

General Assembly.—The Legislature of this State convened at Raleigh on Monday last. In the Senate, 46 members took their seats, and on the first ballot for Speaker, Louis D. Wilson, Senator from this county, received 20 votes—and Andrew Joyner, Senator from Halifax, also received 20 votes. On a second ballot, the votes stood 22 to 22, for same persons, and 2 scattering—when the Senate adjourned. On Tuesday the balloting stood as follows: Joyner 22, Wilson 20—Mr. Carson, (State Rights Whig) voting for Col. Joyner, having voted the previous day for Gen. Wilson under the impression that Col. Joyner was a National Bank man, which he was assured was not the case.

Thomas G. Stone, of Franklin, was unanimously chosen Principal Clerk—and, on the 6th ballot for Assistant Clerk, Asa Biggs received 21 votes, J. Cook, 15; II. W. Miller, 8—no choice.

In the Commons, 112 members took their seats, and on the first ballot, Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, (Whig) was elected Speaker, having received 61 votes; M. Hoke, of Lincoln, (Republican) 49.

Charles Manly, Esq. was unanimously re-appointed Principal Clerk, and E. B. Freeman, Esq. Clerk Assistant.

We expect to give in our next a detailed statement of the proceedings, together with the Governor's Message.

The Standard remarks as follows on the above elections:

Speakers of the Legislature.—We observe that the Bank Organ in this city (the Register) assures the public that his last summer's prophecy about the "whig" majority has been fulfilled, and that they have a decided majority in both Houses. Now we are perfectly ready to admit that it is somewhat nearer the truth than the Register's prophecies usually come—but then it is believed that Clay and the Bank are decidedly in the minority. Look at the humiliating position of Col. Joyner, who was obliged to throw the Bank overboard to obtain the Speaker's Chair, and it will be at once admitted that the tone of the Register is that of a poor deluded, defeated political braggart. No party, confident of its power or united upon any just principle would ever have permitted one of its leading members to perpetrate any such degradation.

Mr. Henry, the democratic republican senator from New Hanover, was too unwell to attend when the speaker was elected.

Our readers will perceive that seven treasury men were absent at the election of speaker for the House, and only one National Bank man. Mr. Siler, dem. repub. of Macon, voted for Mr. Graham.

Provisions.—Notwithstanding the material injury sustained by the Corn crops in this section, the price has gradually declined and Corn can now be purchased at \$3 per barrel. Fresh Pork is selling at 8 cts.

The Wheeling (Va.) Times says that the Pork packers are making contracts at six cents.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser says that contracts for Pork have been made in that place at \$6 1/2 per hundred.

A public meeting was held in Washington on the 13th inst. Gen. Wm. A. Blount in the Chair, and George Houston, Secretary—at which the following persons were appointed delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the second Monday in next month: Gen. J. O. K. Williams, John McWilliams, Willie A. Blount, D. C. Freeman, Joshua Taylor, John S. Hawks, Henry I. Toole and Gen. Wm. A. Blount.

Presidential.—Wm. H. Harrison, has been unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and Daniel Webster for the Vice Presidency, by the Anti-masonic Convention sitting at Philadelphia. Six States were represented in the Convention, viz: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.—This nomination puts an extinguisher upon the prospects of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Our northern Democratic brethren will have fearful odds to contend with in the ensuing Presidential campaign.—The Abolition and Anti-masonic questions are both brought to bear against them, and with these new allies the Federal Bank Whigs appear to be confident of success.

New York Election.—Mr. Seward's majority over Mr. Marey for Governor, is estimated at 10,883. In the Senate there

will be a Democratic majority of 6 or 7. In the House, 47 Democrats to 51 Whigs, being a gain of 19 Democratic members since last year. In the city, the Whig majority last year was 2561, this year but little over 1000. The members of Congress will be, 19 Democrats to 21 Federalists, Whigs, Abolitionists, Anti-masons, &c. The Globe comments as follows on the result of the election in the city of New York:—

As it regards the city of New York, it will be observed that the Democracy have given NINETEEN THOUSAND VOTES—a greater vote than was ever polled by any party in that city before. This vote, as every body knows, must have been unquestionably and thoroughly pure and legal. The Federal party had absolute control of the election in every ward, and would admit no non-resident or spurious votes against their party. They had the police officers of every ward actively engaged throughout the canvass, and doubtless obtained through them a perfect census and register of the residents in each.—They therefore had it in their power to exclude every stranger, if any were brought to the polls by their adversaries. But how was it with the multitudes brought up by their canvassers? It is notorious that they swept the vessels in the harbor, from the ships to the smacks. It is notorious that they brought hundreds of floating votes from Philadelphia and New Jersey. It is notorious that they introduced many foreigners from the works in the neighborhood of the city. It is notorious that they even employed men to present themselves, and vote again and again at the different wards; and all this gross abuse, it is well known, they had willing instruments in the Federal judges to sanction. The money-changers and great merchants of the city, it is well known—indeed, it is not denied by themselves—subscribed immense sums to carry an election, which they considered as a means of putting the Treasury of the United States into their possession, as a fund for their vast speculations in stock-jobbing and mercantile adventure. Bribery and corruption, and importation of votes, aided with all the sleight-of-hand which the knavery of interested judges could bring to bear upon the ballot-boxes, have been plied to swell the Federal minority of the city to the bloated, unwholesome bulk it attained. The railroads and the ships have already relieved the city of the flying corps which gave Federalism its strength during the three days; and the nineteen thousand honest Democrats, the stout band who live on their toil and small means, would be as much at a loss to find the numbers of new faces that appeared at the several wards to defeat them, as they would be to find the materials out of which Mayor Clark, with his lottery wheels at his lucky office, manufactured his fortune. The truth is, that under the present system of fraud—openly practised by the Federalists in Pennsylvania at all the points where a pretext could be had to concentrate floating votes, and duplicate them by consent of corrupt officers at the polls—the system which has been followed up in the city of New York, Albany, and Poughkeepsie, where water craft could pour in a travelling tribe of ballot bearers—the game which the Democracy has recently played with Federalism has been that of an honest yeoman contending at a raffle with an accomplished blackleg provided with loaded dice.

The strength which the Democratic party has exhibited in the city of New York, in the late struggle, should fill the heart of every freeman on the continent with exultation. Nothing demonstrates the extraordinary power of the principle on which the Republican party and the Administration it supports, have staked the cause for which they contend, more certainly than the increased vote—an increase of 3,000 from the last year—which has risen in the city of New York under the weight of the heaviest and most deadly opposing interests. That city and its neighboring seaboard and river associates present the trainbands through which the Independent Treasury had the gauntlet to run. New York has been the scene of the severest ordeal. The Democracy of that city deserve eternal gratitude, and the homage of the country, for the manner in which it has passed through it. Honest, fearless, and inflexible, it has put forth a renewed, unwonted, and growing vigor, which will, in the end, prove irresistible. Although defeated by fraud, foreign force, and foul facilities, put into requisition by the enemy, it will remember that such means spend themselves in the effort, and become like broken weapons and disjointed armor on a wounded soldier when another conflict comes.

Enormous Defalcation.—Mr. Swartwout, late Collector of the port of New York, is a defaulter to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars. The Star states that Mr. S. had entered into large speculations of real estate, coal and copper mines, &c. &c. which have not realized the anticipated profits. The Globe makes some remarks on the annexed article from the New York Evening Post, and subsequently says: "We merely add on this subject, to prevent misapprehension till all the facts are ascertained fully and officially,

that the weekly returns to the Treasury Department are understood always to have been made promptly, and on their face have excited no suspicion of a default. If the defalcation exists, as is now supposed, it must have been concealed and suppressed by fraud and false returns."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Great surprise and much conversation has been occasioned in the city by certain circumstances which have taken air since Saturday. The interest that is felt in the State election is almost swallowed up in the disclosure of the enormous defalcations of Mr. Swartwout, the late collector of this port, who has prudently withdrawn himself from the country, and is now in Europe. They are said to exceed a million and a quarter of dollars, and warrants have been issued against his sureties.

Never was a more pregnant illustration of the looseness and inefficiency of the system of deposit with the banks than this case of Swartwout. The defalcation of this officer commenced in 1829, when the United States Bank was in full operation, & all the deposits of the public money were made with that bank. They were continued under the system of deposit with the State banks. When the banks suspended specie payments, the same fraudulent keeping back of the public money in his hands went on, under the system of special deposit with the banks, till his retirement from office. Thus all the systems which either the Whigs or Conservatives rely on for the safe custody of the public funds have been tried in his case, namely: The system of deposit with a great National Bank; The system of deposit with the State bank; The special deposit system; and all have proved as impotent and ineffectual to prevent the criminal abstraction and improper application of the public money, as if the Government had taken Mr. Swartwout's bare word that he would faithfully pay over the money which he had collected.

Had the Constitutional Treasury bill, introduced at the special session of September, 1837, which imposed a strict accountability on the receivers of the public money, which compelled them to give the amplest security, and placed them under constant check and supervision—had this bill passed into a law instead of being rejected, as it was by the Whigs and Conservatives, a large proportion of this money, which will now be lost to the nation, would have been saved.

We will not at present dwell on the moral features of this transaction, which are dark enough, we will not dwell on the fact that Mr. Swartwout was appointed to his office contrary to the wish of the Democracy of the city, and, therefore, that they are under no responsibility for his misdeeds, but we will affirm without fear of contradiction, that this prodigious embezzlement of the public funds, this enormous fraud upon the Treasury and the nation, has been owing to the want of just such a law as the friends of a Constitutional Treasury have twice brought into Congress, and the friends of the banks have twice defeated.

The bonds entered into by the sureties of Mr. Swartwout are of course inadequate to cover the amount kept back by him from the Treasury.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: The extract written below, may possibly interest some of your readers, and as I obtained it honestly and an fully authorized to publish it, you will oblige me by giving it a place in your next paper.

Extract from a letter written by Mr. ———, Justice of the Peace for Nash county, to Mr. ———, Justice for the same county.

"As for the bridge at the Falls, there's no manner of use talking about it. We can't build it, and there's the long and the short of it. Don't the county already owe twice as much as it is worth? a'nt the most of the people poor, and all the land poor, and every thing poor, and the orchards hav'n't hit? There a'nt brandy enough in the county to liquor the men while they could build the bridge, and when our apple crop fails, does a'nt every thing fail? It a'nt worth while to mention this as a reason why we won't build the bridge, but, between ourselves and the reason is good and sufficient, as the man said when the dog bit him. Our poll tax is one dollar and a quarter now, and this, you know, is as much as half the heads in the county are worth, and if we build this bridge the tax must be doubled. Other counties may stand it, but Nash county is not the county to bear high taxing. Didn't we refuse to appropriate money to keep the raft from this same bridge when Mr. H. proposed to keep it away for ten dollars per year? And shall we now act so inconsistently as to tax the people to build a bridge which we suffered to be carried away sooner than pay ten dollars to keep the raft away? Between you and me, I think Edgewcombe ought to build half this bridge. It is true the bridge is wholly in Nash, but then, a'nt it of some use to Edgewcombe? Don't people cross it going to Tarboro' and Sparta after salt, and iron, and molasses, and don't the citizens of Edgewcombe cross it going up to Shoccoe and Warrenton, &c. &c., and do you think Nash county ought to keep up bridges for the use of the citizens of

other counties? We make nothing to haul ourselves. I say, let those make bridges who make something to haul over them. It is true this bridge is more used than any other in the county; but who uses it? the Battles and the Bunns, and some few people from Nash going to mill and the store, to muster and to Court; but can't they go to some other mill, or cross at some other bridge? Between you and me, the Battles ought to be compelled to build the bridge. An't it of more use to them than to any body else, and did'nt they pay their taxes last year, for the first time, in Edgewcombe, when they ought to have paid them in Nash? They have paid five or six hundred dollars taxes in Nash since the Factory was established; and if they are able to pay that much tax, they are able to build the bridge, and should be compelled to do it for paying their taxes in Edgewcombe last year. It is true the Factory and nine-tenths of the property lie in Edgewcombe, but hav'nt they heretofore paid their taxes in Nash? If they want a bridge, I say, let them build a bridge, and by the by, if the Court will lie still and do nothing, I'll bet a pig, the Battles and the Bunns will build the bridge. This will be a clear gain to the county, for they have to pay their portion of the taxes to build bridges in other sections of the county. It only requires a little shrewd management on our part, to enable the county to repair all her bridges without increasing her debt a cent. Let us once establish the principle, that they shall keep up bridges who are most benefited by them, and an enormous load is at once removed from our shoulders. We can easily lead the people to believe we are acting solely for their good, and if they think it for their interest, they won't care a fig for the justice of the thing. And by the way, speaking of the people, won't this be a good party question? If we can make it appear that our party most strenuously opposes the rebuilding this bridge, through a regard for the interest of the people, won't it strengthen our side? I think so, and it is for this reason I wish you and others who act with us to appear as forward and prominent in this matter as possible. Without every effort we shall never gain the ascendancy again. All means, it is said, are honorable in war, and if we can turn this bridge affair to any account we shall have less cause to complain of the storm and freshet, which furnish us with such a weapon to fight with. I have already made some inquiries on the subject among the people, before I ventured to express an opinion openly, and I find they are ready to go with me in opposition to the bridge.

They believe me sincere in my professions of regard for their interest, because they know I have nothing at stake any where, except my hold upon the affections of the people. You say "bless my soul, it will bring disgrace upon the Magistrates of the county to refuse to repair the most public bridge in it." I say we should be prepared to bear floods of it sooner than permit this opportunity of increasing our popularity to pass unimproved. Why, sir, only think; the repairing this bridge would cost each man in the county one gallon of brandy. This single fact properly managed, will more than counterbalance ages of public disgrace; besides, the disgrace will attach to us only as public Magistrates and not as private individuals. Public virtue, public honesty, public disgrace, &c. &c. are all mere terms used to act upon the credulity and folly of the ignorant—no man of any enlargement of understanding has any regard for either. I am very anxious you should think with me on this subject—hence, this long epistle to convince you, if possible, that policy dictated a course different from the one I heard you intended to pursue. If there still be a doubt left in your mind, I will endeavor to remove it in my next. Most respectfully, yours,

J. P. N.

Dr. James G. Dickson resides seventy miles from this place. On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. he left home with a load of cotton in the rail road cars—reached town by 8 o'clock the same evening, and by 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, he had weighed, sold, and pocketed the cash for his cotton.

The usual time before the construction of the railroad, would have occupied a week. Cotton in this market is selling at 11 1/2 cts. per lb.—Wilmington Adv.

Fruit and Flowers.—We took a trip into the country a day or two since, and were surprised to see so many evidences of summer still around us. We saw figs nearly ripe, Cherry trees in bloom, and roses and lilacs loading the gale with their rich perfume. Summer seems loath to depart and still lingers around us.—ib.

The Mormons.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Missouri Argus, dated Elk Horn, Oct. 30: "On Thursday, the 25th instant, about the dawn of day, a party of Mormons about 200 strong, attacked Captain Bogart's Company, consisting of about 40 men, on the line dividing Ray and Caldwell counties. On the approach of the Mormons, the sentry fired and gave the alarm. The former advanced, within 35 paces, formed a line, and received orders "in the name of Lazarus, the Apostles, and Jesus Christ our Lord to fire," which was followed by a simultaneous charge accompanied by demoniac and hideous yells of "fight for liberty—charge boys—charge

—kill the d—d rascals," &c.—Bogart, at the head of his gallant band, levelled his gun and echoed the command—"Boys let them have it!" The struggle was short and desperate.—The Mormons were armed with one gun, two long pistols, a butcher's knife, &c., and rushed to the charge, in which many of our men came in collision with them and parried their swords, bayonets with their guns, and knocked them down. They pursued the charge about 600 yards. Our loss was one killed and three wounded; two of the latter were left for dead on the ground. The loss of the Mormons was 10 or 20 killed and wounded; 5 or 6 of the latter are yet living. They took one prisoner, carried him to within three miles of Far West, where they had him put to death.

The country is in the highest state of excitement. There are about 2,500 troops within a day's march of Far West. They are pouring in from all quarters, and we expect, in a day or two, that that town will be laid waste. We are looking for the Governor with more troops. I have this moment been informed that the Mormons are making every preparation for a general battle. In the engagement on the 25th, they took about \$4,500 worth of horses, &c.

A slip from the St. Louis Evening Gazette dated the 8th instant, states that the Mormon war has been terminated by a surrender of the Mormon leaders to the troops under General Atkinson. This happened on Sunday, October 28th. The surrender was accepted, and the individuals put under guard. Their names are Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George Hinkle, James White, Perley P. Pratt, and Mr. Knight. The Mormons assembled at Far West comprised 700 men under arms. Of this number, a small body of 150 retreated, and pursued their way to the northern frontier.

LATER AND INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

Capture of McDonnell—One Hundred and Fifty arrested for Treason.—The Montreal Herald of the 8th, says that Mr. John McDonnell, advocate of that city, had been captured at St. Gregoire, opposite Three Rivers, and brought to town Wednesday in irons on board the steamer Canada, which also brought down from Three Rivers the regiment of grenadiers and their commander, who had been stationed there. On Monday, it is affirmed, papers were found addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tri-colored flag.

A great number of additional prisoners have been sent to jail on a charge of high treason—every one almost French. Besides forty-two at Montreal, we observe Jules Gagnon, and eight others at St. John and LaPrairie, and seventy-three at Chateaugay alone, and all French. Among these latter are Antonio Cote and Felix Gagnon, &c.

On Wednesday, in addition to the above, seven more were imprisoned at Montreal, including several notaries. The rebels on the River Richelieu, are in arms, and many of the loyalists have escaped to Montreal. The number of insurgents on this river alone, was estimated at 6 or 7000 on Monday night, probably exaggerated. About 700 rebels left St. Ours, Saturday, to take Sorrel by surprise. They were armed with spears, spikes and American muskets.

The Burlington Sentinel of the 8th says that the insurgents have risen at Sorrel, Berthier, Belleisle, Chambly, Beauport, Chateaugay and several other places. That the village of St. Pierre had been burned by the British Troops. That the insurgents have possession of the whole country of Acadie. That Colonel Bryant was to join General Nelson on the 7th, when a movement would be made upon the village of Acadie. That a good many volunteers from the American side had gone over. And that the insurgents had taken possession of the stone mills at La Colle.

The wheat speculators at Rochester, N. Y. have rather burned their fingers this fall. To keep up the prices they have expended all their funds in buying it up at two dollars a bushel; and now sales at one dollar seventy-five cents are extremely dull. A vast deal more western wheat is seeking an eastern market, than was looked for.

Petersburg Market, Nov. 20.—Cotton. We quote new crop 11 to 12 cents—old 10 to 11 cents. Flour, \$8. Corn, \$5. Bacon, (hog round,) 15 1/2 to 16 cts.—Int.

Washington Market, Nov. 20.—Turpentine, new dip, \$3,25; Old, \$2,30; Scrape, \$1,10. Tar, \$1 60.—Whig.

MARRIED.

In Nash county, on Thursday evening, 15th inst. by Redman Bunn, Esq. Dr. John J. Daniel, of this county, to Miss Martha P. Daniel, daughter of Col. David Daniel.

Lewis J. J. Pucket is expected to preach on the 15th January, 1839, at Oak Grove, Green county; 16, at Meadow; 17,