, where, as a rule, every thing is settled by direct personal influence and bribery. We give the liberty of the Press by far too much latitude, perhaps not so much in the law itself, as by opinion and in the construction of the law. The leaning is in favor of publication; firstly, because man is inherently selfish, and he cares little what private wrongs are committed in feeding the morbid appetites of the majority; and second ly, by confounding a remedy with diet. When power is to be overturned, the Press becomes sure engine, and its abuses may be tolerated in order to secure the inestimable advantages of liberty; but liberty attained, it should not be forgotten, that while arsenic may cure a disease, taken as daily food it is certain death.

Every honest man appears to admit that the Press in America, is fast getting to be intolerable. Truth appears to be no longer expected. Nor is this all. An evident dishonesty of sentiment pervades the public itself, which is beginning to regard acts of private delinquency with a dangerous indifference; and acts too, that are inseparably connected with the character, security, and a right administration of the State: Political jockeyship being now regarded very much as jockeyship of another order, is notoriously esteemed by those who engaged in it."-Gleaner.

From the Wilmington Advertiser-Extra.

JANUARY 17th, 1840.

With a heavy heart we sit down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires with which our the foreign slave-trade. devoted town has ever been visited. At sounded & proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson, at the North East Corner of the Court House, The Court House itself was soon on fire, as were said laws. also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury, in an easterly and northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, & in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front street, in a westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction from a common centre. South, however nothing was burnt but the Court House. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two ferred; when squares immediately N. W. and N. E. of the Court House were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next north of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the N. W. angle of the latter. The whole number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and fifty, including the Offices of the Advertiser and Cronicle, the Custom house, and the Clarenden and Reston's Hotels. The following is a list of sufferers, as accurate as it can be made amidst the confusion of the moment,

STORES, OFFICES, &C. ON MARKET ST. John Dawson, Thos. W Brown, C. C. Hotchkiss, G. & C. Bradley, O. Fennell, (Sheriff,) T. C. Miller, Dr. Berry, Dr. Poisson, Owen Holmes, C Shelton, Dr. DeRossett, sen. Iver McCallum, Wright & Savage; S M West, W A Williams, Thos. Howey, Wooster, James Anderson, Samuel Shuter, Brown & DeRossett, Christopher Miller, Kelly & McCaleb, H W Bradley, Jacobs & Fitman, Peter Smith, B Solomon, J Petteway, F. C. Hill (Adv. Office.)

ON WATER STREET. Hathaway & Peckman, James M'Gary,

AV W Hewlett, Hood & Stanton, W Giles, Aaron Lazarus, W H Lippitt, J I Bryan, Custom House, A A Wanet, M McKay, H. R Savage. ON FRONT STREET.

J G Wright, W A Wright, P W Fanning, A A Brown, (Chronicle Office,) J T Miller, J C Yopp.

Jos. Everett, Mrs. Lord, sen. Mrs. Hat. to the reception of abolition petitions, &c. ridge, Capt. Davis, Dan'l. Sherwood, Mrs Mr. Pope asked Mr. Garland to yield Reston, I Peterson, Horace Burr, Mrs Coxeter. J Peteway, Mrs. Miller, P Bassadier, John Wooster, C. Dudley, Mrs. Jones, Doct. Poisson, Doct. Berry, A Bryan, R F Purnell, B Gardner, Peter Harris, B. F. Muchell, Mrs. Griffith: - Piner, - Gor-

Sofferers by the loss of buildings not included in the foregoing.

John A Taylor, Estate John Lord, Estate Wm McKay, W C Bettencourt, E Bettencourt, B Baxter, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Calhorda, Mrs. C Barris, John Owen, Mrs. Rivera, Thos H Wright, Samuel Potter, Thos. Hill, Rev. W M Green, Estate Mc-Leran, Estate R Bradley, John W Huske, C P Mallett, Estate W Wilkings, Estate J McIlhenny

The Press, and a considerable portion of the materials were saved from the Advertiser office, and with them this slip is printed, after the delay consequent upon a hasty removal of the contents of a printing office. From the Chronicle office, nothing was saved but the account books. A great deal of goods and furniture were gotten out of the houses and stores, although the loss of property of those kinds is immense. Many of the buildings on these two squares were among the most valuable in town, and on these two was done probably three fourths of the business of the place. We have heard no critical estimates of the aggregate loss, but we are inclined to think it will sum up to nearly five hundred thousand dollars What portion is insured, is unsecertained .- Thus has Wilmington re- clock.

Nothing can be more apparent, in a coived another blow to her prosperity, that principle. Nothing can be more apparent, in a convent should be but to recover her healthful and natural state of the public mind, many years will not serve to recover her healthful and natural state of the public mind, many years will not serve to recover her from. She had just gotten over the effects of similar visitations of former years and had taken up a load, in the construction of nation are more engrossing and important than the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, that almost staggered her strength, when this last misfortune came, and nearly paralyzes her energies and hopes. Add to this the unpropitious state of trade generally, and our lot seems most unhappy. But we are neither dismayed nor disheartened. We look to the future, to redeem the present and the past, and by the favor of Heaven, will struggle with redoubled diligence.

Twenty-Sixth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE. Monday, Jan. 20, 1840.

Mr. Benton's bill for the armed occupation of Florida, passed its final reading - Yeas, 24; Nays,

15-Mr. Strange of N. C. voting against it The Sub-Treasury bill was then read a third time, and on the question of its passage Mr Clay addressed the Senate at great length, The Senate adjourned before the question was taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate in regard to the reception of abotion memorials occupied this day, as it had sev eral days previous, and the House adjourned without any decisive action on the subject.

> IN SENATE. Tuesday, January 21.

The Vice President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury obedience to a resolution of the Senate, containing a letter from the Surgeon General in relation to the selection of a site for a marine hospital on the Arkansas river.

Also, from the Navy Department, containing a statement of the number of clerks, their names salaries, &c. belonging to the Navy Department and the Commissioners of the Navy.

Also, from the War Department, a report of e contingent expenses, &c.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred : By Mr. Phelps: From citizens of Vermont, asking some further legislation for preventing tion.

Also, from citizens of Windsor county, in the about 2 o'clock this morning the alarm same State, complaining of the laws of the District of Columbia in relation to the imprisonment of free persons of color, presuming them to be slaves, whereas the presumption ought to be in favor of freedom, and asking a change of

> On motion of Mr. Sevier, the motion to receive was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Strange, asking the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to circulate, free of postage, in the respective States, such papers as should publish the laws of the United States, was taken up, when some discussion arose as to the proper committee to which the resolution should be re-

Mr. Davis remarked that he thought the subect ought to be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which committee the memorials for reduction of postage, &c. had been sent. He thought it time that the Post Office laws should be revised and amended.

The resolution was referred to that committee. On motion of Mr. Clay, the committee on the Indiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of publishing a sterotype edition of the aws of the United States, to embrace the laws of a general nature.

THE SUB TREASURY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. The question being on its passage-

Mr. Walker spoke at much length, chiefly in reply to Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and in argument to show that the nominal reduction of the price of labor and capital, by specie, is no real reduction, because it makes them and their productions all equally cheap; while, by means of West & Howey, W. & Z Latimer, Owen that cheapness, it renders the sale of the pro-Holmes jr. Drs. McRee & Anderson, John | ductions of such labor and capital certain in a

Mr. Buchanan (after an interval) said be had ntended and did still intend to speak on this subject. He had supposed, however, that some gentleman on the other side might wish to follow the Senator from Mississippi, but if not, Mr. B. hoped the Senate would pass this bill informally till to morrow, as B. was not now prepared; and it was so passed accordingly.

The "bill to provide for the relief of certain persons therein named," was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration Executive business.

And soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, rose to address the House on the subject of Mr. W. Thompson's resolution in regard floor for the purpose of enabling him to lay on

the table, with a view to have printed, a report on the subject of the disputed boundery of lowa. Several objections were made-mingled with cries of " it is of no use-there is no one to print

A similar application was made by Mr. Proffit, for the purpose of enabling him to introduce which he (Mr. P.) deemed of great importance, as calling for information which the countrythe whole country demanded. Mr. P. said that if the introduction of the resolution gave rise to one word of debate-if a single objection was made-be would consider it his duty, in return for the courtesy of the gentleman from Virginia, to withdraw the resolution, giving notice, however, that upon the first opportunity the subject should be brought before the House.

Mr. Garland having yielded the floor, Mr. Proffit read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of War be directed to inform this House, at his earliest convenience, whether he has not ordered or authorized the use of bloodhounds in the war with the Indians in Florida; also, if such order or authoity has been given, whether any importation of bloodhounds has been ordered, and from what country; also, the name of the agent employed to purchase and select said bloodhounds; also, the number of bloodhounds ordered; also, whether any bloodhounds have actually arrived; and also, if the use of bloodhounds is determined on, the secretary of war is further directed to state the NAME of the officer in the American Army under whose immediate charge and command said bloodhounds are to be used.

After the resolution was read, some member the resolution authorizing the Clerk to have the making objection to its introduction, Mr. Proffit withdrew it.

Mr. Garland then proceeded in his remarks, and addressed the House until half past one o'- troduce a resolution empowering the Clerk of

ne remarks, in the course of which he vindicated the Administration and the Administration party generally from the imputation of favoring the doctrines of abolition, the advocacy of which, he contended, was one of the characteristics of the Whig party of the present day. Mr. B. was once or twice called to order by the Chair, but proceeded with his remarks, in obedience to a call from several parts of the House that he should do so.

Mr. Dromgoole rose, he said, for the purpose of bringing this debate to a close. He would not undertake to reply to remarks that had been made by other gentlemen, because, from the motion he was about to submit, he did not consider himself at liberty to take part in the discussion, either on the one side or the other. The simple question to be decided was, whether the House would adopt a standing rule in regard to certain classes | meet the wishes of gentlemen, but he could go of petitions which, as experience had shown, no forther. were crowding in upon them, and in relation to which the House must have some standing regulation. Four years' experience had shown that the only practicable mode of quietly disposing of these petitions was to permit them to be presented by the gentlemen who might hold them, and then quietly to consign them to the table. He had risen, therefore, for the purpose of moving an amendment to the pending proposition, which would conform to the previous practice of the House. Intending, as he did, to put an end to the discussion by moving the previous question, he would not go into the discussion, as it might have the appearance of presenting him in the light of doing an unfair thing by preventing reply. He moved to amend Mr. W. Thompson's having the printing done, it was attempted, by resolution by striking out all after the words "of a roundabout process, to let the Clerk, in effect

any," in the first line, and inserting-" Petitions, memorials, remonstrances, addresses, resolutions, propositions, or papers of any description, touching the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, in the him to appoint the public printer. To this Mr Territories of the United States, or in any State G. was utterly opposed. If the resolution should of this Union, or the transportation of slaves from any State, District, or Territory, or relating in done on the best terms, he should vote for it whole, or in part, in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to these subjects, shall be laid upon the table without a question, and without action or debate, and the same shall not be printed." Mr. D. made a few further remarks in sup-

port of his amendment; when, Mr. Adams rose to make an inquiry from the Chair on a point of order, but the Reporter could

Mr. Dromgoole then moved the previous ques-

Some discussion followed on a point of order. After which, Mr. Dromgoole's amendment was propounded to the House ; when

Mr. Briggs contended that, as this amendment proposed the same disposition of abolition memorials, &c. as was proposed by the resolution offered a few days since by Mr. Coles, of Virginia, and which had been laid on the table, it

Both the resolutions were read, and the point of order debated for an hour, when the Chair de- 21st : cided the amendment of Mr. Dromgoole to be out

From this decision Mr. Dromgoole took an appeal; but the decision of the Chair was affirmed by the House-Yeas 120, nays 64.

A contest now took place for the floor; Mr. Black claiming it to offer a short amendment declaring that abolition memorials should not be re-

Mr. Dromgoole finally obtained it to speak to the original resolution, (Mr. Thompson's,) whereupon, after remarking upon the length and un profitableness of the debate, he moved the previous question.

Strong appeals were made to him by Mesers. W. Cost Johnson and Dawson to withdraw it, and he asked leave to explain; but the House refusing, he adhered to his motion.

Mr. Hoffman then moved a call of the House which motion prevailing, the House was called accordingly. The doors were closed, and absentees called; when the call was suspended. Mr. W. Thompson's amendment having been read, the Chair inquired whether Mt. Dromgoole's call for the previous question was seccond-

Mr. Howard, of Indiana, inquired whether it would be in order to move to lay the resolution of ur. Thompson on the table?

The Chair replying in the affirmative, he said that he should not make the motion till he had stated his reasons; but the House refusing leave, The question was put on seconding the call for the previous question, and decided, by tellers, in the negative-Ayes 98, noes 99.

Mr. Adams thereupon offered the following a-Resolved. That the following be added to the

standing rules of this House, to be numbered the

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received unless objection be made to its reception for special reason; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, Shall the petition be rejected? and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

He said the proposition was general in its character, not referring to abolition petitions reasons assigned. It admitted the principle that the House might reject a memorial; but insisted that the name of the person objecting should be recorded, and the reasons for the rejection given

He therefore moved an adjournment. And the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 22,

Mr. Clay of Alabama, desired to refer some documents to the Committee on the Judiciary, connected with the resolution offered by him yesterday, in relation to the publication of a sterotype edition of the laws of the United States. Mr C. said that an edition of 10,000 copies could be procured at one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per copy. The papers were re-

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The bill providing for the collection, safe keeping and transfer of the public moneys coming up again on the question of its passage-The subject was further discussed by Mr. Buchanan, Mr Clay, of Ky., and Mr Walker,

On motion of Mr. Henderson, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr Jones, from the Committee of Ways and

Means, reported the military appropriation bill for the year 1840; which with certain docu-ments and estimates accompanying it, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. be done, no printer having been appointed, and than twelve months."

printing done having expired?

Mr Jones said all he had moved was the order to print. But he would further ask leave to in-

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, followed in of the House done under the resolution of 1819. He said that the public service imperiously required that some such order be passed.

The Chair said the resolution could be offered only by general consent. Mr R. Garland objected.

Mr W. Cost Johnsen requested Mr Jones to to modify his resolution so as to confine it to the bills and documents which had thus far been re-

To this Mr Jones assented.

Mr R Garland said he must still object, unless the gentleman would further modify his resolution so as to require the Clerk to get this printing done on the best terms which could be obtained the District.

Mr Jones said he saw it was impossible for him to shape his resolution so as to please every body; he had already yielded with a view to

Mr Garland. Then I object. Mr. Jones. I must then move that the rule be suspended to allow me to move the resolution. Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, thought it would be better to reconsider the order to print, and modify the order as now proposed by the mover: then a vote of a simple majority would be sufficient, whereas the rules could not be suspended but by a vote of two thirds. He

moved a reconsideration. Mr Rice Garland said he hoped the House would not reconsider; he should give his vote against it. Instead of the House appointing a printer, or taking up the resolution which had been moved as to a more economical mode of appoint the printer to this House. Every body knew who would get the printing if the Clerk had any control in the matter; and the practical effect of ordering him to get it done was to allow be so modified as to require the the printing to be otherwise he would continue his objection to its introduction.

Mr Brigge now withdrew his motion to re

Mr Adams, who had been entitled to the floor, having yielded it at the request of Mr. he delivered at Vincennes two years ago he this matter alone. You Jones, said he had done so only that an appro- says is satisfactory on that score. Such conpriation bill might be reported; but as a new occupy the day, he claimed his right to to the

Mr Sergeant wished him to waive his right long enough to allow Mr S to report a bill supplementary to the census bill. Mr Petrikin objecting to this--

Mr Adams insisted on the floor, and thereppor proceeded to address the House at length in support of the following resolution, moved by him

Resolved. That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered

" Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reason; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, Shall the petition be rejected? and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

Mr A. continued to speak until a few minutes past two o'clock, and, when he concluded, The Speaker gave the floor to Mr Alford, of

Georgia. Some struggle ensued as to that; after which Mr Alford proceeded, and addressed the House

until past 3 oclock. Mr Hunt, of N. York, then obtained the floor but appealed to the House, on the ground of bodily indisposition, to extend to him the indulgence which had been granted to other gentlemen by adjournment.

Which motion was agreed to and the House

" The Glorious Eighth." - The New Orleans papers contain descriptions of the celebration of the 8th, and the reception of Gen. Jackson. Some of them represent it as a tame affair, while others say it was creditable. The General was received at the State House, and from thence was escorted to the old Cathedral, where an oration was delivered, after which he reviewed the troops and was then escorted to his lodgings .-This ended the ceremonies of the day. In the evening, agreeable to the invitation of the management, the General and his suite attended St. Charles Theatre. At the close of the comedy then performed, the curtain dropped, and the anthem played according to announcement. The curtain then rose, and Mr. J. M. Field delivered a poetical address from his own pen to the Defender of New Orleans .- Mobile Advr.

The Message .- The editor of the Kentucky Commonwealth, in speaking of the annual Message of the President, says, with more than to all others. It proposed that none much point: "We were struck with an exshould be rejected, but by a majority, and for traordinary feature in the document, and that is, while it purports to be a message to Congress, it is substantially, and to all party intents and purposes, a message to the Legislatures of the several States. A few more such talks to the States, in their separate characters, and we will then see State Legislatures looking to Washington city, and not to their own Executives, for recommendations of what policy it is incumbent on them to pursue."

THE COALITION.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian presents the organ of the coalition at Richmond with the following valuable souvenir. We hope all dubious Van Burenites will "pause and profit by it "

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer in his paper of the 17th Febuary, 1838, in reply to an article of ours a few days previous, on the subject of a compromise of the Sub-treasury, says that-

"Mr Calhoun has been living too long in troubled waters," to expect any compromise from him; and then gives us his character thus : 'His (Mr Calboun's) gigantic but ECCENTRIC mind, WANTS BAL-LAST. John P. King has, we fear, drawn his portrait by one master-stroke of the pencil: 'If we give him control he will RUIN Mr. R Garland asked how the printing was to US; and if we do not, he'll leave us in less

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw the House for ten days longer to get the printing to their full extent.

WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

> OF OHIO. FOR VIOE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER

FOR GOVERNOR JOHN M. MOREHEAD, OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

OF VIRGINIA.

We are authorised to announce Col. I W. LONG, as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, for the County of Rowan, at the next

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the nsuing election. Appointment by the President .- Mat-

thew Birchard, at present Solicitor of the General Land Office, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Henry D. Gilpin, appointed Attorney General.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE AND THE CONTRAST.

The Charleston Courier, an avowed supporter of the Federal Administration, after making various attacks upon General Harrison's opinions concerning Slavery, has lately come out and admitted that he stands acquitted of that charge. The speech which duct in a political adversary is as rare as it is magnanimous.

The contrast between the course pursued by the Charleston Courier and that of the Carolinian of this town, is strongly marked. The latter, although it professes to be impartial, and even to give extracts on both sides of the question, is nevertheless, still found multiplying extracts from those infamous Northern Anti-Slavery prints, to establish that he is with them in sentiment .-By the bye, the extracts on the Whig side of the question we have not yet seen. Although so much might be written by any one the least inclined to impartiality in favor of the gallant defender of his country in her darkest hour-so much in favor of the sound constitutional Statesmen-the firm and consistent politician-yet we have seen nothing of that kind in the Carolinian : -so far from it, we have seen a labored effort to fix indirectly a slander which it is ashamed to charge in express terms: for even this " Northern gentleman with South- This report comes byern feelings" will not now be hardy enough openly to say he believes Gen. Harrison to received it through the be an Abolitionist!! He does it by insinuation and innuendo, " he lives among abolitionists," " he is supported by some of them," "Tappan is for him," "and that you know-is-a-but never mind;" and so the vile slander is as effectually propagated as if it were roundly and boldly asserted.

MOREHEAD AND SAUNDERS.

It will be remembered that much outcry has been made by the Van Burenites in North Carolina, because a brother of the Whig candidate for Governor had the temerity to present to the Senate of the last Assembly, a petition from a portion of his constituents, (a quaker society in Guilford county) praying that body to legislate for the suppression of Slavery in this State: So far has this kind of objection been carried, that the mere proximity of our candidate to the residence of this society was made in the Standard the subject of grave remark-but it will be seen from an extract in our columns of to-day, that these same people were once the constituents of their candidate, and that he then fell into the worse predicament of presenting to Congress a petition in every respect similar to those which are weckly offered to that body by Garrison, Tappan and Gerritt Smith, and which are now viewed as such flagrant encroachments on Southern rights -He thereby not only recognized " the right of petitioning" on this subject, but the power in Congress to legislate on it : not in the District of Columbia alone, but throughout the nation. This petation, for aught for rebuilding are already that the journal shows to the contrary, was presented, received and referred without protestation or objection, while in the instance of Mr. James Morehead, he expressly disclaimed any concurrence with the views and wishes of the petitioners, and was willing that the memorial should be rejected in the most summary and contemptaous

It seems to us, however, that a certain set of men in this country look upon Abolition as no offense in a Loco foco, while in a Whig, the bare suspicion of it is a flagrant and unpardonable sin : Why this is so, unless better things are expected from the one party than the other, we cannot divine.

Another Steamboat Lost .- We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of Sunday, that the steamboat Bridgewater, on her way to that city, struck a snag, as is supposed, and immediately sunk in four fathoms water .- Mobile Chronicle.

FAIRLY

From a Communication ard." we take the fulley "Let it not be su office, or his friends, olitionists; you are to j for a man may not be a an Abolition deed, for w responsible. Witness Representative in Co trict in North Carolina tor, both of whom dison ists, whilst the former senting a memorial up of Representatives, as another one before the Oh! most righteous come to judgment! Th on the subject of Slav Abolition deed! Read This is no Whig issue. up by the Van Buren which they have, for candidate for Govern that HE ever presented brother did! And on s the "Standard" has with being at least a

1824-25, Page 37, we find " MR. SAUNDERS Manumission Society abolition of Slaver may be adopted for

How little did they

they were about to

Out of their own n

Before it became far

Judge Saunders, the Va

vernor, represented the

District " in Congress;

House of Representat

very within the United rial was referred, &c. .We can imagine our ard," and others of his ing on reading the above done it." Yes, gent is as bad as the other. criterion, which you l Abolitionism, your ca course. If you now en which you have, hither

with such bitterness, you ble of palpable meann We candidly confess should never have f Judge Saunders. It is business-but the more faction the greater, in I mate, and that effectual ments of a wily adversary

An attempt was it night of the 22d insta mington; but it was before any injury had

The loss of property 17th. is supposed to and about \$140,000 at

There is a report in death of General Samuel as, by a pistol shot in Had it been true we t at which city there a vessels from Texas.-

THE DINNER TO J

The public dinner Judge WHITE, on Frida have passd off with n teresting festivities. one hundred gentlem members of Congress.

Mr. Lewis Beard of Maj. John Beard, of St. has been appointed Mid ted States Navy.

Gen. ROBERT T. LY Ohio, late a member of New Orleans, on the 2

SUPERIOR CO The following Arran

the ensuing Spring, has Edenton Circuit Newbern Raleigh Hillsboro' Wilmington do. Saltsbury

Mountain . Judge Saunders ha on the Bench will be Council, which meets of February - Raleigh

The smoke has above the ruins of our dering embers-surely relumine ashes .- Will

A quarrantine has tween Charleston and quence of the prevaler Boston.

A SPECIAL Gov Pennington of New special Message to the State relative to the of the House of Repre

closing paragraph "I have thus prese this case. I find in it no nothing but a most rights as a State an acter as a people. W proper to take upon it ment and sound di

representatives of the

to his State five-sixths

sentatives in that body