

We acknowledge the receipt of some valuable public documents from Mr. ...

We publish in this week's paper, the speech of Mr. ...

GOV. SPAIGHT'S INAUGURAL.

In our last, we stated it to be our intention to continue our remarks upon this paper. It will strike all observant readers what a disposition there is among a certain class of politicians to shelter themselves behind names, and to dupe the people by generalities, vague and indefinite in their meaning.

"There is, in the President's Proclamation, another principle avowed by Gen. Jackson, to which we call his Excellency's and public attention. It is, that the representatives in the Congress of the United States, though chosen by particular districts, do not represent those districts, but the whole people of the United States.

Does Gov. Spaight accord in the correctness of these principles? If he does, what becomes of the right of instruction? How can he be exercised or who is the representative to obey? If his constituents, why, then, is he obeying the exposition of the President, or is he to obey the people of the U. States?

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. It is the attention of the friends of Judge WHITE, in this State, should be drawn to this subject. It is known that in case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the President, the Vice President will be called upon to exercise the duties of the station.

Our neighbor of the Standard takes great pains in introducing a series of letters from his "casual correspondents" at Washington, who are very particularly anxious to give a certain coloring to the recent proceedings in Congress on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Abolition—Martin Van Buren and his supporters.

It is difficult for the conductors of a weekly paper to keep pace with public events, so rapidly do they crowd upon each other.

passed, as an interference with popular rights, with the constitutional privileges of the people of this State.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There is an article in the last Standard, upon this subject, which requires notice. We would, if we could, believe that the gross misrepresentations, which are therein contained, proceeded from the ignorance of the writer of the paragraph.

"The Standard says one of Mr. Warren's resolutions asserted the equal claim of North Carolina to the public domain. Do not the resolutions of the House of Commons do the same? They declare that any act by which the public lands shall be given to the new States, would greatly injure the old States.

But, says the Standard, the opposition made a party hobby of these resolutions. Where is the evidence of such a fact? It is known that the party had a majority in the House; yet Mr. C.'s resolutions passed by a considerable majority.

In addition to these things, it is well known that many of the Van Buren men in the General Assembly in this State were extremely shy upon this subject, were very squeamish in adopting strong and decided resolutions, and only agreed to vote for the resolutions of the minority of the Committee, when the President took bold ground upon the subject.

"While the real friends of the South go for dissolving the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in silence, and are for sailing them, like a hot coal, to the corner, the latitudinarian whigs, and stratagem-wielders, contented for debating and agitating the question, which cannot be even argued without jeopardizing the Union.

"I think the Press in the South should mete out to these Political Fanatics the unsparing measure they deserve; for while they protest themselves the ardent advocates of the South, by their studious infatuation in striving to get up a dis-

ension on the subject in Congress, they are in effect the worst enemies of the slaveholders."

What, then, is the cause of all this clamor, this pretended fear for the Union? Is it sincere? or is it not designed to withdraw the public mind from Martin Van Buren? These gentlemen know he is not invulnerable, and that it does not require the skill of a Paris in political archery to wound mortally their Achilles, because his whole body is vulnerable.

"The Standard calls his correspondents 'casual' and 'casual' in a very peculiar manner, as if they were not part of a corps stationed at Washington, to contribute, as far as possible, to draw off public attention from the true issue, and to misguide, by misrepresentation, the public mind.

"The right to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is not absolutely untenable, however, upon the grounds of the Whig. Have the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia a right to abolish slavery within their limits around this District, and yet no right to petition Congress to abolish it within their very bosoms here? And if the local Legislatures have a right to abolish slavery elsewhere, why has not the legislative power of this District the same right?

From the last Southern papers, we learn that the Seminole Indians still continued their depredations. The people had flocked into St. Augustine, and there was likely to be great distress for want of provisions, unless assistance was speedily rendered.

TEXIAN ARMY TRIUMPHANT.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th ult. says—"By Col. M'Comb, who arrived last night from Texas, we learn that an express is to be sent to San Antonio, giving the news of the Texian army having succeeded in taking the town, had driven the enemy across the river with great loss, and about the killed was Gen. Cos, and that not a Mexican soldier remains in Texas."

Appointing Members of Congress to Offices. We invite the particular attention of the reader to the remarks of Mr. Wise, of Va. on the effect of Executive interference and patronage upon the House of Representatives.

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How, we would ask the worthy Colonel, did 'the united democracy' 'nail' these petitions 'to the counter as base coin?' and what was it that the 'fanatical nullifiers from the South did, that they are thus abused? Why, the 'united democracy' gave this question the go by, by laying the petitions on the table, and refusing to express an opinion.

"One of the correspondents of the Standard says, the northern members are anxious to pass over this subject in silence. What time more appropriate for a solemn disclaimer of any right or intention to interfere with slavery, either in the States or the District? Here would be something substantial, some solid security. We are not, and ought not to be, contented with mere professions, evidently made solely for political effect.

"This hollow-hearted, and base hypocritical pretence, that the State rights party wish a dissolution of the Union, has ceased to frighten even the most timid. A fuller calumny upon as pure, upright and patriotic men as any in this confederacy, than that they are enemies to the Union, the great father of his himself could not invent.

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and all tell us what is to be done, and what not! Upon the Appropriation bills, particularly, who has the chief control, the Executive or the Legislative Department? Sir, I refer to all the members of the House as witnesses.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. C. Adams presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia; and remarked that it uniformly with the course heretofore adopted, he should move that the petition, without reading, be laid on the table. Mr. Glasgow moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the system of banking as it obtains in this District, how far that system had or had not been promoted; and whether, in point of fact, the necessity existed for a solitary bank in these ten miles square.

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Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of Public Lands, make provision for actual settlers, and to enter the land in the States in which they lie.

Carrying a Joke too far.

In a neighboring village a few days since, a fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he only took it in a joke. The justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered about two miles. That is carrying a joke too far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner. Detroit Jour.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, Cadwallader Jones, Jun. Esq. of Hillsborough, to Miss Anna Ingham, oldest daughter of the Hon. James Ingham.

DIED.

In Greenboro, on the 31st ult. in the 24th year of his age, the witty, talented and independent Editor of the "Greenboro Patriot."

State v. Callum—Certiorari ordered.

State v. Fitzgerald—Argued by the Attorney General for the State.

State v. Ingham. Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nash for defendant.

State v. Johnson et al. Argued by the Attorney General for the State.

State v. Wilson. Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Newsum for defendant.

State v. Evans v. Bradshaw et al. Argued by Graham for Plaintiff and Newsum for Defendant.

State v. Bates, et al. Argued by Devereux and Badger for Defendants.

State v. Wood v. Harrison Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff and Bryan for Defendant.

State v. Hough v. Hough Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff, and Bryan for Defendant.

State v. DeWight & Co. et al. Submitted for Defendant by Newsum.

State v. Walker et al. Argued by Bryan for Defendant.

State v. Littleton v. Littleton's heirs Submitted by Bryan for Defendant.

State v. J. M. Chaney v. Overman Argued by Graham for Plaintiff.

State v. Housatuck et al. Argued by Kinney for Plaintiff and Devereux for Defendant.

State v. Burstein et al. Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff.

State v. Jones—Argued by Badger for Plaintiff and Bryan for Defendant.—Ed.

Claims on France.—A letter to the Editors of the Balt. American, from a friend at Washington, communicates the information that the commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens under the indemnity treaty, concluded their labors on the night of the 31st ult., and finally adjourned. The Commissioners allowed claims on 361 vessels, to the amount of nine million three hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents. This is equivalent to about 23 1/2 cents on each dollar awarded, without calculating the interests already due on the original indebtedness, and which would increase the dividend about 10 per cent. The whole number of memorials presented was 3148, of which about 1500 obtained allowances; the balance rejected. Claims on about 370 vessels were presented, and 361 obtained allowances; the balance rejected. upwards of one million of dollars were awarded on claims not allowed until within forty-eight hours of the expiration of the Commission, and which before that period were considered as rejected cases.

Twenty-fourth Congress.

IN SENATE. Monday, Jan. 4, 1856.

Upon the motion of Mr. Kent, to refer the petition of the Bank of the Metropolitan to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Benton stated that in order not to take the Senate by surprise, he gave notice that to-morrow he should move for the appointment of a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the system of banking as it obtains in this District, how far that system had or had not been promoted; and whether, in point of fact, the necessity existed for a solitary bank in these ten miles square.

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