

The following letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, will make known to our readers the time when Mr. Clay may be expected to arrive in Wilmington.

I received at this place your letter of the 8th inst. It is very difficult for me to fix upon the precise day of my arrival at any distant place...

I am with great respect, Your friend, and ob't serv't, H. CLAY.

ACED. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, &c. &c.

Extract from a private letter received by a gentleman of this town, dated Savannah, March 23d.

In the Raleigh Independent of Monday's date, there is a communication signed Y. Z., addressed to the editor of this paper, giving some interesting particulars of the Battle of Elizabethtown...

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Calhoun has accepted the office of Secretary of State, whence he was nominated by President Tyler...

Mr. Hawkins, one of the "Six Original Washingtonians," was in Wilmington last week, and addressed large audiences at the Masonic Hall...

The Executive Council met at Raleigh on Monday of last week. The members present were Messrs. Cameron, Fitts, Holmes, and West.

The Governor nominated George E. Badger for the seat on the Supreme Court bench vacated by the death of Judge Gaston.

Col. Caldwell Jones, of Orange, and Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, were appointed members of the Board of Internal Improvement.

Among the graduates of the Medical School of the New York University at its last session, were the following from North Carolina.

Among those who graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the last term there were from this State four, viz: Richard B. Hayward, George H. Mitchell, Thomas B. Powell, Wm. E. Wood.

And among the late graduates of the Charleston Medical School were the following from this State.

D. D. Sloan, Francis Dringhan, J. O. McDowell, J. J. McElrath.

Vice Presidency.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot speaking earnestly and truly upon the subject of the Vice Presidency, says:

"The Vice President should be taken with a view, not only to his high moral, intellectual and political character, but also in reference to his geographical position. This must be a conceded point with all, and the only question then is as to the State, and the individual."

We are indebted to Mr. Clingman of this State for a pamphlet copy of his speech in the House of Representatives, on the Principles of the Whig and Democratic Parties.

Also, to Mr. Cranston, of Rhode Island, for a study Congressional documents.

The Clay Club and Messrs. Bear and Moseley. It is very apparent from the tenor of the Addresser's last remarks that the supposed fact that the Clay Club had paid the expenses of Messrs. Bear and Moseley at the Hotel, was altogether an inference of its own.

The boiler of a Locomotive on the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, attached to a train of fourteen cars, burst a few days ago, and killed the engineer, named Smith, a very worthy man, and also a negro fireman.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed resolutions, unanimously in the House, and with but one dissenting vote in the Senate, instructing the Senators of the State in Congress, and requesting the Representatives, to oppose any change in the present Tariff, which might prove injurious to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of that Commonwealth.

This move on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature will, it is likely, have an important influence against the new Tariff bill.

The "Annexation" Project. Nothing more definite has come to light in regard to the Treaty which it is said the President is having negotiated for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

When the proposition for annexation was made in 1837, just after the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, in reply to the application of Gen. Memusan Hunt, the Texian Minister Plenipotentiary, on this subject, used the following language:

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our rights under it."

This is unequivocal language. No change of views as to policy or expediency can reverse this strong and emphatic declaration. We will be held to its observance, not merely by Mexico, but by general sentiment in every portion of the civilized world.

Under these circumstances, unless we can show that Mexico is no longer entitled to the benefit of any treaty arrangements we have made with her, this question must be decided according to the principles of public faith or the rules of National honor.

Campbell's Foreign Semi-monthly Magazine, of March 16th, came timely to hand. The selections appear to be of a judicious kind. The number contains an engraving of the picture of Judith killing Holofernes.

ERRATA. In the second part of "A Voyage to Venice" published in the Chronicle on the 13th inst., there occurs among other errors of trivial import one of the most ludicrous character.

In the 9th line from top of 2d column, where the author only intended to describe Napoleon as invading Italy, a slight transposition of words makes him crown a Pope. That line should read "was crowned, during the invasion of Italy by Napoleon."

In the 37th line, from bottom, 3d column, insert the words "extensive forests of" between "beneath" and "all," the passage will then read "extensive forests of tall pine trees."

In the 9th line from bottom, same column, for "walls" read "mole."

The others it is hardly necessary to refer to, as the intelligence of the reader will readily suggest them where they occur.

We have had handed to us for publication, a correspondence between Gov. Morehead and Dr. William D. Cooke, on the subject of establishing in this State a private School for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and also certain Resolutions, in relation thereto, adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of the State, at its session in this City, last November.

We find on looking at the last Census that we have in North-Carolina 280 deaf mutes!—a fact, which barely needs to be stated, to excite the attention of the wise and benevolent.

We understand that Dr. Cooke is accompanied by one of his pupils, through whom his mode of instruction is illustrated in a very interesting manner.—Raleigh Register.

At a meeting of the New Hanover Clay Club held on the evening of the 18th March, it was Resolved, That the following resolution passed at the first meeting held on the 24th January, be published in the papers of this town.

Resolved, "That the Committee of arrangements be instructed to invite all persons, without distinction as to their political associations, to participate in such arrangements as shall be made in honor of HENRY CLAY, during his contemplated visit to Wilmington."

Wm. C. LORD, Sec'y.

Synopsis of Congressional proceedings.

March 18th.—Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the U. S. schr. Grampus, amended so as to include those of the Sea Gull.

Mr. Archer addressed the Senate in opposition to the Oregon resolution. Mr. Rives followed him on the same side.

19th.—Mr. Barrow, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for a bill, referred to them for removing obstacles in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Mr. Choate spoke at length against the adoption of the Oregon resolution.

20th.—Mr. Walker presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed unanimously by the Senate, and nearly so by the House, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Evans submitted joint resolutions in favor of the adjournment of Congress on the 20th of May; laid over for the present.

Various memorials asking for a reduction in the rates of postage, and that the present tariff may not be altered, were presented.

21st.—The bill making a grant of land for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was passed.

Mr. Haywood introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for an estimate of the amount which will be necessary to complete the Arsenal at Fayetteville, as it was originally designed.

Mr. Sevier addressed the Senate, advocating the passage of the resolution which proposes to give Great Britain notice that this country desires to annul the treaty providing for a joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

At the close of his speech the vote was taken on the resolution, and it was rejected; 18 yeas, 28 nays.

22d.—Mr. Haywood introduced a batch of bills to reduce the salaries of the President, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretaries, &c. The President, after the 4th of March next, to have \$15,000 per annum, the use of the Mansion House, a reasonable allowance for fuel, &c.—The bills were referred.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. March 18th.—Mr. O. J. Ingersoll proceeded to address the House in Committee in favor of giving notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory. He spoke an hour and was followed by

Mr. Winthrop, who sustained the opposite side of the question in a sound and forcible speech.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Elmer, Morse, Schenck, Kennedy, of Indiana, and White, of Kentucky.

19th.—The business of the day was miscellaneous; nothing of much consequence occurred.

20th.—Some progress was made in the bill making appropriations for Fortifications.

21st.—The Rhode Island memorial was disposed of for the present by referring to a select committee, with power to send for such persons whose testimony is thought necessary to a full understanding of the case.

22d.—Mr. Dromgoole from the select committee, in which were referred the Virginia resolutions, in relation to the proposition, (which emanated from the Massachusetts Legislature), to amend the Constitution so as to make free population the sole basis of Representation in Congress, made a report, which concludes with several very decisive resolutions in opposition to the proposed amendment. Mr. D. moved the previous question on the resolutions.

Mr. Adams wished the call for the Previous Question withdrawn to enable him to make some remarks.

Mr. Dromgoole declined to comply with the request. The previous question was then asked, and on the question "shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were ordered. The result was, yeas 118, nays 51.

Mr. Parmenter moved to lay the resolution and report on the table. The motion was lost.—Yeas 43, nays 132.

Mr. Clingman moved that the vote be taken on the resolutions separately. Adopted.

The vote was then taken, by yeas and nays, on the first resolution, which declared in substance, that the rule established in the Constitution for fixing the basis of Representation, was the result of a spirit of compromise, &c. and ought to be held sacred. The result was, yeas 158, nays 18.

The second resolution declares substantially, that any proposition for changing the basis of Representation and of direct taxation, as fixed by the Constitution, ought not to be entertained by Congress, and should be promptly and decisively condemned. The vote upon this resolution stood, yeas 127, nays 41—so that both resolutions were adopted.

23d.—A resolution was submitted and adopted, calling on the President to furnish copies of all correspondence that passed between the authorities of the General Government and Rhode Island, pending the Dorr rebellion; and in general, a history of the action taken in the premises.

The Awful Tariff. According to the predictions of some awhile ago, and the present croakings of others, the Tariff of 1843 must inevitably result in materially curtailing the importations from abroad, and consequently in bankrupting the Treasury.

The article below from a New York paper will show how such fears, if they were really entertained, have not been realized, and that they are not likely to be. We fancy the argument will now be that the Tariff brings in too much revenue, and that the dangers of a redundant Treasury are to be apprehended.

The Tariff and the Revenue.—The receipts of Revenue from Customs at New York since the 1st of January last have been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 1844, 1843. Rows for January, February, March, 18th, and Total 24 months.

This sum will undoubtedly be swelled to at least five and a half millions of dollars for this single port at the close of the quarter, two weeks hence; and, as the collections at all the other ports cannot fall far beneath the amount realized here, the total Revenue of the United States from Customs only cannot fall below Ten Millions for the current quarter, or at the rate of Forty Millions per annum.

But we do not suppose the receipts will be as heavy throughout as in the first quarter of the year. They will probably if the Tariff is let alone range from Thirty-Two to Thirty-Five Millions, defraying all the current Expenditures of the Government, and affording Ten to Fifteen Millions surplus to be employed in redeeming the remaining Treasury Notes and about half paying off the National Debt.

The two paragraphs which immediately follow are proper to be considered by those tender souls who think that Mr. Clay's visit to North Carolina "is a gross insult to our State pride."

The first is from the Charleston Patriot, the second from the Oheraw Gazette.

Mr. Clay's Visit to our City.—As the distinguished statesman of the West will be the guest of our city shortly, it is to be hoped that all party prejudices will, on that occasion, at least, be sacrificed on the altar of hospitality.

Mr. Clay, whatever be his political position or opinions, is the property of the country, and has claims to its attention and respect, in whatever section of our confederacy, or among whatever parties or classes of men he appears as the guest or visitor. We hope, therefore, that his reception will be commensurate with his public reputation, and conformable to our own character of Southern hospitality.

We learn that Mr. Clay is to be in Columbia about the 25th or 26th inst. We have not learned whether he has accepted the invitation extended to him by a portion of our fellow-citizens.—Should he do so, we will give due notice to our readers. And although we differ from the political sentiments held by this eminent statesman, yet we would be glad that he would give his friends in this quarter a call, that the people might have an opportunity of hearing for themselves.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. From St. Domingo. CAPE HAITIEN, March 6th, 1844.

It is reported here, that the Mayor and municipal officers, (seven in number) of Petite Riviere—a small town in the west, near St. Marc—were massacred a few days since, by the military. On Sunday week, the civil officers of this place received an anonymous letter, threatening them with the same fate, unless they should immediately resign; and they have consequently closed their office, and taken down the national flag. The same has been done by several other of the municipalities.

The cause of these disturbances is briefly this:—By the new Constitution the power of the military is greatly abridged, and that of the civil authorities proportionately increased; hence the constitution is unpopular with the army; which alone has any power. It is taking matters into its own hands, and the President, it is said, secretly favours the design. Many citizens here appear to think it a mistake to have effected a revolution—the chief purpose of which was to reduce the army, and then to elect the most successful soldier President. Whether any more serious difficulties will occur, is at present uncertain. Business goes on as usual. The brig Rocket, Hardy, of Boston, arrived on the 26th ult., the only arrival since my last per schr. Baltimore.

Products of the West. The following statement of the receipts at New Orleans, of four leading articles of Western Produce and Manufacture, for a period of ten years, will arrest public attention. The statement is made up to the last day of October, in each year:

Table with 5 columns: Year, Cotton bag, Bale rope, Tobacco, Lead pigs. Rows for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

By this statement it will be found that the increased receipts of cotton bagging have truly been surprising, and as the duty is now a prohibition, still the article is selling lower than it has ever sold at before. Bale rope is also among the articles of great increase.

The receipts of Tobacco, particularly, last year, were very large.

The Providence Transcript says that Martin Luther, one of the followers of Dorr, has been found guilty of officiating at an illegal town meeting, and sentenced by the Court to six months imprisonment and \$500 fine.

The first duel ever fought in the United States was in New England, between two servants, in the year 1821. Both escaped unhurt, but the Puritans tied them hand and foot for twenty-four hours, and gave them neither food or drink during that time.

John B. Weller, a member of Congress from Ohio, against whom a presentment was made by the Grand Jury of the city of Washington, for an assault on Mr. A. F. Shriver, a reporter in the House of Representatives, has been tried for the offence. The Court sentenced Mr. Weller to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The presentation of a Banner to the Clay Club, by ladies of Wilmington, will not take place on to-morrow evening, as was expected. Due notice will be given of the time.

From Europe. The Steam Ship Galeonia, arrived at Boston on last Friday morning from Liverpool, having left there on the 5th inst.

Cotton had rather a downward tendency in the Liverpool market at the latest dates, with small transactions.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued brisk, and the general aspect of business favorable.

O'Connell and his colleagues in the State trials were found guilty of a conspiracy. Sentence deferred. Ireland was tranquil.

There was a destructive fire in Manchester on the 3d March. Loss estimated at £100,000.

From the Raleigh Register. Reception of Mr. Clay.

The following gentlemen, one from each Congressional District in the State, have been appointed by the Whig Central Committee to receive Mr. Clay at Smithville, below Wilmington, and escort him to this city, viz:

Mountain District. Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke.

Lincoln District. Rufus Reid, of Iredell.

Guilford District. Dr. J. Montgomery, of Montgomery.

Raleigh District. Edward J. Hale, of Cumberland.

Wilmington District. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick.

Newbern District. J. C. Washington.

Edenton District. James C. Johnston, of Edenton.

Granville District. T. P. Derereux, of Northampton.

Caswell District. Nich. P. Williams, of Surry.

This Committee of nine are requested to be in Raleigh by the 6th of April, or in Wilmington, by the afternoon of the 8th of April.

The following gentlemen, two from each Congressional District of the State, have been appointed by the Central Committee, to unite with them in the reception of Mr. Clay, at Raleigh, viz:

Mountain District. Gen. Edmund Jones, of Wilkes, Dr. J. E. Hardy of Buncombe.

Lincoln District. Gen. Paul Barringer, Cabarrus, John A. Young, Iredell.

Guilford District. Gen. Alex. Gray, of Randolph, Hon. John Long, do.

Raleigh District. Col. John McLeod, of Johnston, Nathan A. Stedman, of Chatham.

Wilmington District. Blount Coleman, of Lenoir, James W. Howard, of Jones.

Newbern District. E. Teague, of Tyrrel, Col. Joshua Taylor, of Beaufort.

Edenton District. Gen. J. H. Jacobs, of Perquimans, Samuel Calvert, of Northampton.

Granville District. Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.

Caswell District. Dr. E. T. Brodnax, of Rockingham, James Mebane, of Caswell.

The members of this Committee are requested to arrive at Raleigh on the 10th of April. RICHARD HINES, Ch'n.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

"The Friend," a paper printed at Honolulu, under date of January 1st, says: The Admiral Dupetit Thouars arrived at Tahiti on the 2d November, with the "Reine Blanche" and "Diane," of fifty guns each, and the "Tranie," of sixty-four guns. Mons. Brusat, the director in the government of the protectorate, accompanied the Admiral. On the 8th, the Admiral dethroned the Queen, and formally took possession of the Society Islands for the throne of France, giving as a reason for so doing, that the Queen had refused to haul down her flag, which had been presented to her by Commodore Nicholas of the English razee, Vendictive. Mons. Brusat had changed his functions to that of "Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific."

Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, had struck his flag. The Admiral had landed about 300 troops, who, with about 100 operatives and artificers, were at work erecting fortifications, &c.

The Oregon Question. In the course of the speech of Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, in the Senate on the Oregon question, he said:

"He had heard, during the present debate, England called our 'ancient enemy.' He regretted to listen to such language; it ought never to be resorted to in a legislative body. As a nation, we know of no enemy but a present enemy.—The past belonged to history. That conflict between mother and daughter, which had once covered fields with blood, was past, and he trusted it had left on both sides a feeling of relationship, rather than of rancorous hatred. He could not call England an 'ancient enemy,' because she was before the world a present friend. We had had, and still had, mighty contests with England, but not those of war; they were contests which called for the exertion of all our moral and physical energy, but not for the shedding of human blood. They were contests for trade, for commerce, for the protection of labor, for the advance of civil freedom, and religious liberty. In struggles like these we had our part to play, and he trusted we should play it like men. We contended further for markets for our industry; in Brazil, in China, and the islands of the Pacific. Our commercial navy was found in all the waters of the globe—our commerce spread its white wings over every sea, contending, but contending fairly, honorably, and peacefully, with the rival commerce of England. And should we call that commerce home? Should the hungry blast of the war trumpet echo over the deep, to warn all our vessels into port? For what? A contest for a few acres of barren soil that we did not want for a degree of latitude beyond the Rocky Mountains for the honor and profit of fighting the Comanche Indians, or the Flatfoot Indians? He trusted not. He was not ready to take one step towards such a consummation, provided always, that the national honor could be preserved without it.

Let gentlemen reflect on the attitude in which the two nations would stand before the world; the two freest nations on earth, united in upholding the principles of freedom, united in spreading Christianity, civilization, the arts and sciences throughout the world—nations whose principles of liberty had penetrated wherever the oppressed were found, and were ever at work to assuage human oppression, and shed light through the surrounding darkness of despotism. Our national course was not at war with that of England, but parallel with it: we were signing substantially at the same great and noble ends, and why should we be brought into unnecessary and unprofitable collision? That firm-set little island—

"Paul vessel, filled with precious things, Surrounded by a sea of glass"— sent forth those principles of truth which were destined to revolutionize the world. She had sent her sons into every clime. Seventeen millions of that stock were now on these shores, with room and sustenance for a hundred million more; let these two cognate branches of the Anglo-Saxon race proceed side by side in the harmonious but honorable strife of glory, and they would bless the residue of the earth; but bring them into deadly conflict, and the hopes of the expectant nations must be postponed, if not lost forever."

From the Newbernian. The late Judge Gaston.

Mr. Editor: An every thing relating to our venerated fellow citizen, the late Judge Gaston, must, at this juncture, be interesting to his numerous friends. I take the liberty of sending you a few brief extracts from a letter just received from a friend, whose good fortune and pleasure it was to travel in company with the Judge on his last trip to Raleigh. My friend, whose acquaintance with the Judge had been limited, found him a most agreeable, easy, ingenious and communicative companion.

During the trip various topics of conversation were introduced, in which he took part, much to the satisfaction of the company; but at no time did he engage in remark with so much interest and feeling, as he did when religion became the topic of discussion. It was then he seemed most at home; dwelling with peculiar emphasis upon that great doctrine of the Bible, justification by faith in Christ. At one time while expatiating upon that grand point of Christian Theology, the emotion which he exhibited showed that his heart was roused to a high pitch of interest; and my friend remarks, "his chin began to quiver, and the big tears of grateful joy burst from his eyes and trickled down his furrowed cheeks." "His feelings," says he, "seemed too big for utterance, and burying his face in his handkerchief, he sat and wept in silence for some time." He seemed well acquainted with the spiritual and temporal economy of other Churches beside his own, and his ingenious allusions showed that he was no bigot.

Another time he remarked, that he had left home with an unusual degree of reluctance. "But," said he, "I must be at my post. It would not do for me now, after having been so long in the discharge of my official duties to be remiss." He observed, that he supposed his strong disinclination to leave home was to be ascribed to the fact that he was getting old, and that as he grew older, home seemed to have more charms for him. His conversation at times strongly indicated that he felt that his days would soon be numbered. Once he seemed almost to predict his speedy exit; when, as my correspondent states, "he observed, that he had no desire to live his days over again; that he regarded the successive years of his existence, as so many steps in the pilgrimage of life, and that it was a pleasing reflection to him that he was so near the end of his journey."

Such were the thoughts which occupied the mind of the lamented Gaston, but a brief space before his departure; and such sentiments he was not ashamed to express even in a stage-coach.—When upstairs free-thinkers and half-grown infidels would on such occasions essay to turn religion into ridicule, and make sport of death and eternity, let them remember that the honorable, the intellectual, the virtuous Wm. Gaston, scorned not to trust in a crucified but risen Jesus, and publicly to profess faith in his statement and a hope of immortality and eternal life.

"All is not gold that glitters."—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune states his belief that seven eighths of all the ornaments worn in that city are of copper, though paid for as gold. The fraud is effected by means of the lately discovered process of galvanizing, by which copper is made to assume the appearance of the finest gold; with scarcely one hundredth part of the gold formerly worked up. The only remedy suggested, and that is but a doubtful one, is to require of the seller a warrant that the article is of solid gold or silver.