The last Illness and Death of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives a most interesting and thrillin Adeacription of the illness and death of President T-ylor, contains ing as it does, many facts only slightly all aded to. hererofore:

HIN LAST MUNICIPALITY.

has describing the first attack of dise the subsequent efforts to robere, with the sending for He. Wood and Col. Parlor, he says :

By this time, (me maning of the 8th.) the disbut by the antited skills I these en ment practioners. the valide stage of the cholera morbia was after checked. However, favor ensued; and from a remittent character, it took the form of typhoid. Anxiety now began to manifest itself, not only a-mong the excited patient's family, but, among the physicians themselves. His chance of his hung upon a thread. Meanwhile, there was other causes, beside

merely eating and drinking, that operated fatally upon his system. To his merical stendard on the 8 h, he said, "I should not be surprised if this were to terminate in my death. I did not expect to encounter what has beset me since my elevation to the Presidency God knows that Thave endeav-ened to fulfil what Leonceived to be an honest duty. Rail have been mismken. My motives have But I have been mistaken. My motives have been misconstrued, and my feelings most grossly ontraged." He alluded, doubless, to the slavery question, and the machine in which his had been variantly assetted. Even the sanctity of his sick chamber was irraded by certain Scuthern ulta-isis, who came to worn him that unless he took some occurs any steps to project the South, the would core arrestation of creater an his conduct in the Galphin business. I report merely what I know to be true. On the 5th, Messre. Stephens and Townba writed acom him as a committee an Toombs waited upon him, as a committee appointed by an ultra cances, to remonstrate upor the same subject ; and according to facts since develaged, the interview concluded with a threat sim itar to the above. It was not until after his illtwas of the 4th, and the conference of the 5th, that the mind of the President seemed so sodly oppressed, and which called forth the remarks given. From this forward, his mental sufferings were equal to his physical.

But to proceed. Toward the evening of the 8th, the chronic type of dysentary which had set in, disoppeared, and vaniting ensued. Dr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, who is entirent in these branches of treatment, wan telegraphed, and a reply received from him that he would arrive last evening ! but,

alas ! too late to be of service. The condition of the patient was now at its crit-ical point. The sick chamber restored to solemn silence, attendants placed on the outside, and none permitted to enter except the physicians. The fam-ily of the President, with Col. Bliss, and other relby of the president, with Cal. Bins, and other rel-stives of the deceased, occupied a room adjoining, where they remained, overwhelmed with grief, and refusing even the indulgence of necessary re-pose. Bulletins were hourly sent out, to inform the masses of the changes observable in the patient; but heaves so slightly varied for the better, that all hope of his safety was dispelled at elevan o'clock. From that period until daylight, the utmost anxiety prevailed.

The ninth dawned, but gloom still surrounded the Executive mansion. Thousands begau to flood the Executive mansion. Thousands begau to flood the avenues lending thither, and throughout the day a messenger was kept posted at the main door to an-ower the interrogatories that were incessantly pour-ed upon him. At ten o'clock, A. M., a report circulated that the President had rallied-at one, P. M, that he was dead. The consternation created by the latter rumor was happily relieved by an of-ficial bulletin at half-past three, that the crisis had been passed, and that he was then beyond imme-been passed, and that he was then beyond imme-diate danger. Bells rang for joy, and even the boys in the streets it bonfree, and should in child-ish gratulation. The stream now to the White House was greater than ever, but about seven in the evening, the pall of gloom again shrouded all faces, for it was announced the illustrious hero

was dying. T will not attempt to describe the commotion that enance. Mrs. Taylor thrice fainted from excess of apprehension, and Col. Bliss, who had never shed a toar perhaps upon the battle plain, wept like an infant. At five-two lours previous-the physi-cians rofused to administer any more medicine-considering his case hoppless, and in the hands of God. The Heads of Department, corporate author-tics of the cits, dimensity and officers of the army and may, paid their respects often during the day, and seemed to entertain lively feelings of solicitude for his safety. Every thing that could contribute to the comfort of the sick, thenceforward, was extended; but the sands of life had run out, and his hours were numbered. At nine, the rousing partially ceased, as all pain had disappeared about four in the afternoon. But the system had wasted under the shock, and gradually aunk beyond recovery. Green matter was thrown from his stomach at intervals until 20 minutes past ten—that peculiar coloration of bile flat indicates the dissolution of patients thus seized. At thirty five minutes past ten, his wife and other members of his family, were called to his bedside, to receive his last earthly adien-a farewell that the stoutest heart could not gaze upon without a tear. It must be remembered that this was a domentic life; and his belowed partner, ignorant as himself of those fashionable formulas which sunder the bushmul from the wife, felt for the first time the depeluess of a bereaved heart, and anderstord nothing of that rigid discipline that would have dictated to her, "Go and weep in soli-tude-society decrees it" Her abandonment and grief were truly heart-piercing. THE LAST SOMENTS. At a few manutes past ton, as I have said, it became apparent that the soul of the hero and con uneror was about taking its rest. The medical yielded to the spiritual agent, whose office it was to prepare for the approach of the King of Terrors. In prepare for the approach of the string of 1 errors. But there was nothing in the conduct of the suffer-er to indicate that he feared die mostal leasy. In the accret commution of his heart with Heaven, who can say that he died not a Christian? After prayer he seemed refreshed, and called for a glass of water. It was given him, and be drank sparregiv. The then inquired of Dr. Weather-poon how long is thought he would live, to which the latter replied, "I hope General, for many years ;" but thinking this a uncless deception, he added, "I test not many hours." "I know it," was the re-monent them also a second ingly. He then inquired of Dr. Weather tear not miny hours." "I know it," was the re-ponent them, after omning a moment, he asked for its family. They were out for, and noon entered. The interview was indescribably affecting.—Mre. Taylor prostrating herself at the bedwile, and her children elinging around her with acbs and groons supervise of sheir agon. The pain, which had filled disc attem in the side of his chest, creased, and all-ended by other symptoms of ense, it was thoughn be might endam till morning. But be himself Eners letter, and so inclured in a quite su-dble raises. "You," he replied, "but the storm, in passing, the super a way, the trank." Finally be adverted to the subject of his previous broadings. deretted to the subject of the dasary greeting - in which descent the source most as discharge of my -4 regret milling. See duties faithfalb sorry time I am about the wore his fast andibl to his wife a lew

could stay the fotal result which has plunged the reach way by role result much the purpose the aution in manuraing. The marks ded attentions of first and test shifts a state of the shift is amprectionable. It is believed, however, that had the mirel of the President not been laboring under embergament and affliction, proceeding from entures named, the discuss could have been

checked, and has life as ved. But now that he is gone, it is vain to speculate. One succeeds him, "those againstiveness is not quite so keen because intimate with all the trials of politics, and there-

These surrounding the dying President at the noment, where his own family, including Col. Bliss, Col. Taylor and family, Jefferson Davis and family, Vice President Fillmore, several Senstore and members, several members of the diplomatic corps, the onbinet, Benton, Hale, Wood, Coolidge, and Weatherspoon, and a number of intimate triends. Without the mansion, the grounds were literally covered with an immenso multitude, who continued to linger in groups until after mid-night, scarce crediting the intelligence, though offi-

fally announced. General Taylor died without a struggle. It was a kind of ainking into eternity, without feeling its pain or experiencing its horrors. When all was over, the chamber was cleared, until the underta-kers had concluded their duties. The body was encased in ice, and ordered to remain where until this morning, when it was finally robed for the grave; and laid out in state in the East Thus ended the melancholy siege, of discase against a strong bulwark of nature.

INCIDENTS The chief incidents that transpired during the illness, are those embodied in the above. He regret-ted in plain language, and so may words, the cruwaged against him , and thought that parties failed to do him justice. The course pursed by Southern ultraists irritated him, but only because they made him responsible for conduct with which he had nothing to do. Ho deplored the strife which prevails, but did not hesitate to ascribe the cause nal demagogues. The dictatoral license assumed by Mesers, Toombs and Stephens disleased him, and the more so because coming from a banded organization ; but when it was hinted that his own friends would move a vote of censure, he sunk under the blow, and conceived that to the most fatal stab of all. He was resolved, how ever, to pursue the line of policy to which he had thus long adhered, though convinced that gentlemen of th e South meditated his ruin. This, while it preyed upon his mind, only determined him the more to stand by his doctrines. It is, notwithstanding these facts, that had he lived, removals from the Cabinet would have ensued before the expira-tion of the month. The cloud was well high ready

to burst, and in the deluge created, Messra. Craw-ford and Clayton would have been swept away.— The conversation between the President, and those she waited upon him officially, including this ultra delegation, I am not prepared fully to repeat, mt his physicians do not deny that it materi influenced his disease. Let conscience be their only punishment. The body of the President will remain in vault

are until next week, when it will be conveyed to Batan Rouge, Louisiana. If no vote is obtained upon the Compromise bill until that period, it will be postponed until after the Committee's return-some time in August. Mrs. Taylor and family will vacage the White House almost immediately. They will reside with Senator Davis, of Mississippi for a few weeks, or go with Colonel Taylor to Bal-timore. Mr. Fillmore's family will not come on till after the bathing season—so reported—for he contemplates spending the warm months at the sea side himself.

ILLNESS OF MRS. TAYLOR.

I understand, since penning the foregoing, that Mrs Taylor has been seized with illness, and that the is irreconcilable for the loss of her husband .-The sympathies of the city are with her, and as an earnest of this affectionate regard, a committee of ladies have presented themselves at the White House to condole with the unfortunates. May they succeed in soothing the bereaved.

The Hon, A H. Stephens, in a letter to the editors of the Baltimore Clipper, contradicts the ent made by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, that he and his colleague, Mr. Toombs, waited upon the late President, during his illness, and made certain threats.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, July 11, says that Dr. Thes. M. Foote, tory in two, they invalidate the claim of Texas orly of the Balialo Advertiser, now Charge to Bogota, will be Editor of the official organ.

THE UNERAL PROCESSION IN WASHING-

space will permit but as few -pe aplendid Faneral Ceremonias in hunor of Presdent Taylon, in Washington City on Saturiay One correspondent says : It would be utteriv impossible to calculate the vast number in attenlance ; by some it is supposed that not less than eighty thousand, if not an hundred thousand persous are present. The soupre habiliments of sorrow and mourning are everywhere to be seen .--The discharge of artillery, and the simultaneous tolling of the bells, unrounced the advent of a day long to be remembered in the history of America. and the universal expression of sorrow depicted upon every countenance, gives assurance that the summons of death has been truly regretted and deplored.

The car was a hearse under a raised canopy, most beautifully and tastefully decorated, the whole being surmounted by a large carved and gilded Anetican eagle. The coffin was a fine specimen of heavy silver, with large silver tassels, looped, with gold tringed buttons. The inscription on the coffin plate is as follows :

ZACHARY TAYLOR. FRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. ÆT. 66.

On either side of the funeral car were seven United States soldiers, who served under the late president during his brilliant campaign in Mexico. Their excellent deportment, particularly, was observed by many spectators.

Immediately in the rear of the car was "old Whitey," the favorite war horse of the departed President, upon which were placed the trappings and implements which he has often before worn upon the battle-field. To the thousand strangers who crowded around this part of the procession, the unimal was an object of considerable curiosity.

The procession was about two miles in length, and proceeded along the, avenue, thence north of the Capitol to the road leading to the Congressional Burying Ground with the utmost order and military precision

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE on Monday, Mr. Hale offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of removing from the only handsome open square near the Capitol, the hen-coops now building there.

Mr. Hunter said that leave had been given for he erection of buildings in the square for the plants collected by the Exploring Expedition.

The Adjustment hill was reported to the Senate with the amendments agreed to.

-The first question was on Mr. Soule's amendment for admitting the territories as States with or without slavery, and it was agreed to.

The amendment prohibiting the territories from passing any law establishing or excluding African slavery was next considered, and was agreed toyeas 27, nays 25.

The amendment providing for appeals to the Suprome Court was concurred in .

Mr. Seward moved the Wilmot Proviso for New Mexico and Utah, which was rejected without a count.

Mr. Benton offered his amondment, heretofore printed, prescribing the boundaries of Texas. He contended that the line proposed by the committee was entitled to no regard whatever. No Texan ever saw it. The line amputated New Mexico just below the hip and left her to stump it about as well as she can. The committee gave half of the territory of New Mexico to Texas .-Solomon in his judgment directed that a child claimed by two mothers be cut in two. It was an expedient to find the true mother. Perhaps the com-

mittee acted on that policy. By cutting the terri-



READ !- PEOPLE OF THE EAST Basis of Representation -- a foul Slander! We warned the people of the State, in our last issue, of the calumnious charge made by Mr. Reid, is all evidently empty wind-a continual effort to that Governor MANLY Is in favor of changing the basis of representation in apportioning the members of the House of Commons, and in favor of the white basis.

There can be no doubt at all shout its coming from Reid-the Standard intimates as much-and the Goldsboro' Patriot confesses that his informant got it from Reid. The Wilmington Journal states It in a way to convey the same inference. So that matter may be considered as settled.

To support what we consider a manufactured charge, the Standard affects to rely upon the account of the discussion at Salem furnished by correspondent of the Greensboro' Patriot. That correspondent notices nothing more than Gov. Manly's illustration in regard to the Senate. He says nothing about the Federal basis-and there is no proof that Goy. MANLY took any position of the sort. Here is what the correspondent said to the Patriot, on which the Standard relies;

"He next showed up to the satisfaction of all Col. Reid's hobby of "free suffrage"-that if the privilege of voting for Senator was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the Honse of Commons, it would not, as Col. Ised contends, equalize the right of suffrage. For il-lustration: The county of Onslow, with 800 voters, is now entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed ! Y Reid was opposed to any change in the basis meet with the unanimous approval of Whigs and Democrats. This is very plain. Col, Reid contends that his

'hobby" will equalise the right of suffrage. Gov. Manly shows that it will not, by the illustration above. Is there anything about the basis of representation in that? Not a word. The inconsisten cy of Reid's "hobby" is plain enough-but where does Goy. Manly take any position of the sort imputed to him ?---where does he say anything about the federal basis of representation? Read the extract again-Not a word about the basis of the House of Commons in it-it all relates to the Senate as based on taxation.

Gov. MANLY took no position at all about the Federal basis of representation. Our information is authentic and reliable; and comes from gentle men who heard him at Germanton and Salem The deliberate malice which has perverted the illustrations used by Gov. Manly in discussion, into grounds assumed, and doctrines promulgated, we hold up to the scorn and detestation of all honorable men.

In the first place, it depends upon the word of an one reckless enough to demu his

THE DIFFERENCE PRIM SUFFRAGE

It will be rumarked, that the Whiga of the Stat In their Convention, subpted the only mode which an extension of the right of suffrage, a nanded by the people, can be obtained -declarin that the next Legislature should submit the quicstion to the "soveredges," who slove can decide it. propose no mule by which the people are to act up-on the question-and the abstract resolution which they adopted holds out no shadow of hope that, as a party, they are prepared even to let the voice of the people is heard on the subject. Like the Phasinces of old, they are contanted with saying "Be ve fed-be ve clothed,"-while they withhold the "needful." An amendment ought to be made, say the Democrate-but they provide no means of making it. A more abstraction, empty and powerless, committing them to nothing, and promising nothing, is all they adopt.

Let us see now, the course which their public prints pursue, upon this subject, and if we can gather any hope of the sincerity and good faith of "the party" from that source. What is their course? They keep up considerable clamor about it, but it

enforce upon the people that Free Suffrage is bound to come if they elect Mr. Reid; but, if they vote for Gos. Manly they can't have it. Does an extension of suffrage depend upon the Democratic party in North Carolina ? Can a minority-a mere faction-confer any substantial right or benofit upon the people? We take it our best hope will be in the majority; and accordingly the Whig Convention have indicated the proper mode-the only prasible mode-in which our organic law can

be altered, in this respect, or in any other. Compare the abstraction adopted by the Democrats with the salutary and practical measure proposed by the Whigs-and what friend of "Free Suffrage" can hesitate for a moment between the two. His mind can grasp the first, and his exer-

tions may be devoted towards what he may consider his rights. The Democratic resolution is but chaff, insubstantial and unpromising. They-lift not a single finger to advance what they say ought to be done: and they might pass the same resolu-

tion year after year for a thousand years, and yet the people would never attain any right under it. To prove this, look at the substantial nature of what they say, and who honestly intended that the people should act upon this question and settle it, as they have a right to do: "The Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the people may be clearly ascertained. and their wishes carried out, in reference to said proposed amendment of the constitution." Any abstraction about that ?-any doubt ?-any obscurity ?--- any deception ? Not a particle. It is a plain and practical assertion of a proposition in the only mode by which the amendment in question can be attained-and it defers to the fountain of all power the decision of rights and privileges in

the Republican mode, the will of the majority governinz. Now let us look at the resolution of the Demo cratic Convention :- "An amendment to the constitution of this State ought to be made, abolishing the land qualification for electors of Senators."-

Not a finger do they lift to help it-not one ?-What else ought to be done ?

Ought the Legislature to adopt some mode, by which it can be done? No-they don't say so !

WHIGS OF THE EAST.

Your candulate for Governor is performing his duty nobly and manfally in the West-perform yours, between this and the election ; and, above all, on the day of Election. See that every vote is polled. Talk to the people-reason with them -rouse them op, and go with them to the polle --Do the Democrate go for that? Not they. They and David S. Reid, that uncound and ansate Southern politician, with the accumulated sin of two rotes for the principle of the Wilmod Provide upon his head, must and will be defeated, with all his deceitful bumbugs !

Freemen of the East 1-laboring men of the West !--- if you want a man for Governor who leve served his State faithfully,-advanced her interest, and maintained her honor-who has been a Republi lican all his life, not a shamed or a fraid to take a poor man by the hand and invite him to his house. vote for CHARLES MARLY, your present able and talented Governor, who has always upheld the Rights of the South, the character of his nuti State, and the interest and prosperity of her citi-

Whigs of the East and West 1 once more your; good old mother, North Carolina, demands your votes to keep her out of the clutches of the Locofoco "Spoils party." She expects every man to do his duty. Will you give her up to the misrule and mismanagement which modern Democracy every where introduces when in power-to say the foun-

dations of her prospecity, that they may fatten unon her resources and est out your substance ? Then rush to the polls on the first of August, and answer to the good old State for the maunar in which you discharge your duty there ! Keep, out the hungry swarm of expectants who desire to divide your offices among them-Vole for your present tried and honest-bearted Governor, CHAS. MASLY, whom you have proved and found faithful -and preserved the integrity of your State, and your own honor, by the terrible rebuke you administer to the desperate efforts of the Locofecces to get. the rule over you.

Whigs of the State 1-it is in your power to sweep them from your path as with a mighty whirlwind ! "Up, guards, and at them !"

Let your unconquered strength tell once more. in the day of battle, and their rout will be signal and complete, and a triumphant victory will once the Whig resolution, passed by men who mean more gild the Whig Banner with glorious spendor!

WAKE COUNTY.

Maj. WILEY D. JONES, of Forestville, is a candidate for the House of Commons in this County. KINDRICK JOHNSON has also announced himself as a Whig candidate ; and Temple Robertson is a Democratic Anti Railroad candidate for the same House. The election is two weeks off yesterday ; and the people of Wake have quite an assortment of all shades and differences out of which to choose We shall vote for all the Whige.

IF We are indebted to the Hon. EDWARD STAN-LY for a copy of his speech delivered on the 6th instant, on the Galphin Claim. We will try and publish it next week

OUR FRIEND AND EINSMAN in Philadelphia will please accept our thanks for California papers as late as June 1st. We trust to take him by the hand in September.

PREJUDICE AGAINST RALEIGH, The people of Raleigh can no longer shut their eyes to the fact that there are those living amongs us who are endeavoring, by all the means in the Ought the people to pass upon it ? Ought a major- power, and the control of an infamous press, to ex ity to govern ? Ought their wishes to be carried cite a preindice towards this place and its citizens out ? No-they say nothing of all this ! They and onkindle sectional animosities against us. A propose nothing practically-but leave every man home, they set the county against the townto read their ambiguous or unmeaning dogma as broad, they excite the extremities against the Con he pleases. Or rather its exemplification was tre. It is only by the favor of the people of the found in the speech of Gen. Saunders, who went State, that the City of Raleigh exists. The of the Government, the Capitol, and the State Offi cers are here, and the Legislature meets here; and they make Raleigh what it is. But if men amon us shall continue, as they now do, to minister t every occasion of complaint against the place and its citizens in some localities, and excite and kee up prejudices in others, not only is our prosperit retarded and our growth checked, but even a cal amity threatens which will ruin the place alto gother. If the recklessness of party maliguity common ed this thing, it has been pursued so long, and put sued so far, that excuse or palliation is no longs possible, if it ever were. It could hardly ever hay of the people. Under the Democratic resolution been necessary for the Democratic party to flourish that Raleigh should perish. But, if the destruct tion of Raleigh is necessary for Democratic suc cess, let the blow come from some other quarte yet whose chief delight seems to be in poisoni the source whence our growth and prosperity mus When the State Capitol has been removed to the weeds and grass growing in her at present popul lous streets, how rich will be the consolation We take this subject up, more in sorrow then i anger. Our stake in the community may be sma and of no great importance anywhere. Very sai isgo which have been excited egainst this Cita with which the minds of the people of the Sta have been filled, principally by the representatio which have gone out from here, and which he been sedulously cultivated and diffused by other Uncle Sam's census takers are very likely to Before we would exhibit the deep ingratitude exist. ish the names of all the atrocities that vot- party shall require such vile pandering to passi and prejudice to ensure its success, the yes scribbler that belongs to is may take the liberty. missing us from its ranks at once. We wo employs such the and disgraceful means,

to leave my friends, months. He canxy in months before his nssenia before m. Dr Ward

Luli-part eight ale

THE RULING PASSION .- It is stated that, previous to the last words of General Taylor, "I am prepared to meet death," &c., he said to one of the preicians :

"You have fought a good fight, but you cannot ake a stand.

Thus indicating the consciousness of approaching dissolution, and the army simile that was running in his head.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The great fire in Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, resulted, in the loss of five millions of dollars worth of property. Some three hundred houses were burned, fifty persons were killed by the explosions of Saltpetre, &c., and one hundred were wounded. It is the beaviest calamity which has over befallen that noble City. Twenty acres of the business portion of the City, were swept by the devoucing flames.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of separable member of the Fraternity of Printers, in the person of ADAM RAMAGE, at the age of eighty years; during the greater part of his life having been widely known as the maker of the Printing Press which bore his name. A most worthy, apright, and friendly man was ho ; as many a man, who has known him for as many years as we, will, with as, bear hearty witness.

MESSRS, BAUNG'S CIRCULAR .- London, Friday June 18, 5 P. M .- There has been a more wer eral demand for colonial and foreign produce this week ; exporters, however, operated more freely than of late, and prices of most articles have been fully apported. Cotton is fully id, dearer. Indian Com dull and cheaper; but other breadstoffs, notwithstanding the fine weather and favor able prospects for the growing crops, firmly maintain their subse.

Cotton is in active demand. The sales for the week amount to 8,500 bales, namely : 6,000 Surat at 48d. a.ld.; and 2,500 Madens, at 44d. a 51d. being id., dearer. At Liverpool there has been a speculative movement, and a similar advance.liddling Ocleans is quoted 7d, per pound.

Tobacco ... The date advices form your ede, have canaed holders to be very firm, and in most instances they ask on advance of one quarter to hall parties per pound, but no business of conse-quence has been entered into for home use of ex-port, the trade will configing their purchasing to moved at wants. Farge subsets flough 0s. 6d. a 6s. 9d., but no

in barrels; English, a slow sale at 30s, per curt. arthly power

nd at the sam prive New Mexico of ofher territory.

He condemned the offer of millions to the State of Texas. He objected to combining that offer of millions with the admission of the State of California. Those in favor of the bill had put in a large sum to carry it. Those against it had put in as small a sum as possible to defeat it. In this bill he had not gone for a cent. In a separate bill he would strain points to give her a liberal sum. The plan was to take money out of the treasury to pass this bill.

Mr. Rusk followed in reply to Mr. Bonton, but the hour being late. he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned.

A bill has passed both Houses, and become aw, giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Martha L. Taylor.

In the House, the Galphin resolutions were taken up, and the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Burt, which was read as follows :

Resolved That the act of 1848 did not onther ize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim: and that its payment was without uthority of law and without precedent.

Mr. Hilliard made a motion to lay the reselution on the table, which the House refused to do by a ente of 69 to 99.

The resolution was subsequently passed by vote of 116 in the affirmative and 63 in the nega-

On motion of Mr. Strong, the rules were suspend ed and the House resolved lisek into committee of the whole, (Mr. McLane, of Md., in the chair.) and entered upon the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, against admitting to a seat in Congress Hugh N. Smith, the delegate from New Merico.

Mr. McGaughey addressed the House an hou a favor of the admission of Mr. Smith to a seat. Mr. Ashe then obtained the floor, but yielded to a notion that the committee vise. The comm rose, and the House then adjourned.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

We linve received a copy of the Catalogue of the officers and Students of Emory and Henry Callege, Washington county, Ve. This prosperour Institution is under the charge of the Metho-dist Church. The total sumber of Students is 143. The College buildings, an engraving of which accompanies the catalogue, are spacio and elegant, and for beauty and retirement, (bein a the raidst of delightfal accourty, and ten miles fom any town or village) unsurpassed by any in

recorded votes in Congress, in the face of the Legislative history of the land-and whose reracily may therefore well be questioned when he assigns a position to his adversary inconsistent with all his former professions and principles-outside of, and opposed to his position taken in his published adiress, and unsupported even by a pretence at quota ing Goy, Manly's language.

In the second, place, we have shown above that he collateral evidence of the correspondent of the Greensboro' Patriot, relied upon by the Standard to support the charge, does'nt touch it in any particular-and the whole of it is a mean and dastardly perversion of an illustration used by Gov. Manly against Reid's humbug, which he [Reid] was pretending would equalise the right of suf-

In the third place, this whole matter is an effort to delude and deceive the people of the East, with whom the known friendship of Goy. Munly for Eastern interests has made him popular-and we call upon the people of that section of the State to listen to no slanders set affoat either by Reid himsalf, or his veracious and responsible "organs."

"We think it highly probable that Mesars. Mangum and Badger-both voted in 1845 for the very bill Mr. Polk signed." Standard. It is certain they bath voted against it, with every southern senator, Whig and Democrat, but Benton and Houston, who betrayed the South, and passed that Oregon bill by their votes-for which Mr. Callioun depounced them in the bitterest terms -all of which terms apply to David S. Reid for the vote he gave in favor of the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it, and thus betrayed the South as did Benton and Houston and Polk the ession after.

CHURCH MUSIC .--- We were very much pleased with the singing at the Presbyterian Church, in this City, on last Sabbath. The Choir, although small, tains rich and sweet voices, full of melody, and escable of filling the Church with that charming Music, so delightful a part of Public Worship The addition of a bars voice or two would ren searly perfect the singing at this Church,-and we trust to see the Choir increased in numbers ere ong. The materiel appears to be rich and abandant, if segne hindly hand can bring it into concord and union.

17" On further consideration our friend Hattrax are excuse us from publishing his comm is is able properly to siew, the ground and know whether we not judic/ously, after the time that has unavoidably elapsed since the communication was

into a long argument to show that " a difference of opinion for or against any measure made no sort f odds-that every man was at liberty to think. do, and go for what he pleased, and all was right. s it did not effect the principles of the Democratparty, which are to sole together right or wrong." We know the Democratic presses are endeavor ng, with the deception characteristic of them, to produce the impression that the Democracy are faorable to Free Suffrage, and the Whigs opposed

o it. But look at the action of the two Conventions-and then say which party has shown, by their acts, the most favor to this measure. The Whigs propose to carry it out at once, by the votes no action is proposed at all, now or at any other me;-and for aught we see, it may be postponed a hundred years. The thing ought to be done, say the Democratic Convention-yet the Democrats than from the hand of one who lives among as voted it down in the last Legislature and they propose no action upon it now, by the people or the Legislature. The people demand their rights, and come.

will not be satisfied with an empty Democratic abstruction. They might as well-have passed a res- West, and Raleigh shall be a crumbling rain, wit elution that it ought to rain to-morrow-and it could have been equally as substantial and effectusl-equally as proctical-as this resolution of these who are now contributing to that state their's about "Free Suffrage"-with this differ- things, by feeding the prejudices they first raise ence, that they they would at last have indicated a against the City, and by personading people at time when they wished the event to take place, distance to believe that all-grasping Raleigh tub though they would be equally as powerless to pro- the State despotically to their hurt and her benef doce it, as they are to give the people "Free Suffrage."

The thing ought to be done, say they, When I How ! In what mode ! By what means ? How |y have we hereinfore striven to overcome the fee shall us act) The Whig resolution answers all these questions. The Democratic resolution is ai- to remove the prejudices and allay the distru lent and powerless, and proposes no mode of action, no certainty of attainment.

A ROW THREATENED.

ind themselves swallowed up by a tempest of maligning; industriously circulating prejudices which they little dreem; as the fairest portion of gainst; and ministering to dislike alre creation protest against the liberty of having their towards; the people of the place we live inages inquired into, set down, and published, -- and would turn out opon a barren mountain, with will be very likely to nullify, in one way or anoth-er, that portion of the hol of Congress requiring such as its sterile sides might supply. Our par auch information to be obtained. It was very might fall and never rise again, before we wrong to pass it ; and, if the ludice desire it, we be guilty of such ingratitude. When the Wh will publ They ought to be held up to the flowns of all the young and pretty, (not to mention those , of uncertain age, who can frown most bitterly all)-and their pulishment would be unlightable, scorn that party then, as we now do the one with Let the Consus-takers by on their gaurd.