

late hour this evening with the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. After a very long discussion, in which Messrs. White, Walker, Clay of Kentucky, Davis, Webster, Linn, Young, Sevier, and Clay of Alabama, took part, the bill passed by a vote of 39 to 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kay reported a bill to increase the army of the United States and for other purposes. Provides that there shall be added to every company of artillery nine privates, and to every company of infantry one sergeant and 38 privates; fixing the allowance in lieu of whiskey, &c. &c.

MISSISSIPPI CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, addressed the House with great earnestness, in support of the claim of the sitting members, and in reply to the various topics of argument which have been urged on the other side. Mr. Evans, of Maine, next took the floor, and went into a cogent reply to the speeches of Messrs. Foster, Bronson, Pennybacker, and Legare. As soon as he resumed his seat, Mr. Cashman moved the previous question, but on the remonstrance of Mr. Wise, who stated that one of the members claiming the seat was desirous of addressing the House, he withdrew the motion.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 31. The Vice President presented a report from the Post Office Department, of the annual contracts for transporting the mail, with the names of contractors and applicants for contracts for the year 1857. Ordered to be printed.

Also, statements of all fines and deductions from the pay of postmasters. Ordered to be printed.

The following petitions and memorials were presented: By Mr. Southard: From 800 females, against slavery and the slave trade.

By Mr. Niles: Several petitions on the same subjects. Motions to receive severally laid on the table.

By Mr. McKean: The memorial of the Anti-slavery Society of Pennsylvania, recently assembled at Harrisburg, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Also, a memorial of similar purport from citizens of Berks county, Penn.

By Mr. Wall: On the same subject. A l severally laid on the table. [Here follows a debate on the Sub-Treasury, which we shall publish next week.]

IN SENATE.

Thursday, February 1. Mr. Fulton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to set apart a portion of the public domain, on the West of Missouri and Arkansas, as bounty lands for the protection of the Western frontier. Read, ordered to a second reading, and 1,500 extra copies of the report ordered to be printed, with the documents.

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States was taken up, slightly amended on motion of Mr. Sevier, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The claim of John Lambert was rejected.

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties as depositaries on certain public officers, &c. and for other purposes. Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate and hour and a half in general opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wright said he gave his views on this point yesterday and now merely asked for the yeas and nays on the question which were ordered.

Mr. Calhoun stated that his object was to disembarrass the bill; he thought that under the system provided by the bill, no excess or surplus would be likely to arise, and if it should, it could be readily provided for by a separate measure.

The section was ordered to be stricken out—Yeas 24, nays 13. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright proceeded to fill up the blanks of the bill, for salaries, expenses, &c.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, on the motion to allow the receiver general at New York, \$3,000 salary, said he would suggest, since these blanks were filled on the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether it might not be as well to leave it all to his discretion. Suggestion carried.

Salaries of \$2,500 each were also carried for the receivers general at Charleston and St. Louis. The blank in the bill for per centage to banks for keeping the public money, was filled with "not to exceed one-eighth of one per cent."

question having been announced from the Chair, "shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?"

Mr. Rives said he wished to offer a substitute for this bill; but not expecting so rapid a progress, he was now unprepared, but would endeavor to be ready by to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSISSIPPI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The question being on the amendment moved by Mr. Howard to the resolution moved by Mr. Bell, as heretofore stated. Mr. Pope offered an amendment, the words of which escaped the reporter, and which was pronounced by the Chair to be out of order.

The Speaker then proceeded to state reasons for reversing the decision hastily made by him on the spot of the moment last evening, and declared that a division of the question—as then proposed by Mr. Underwood to be in order under one of the rules of the House, (although that rule conflicted with one laid down in Jefferson's Manual, the House having decided that where two came in collision, the latter must give way.) and he therefore reversed his decision of yesterday.

Mr. Howard modified his motion of amendment last evening, so as to present it in the following form: "Resolved, That Sergeant S. Prentiss and Thomas J. Word are not members of the 25th Congress."

Mr. Underwood then took the floor in opposition to the amendment, and went at length into an argument to show that the action of the House, at the called session, furnished no good ground for setting aside the regular constitutional election in November.

A few Mr. Underwood had finished his remarks in vindication of the validity of the election of Members of Congress held in Mississippi on the first Monday in November, 1837, and the day thereafter, and of the consequent right of Messrs. Prentiss and Word to seats in the 25th Congress, and in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Howard.

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Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, A. H. Shepard, C. Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Stale, Southgate, Stoney, Stratton, Stuller, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, A. S. White, John White, E. Whiteley, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, J. Williams, G. H. Williams, Wise, Harts, York—119.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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SUB-TREASURY.

There is a diversity of opinion as well as to the probable success, as the wisdom and policy of this measure. We shall not be at all surprised if it passes the Senate. The spoils party have a large majority in that body, which has been so often humbled and degraded at the footstool of Executive power, and become so tame and submissive to his will, that disgraceful and humiliating as it appears in the eyes of the millions of freemen in this country who have never yet bowed the knee to Baal, it has not the moral courage to resist Executive dictation. But we cannot believe that this ruinous experiment can be forced through the House of Representatives.

The members of that body proceed more directly from the fountain of sovereign power—the people, are more frequently dependent on a recurrence to that source for a renewal of the "brief authority" with which they are invested, and have consequently more of the fear of the people before their eyes. They will not, therefore, be so likely to disregard their wishes, when so unequivocally expressed as they have been by the recent whig victories, in many of the States, achieved at the ballot box, over the office-party and money-mongers.

The passage of this measure in the shape in which it has been presented the present session, is especially to be deprecated, by all who prize their liberty and the prosperity of the country. It places the immense revenues of the country at the mercy of the Executive, and through it, the liberties of the people; and all history proves that the lamb would be just as safe in the keeping of the wolf, as would the money and liberties of the people in the hands of one man. Money is power; unite this power with that of the sword in the hands of any one man, call him President, or what you please, and pray tell us how long even the shadow of power would remain to the people!

Scarcely one Presidential term of four years would roll away before these States would be loaded with the chains of absolute despotism.

The President's only hope for the perpetuation of his power rests upon the success of this measure. He knows, if defeated, it is certain death to his administration, and an end to all his power and greatness; if successful, it will throw into his hands abundant means of securing support and continuing in his grasp the reins of government. With millions upon millions piled up in the vaults and safes of the grand Treasury in Washington, and in those of the numerous Sub-Treasuries scattered throughout the country, all under his control, he may, with perfect ease, carry any point that money can accomplish; and with the Pratorian band of officers connected with the management of this vast machinery, he may, with equal ease, execute any design which can be effected through the agency of a well-disciplined corps of monied dignitaries and beneficiaries, who hold their places at his pleasure.

It is true, the bill in question proposes to have only four Receivers General, to be located in Boston, New York, St. Louis and Charleston, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep, and disburse in their respective divisions. But this is the mustard seed, as is justly remarked by the Richmond Enquirer. It is the germ of a system of officers of that character which will grow until the branches thereof will overshadow the land. This must be done to satisfy the insatiable thirst of partisans for office, who will never cease to clamor for their portion of the spoils until they slide into the vacancies of old offices, or are snugly seated in new ones. But in addition to this, all the Collectors and Surveyors of customs, Receivers of the Land Office, and all Post-Masters at important offices, will be Sub-Treasurers. And thus will the public money be placed in the hands of at least ten thousand individuals who hold their places at the will and pleasure of the Executive, and must be obsequious to him, or die politically.

There is another feature of this bill fraught with infinite mischief to the country. There is a great and just outcry against brokers and stock-jobbers. These are the true panic-mongers and feeders upon the fluctuations of the money market. It is their interest alternately to raise and depress; and by this means batter upon the hard earnings and pecuniary embarrassments of the laboring class. The provision alluded to provides that the government shall embark in this very business—yes, set up a broker's office, and commence stock-jobbing. When the amount in the Treasury shall exceed \$4,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to invest the surplus in stocks, and when occasion may require, he is authorized to sell these stocks. Here is a power which, in time, may be made to exert as powerful and dangerous an influence over the country as that of a National Bank; which is the object of so much patriotic abhorrence just now to that class of politicians who have such delicate organs as to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

TEXAS.

A letter to a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. from Houston, Texas, dated December 26th, 1837, says: "News arrived yesterday that the Mexicans have taken St. Antonio. The attack was made by 1500 horsemen, who are said to be followed by a body of infantry, whose number is not ascertained. The news is generally believed here, and active preparations are making for war."

"The Land Office will open here on the 1st February, for those who were here at the Declaration of Independence—six months after, for all others. Good land is worth from five to six dollars, in the woods."

It seems the Mexicans are intent on hazarding their very existence as a nation—for what can they expect from the Texans but complete annihilation? However, if they are in love with "dusty death," let them come. The Texans are ready—the blood of the martyred brave from the Alamo—from a hundred battle-fields, pleads eloquently—their spirit is yet alive, animating those who have hitherto proved patriotic and unconquerable. The lone star of the gallant little Republic may yet float in proud independence over the crushed and fallen capital of Mexico.

FROM CANADA.

The following letter to the National Intelligencer, gives the latest information from the frontier: Cleveland, (Ohio) Jan 26, 1838. "All is quiet now, throughout the whole frontier, except perhaps, in the vicinity of Malden; and every thing in that region, before this must have been set right, by the presence of Lieut. Col. Worth. If this be so, there will be no renewal of offensive operations against us to disturb our tranquillity."

Accounts from all quarters of Canada concur in stating that the patriot force there is entirely broken; or at least, crushed for a time.

We learn by an express slip from the Republican office, Baltimore, that the large and extensive establishment of the Front Street Theatre and Circus was consumed by fire on the 3d inst.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We invite special attention to the Senatorial Debate published in this week's paper, in which Mr. Davis of Massachusetts is so signally "rused up" by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Davis is a formidable antagonist—an apologist for the fanatic—but his lance shivered in contact with the shield of superior intellect and position.

To us it is a matter of astonishment with what ease and with what respect to consistency, these Northern men are perpetually vociferating "Secret Nullification"—blending the Texian and Abolition questions!—These are the epithets "familiar in their mouths as household words." They may thus strengthen their cause in the North; but such loud means will fail to break the proud phalanx of Southern patriotism as determined resistance to Abolitionism. "Nullification" was construed into an epithet foul and opprobrious, at an eventful period in our political history—when the gallant "Harry Percy of the Union," rather than submit to the exactions of those Northern men, stood upon her reserved rights—nobly vindicated, upheld, and secured the interests of the whole South. This power was not only thus anthematized, and turned into a very monstrous horridum by the political conjuration of these Federalists, but it was pronounced by a worthy co-worker with them at that period, as inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution! Since that period, every Southern project of any magnitude, whether involving the welfare or honor of the whole Union, or whether looking to the more immediate protection of Southern rights, has been contemned, and pronounced a "secret" head of this many-headed monster. This hue and cry has been raised by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and others, and it was never more sternly or justly rebuked than by Mr. Calhoun, when he uttered these words:

"As to what the Senator has thought proper to say about the secret mischief lurking under these resolutions, (Mr. Calhoun's) about nullification and his (Mr. Calhoun's) bitter explication in relation to it; he understands his object to be to distract and draw off attention from the real point at issue, and he does not deem it deserving reply. He will pass it in silence with a single remark. The experience of nullification is indeed bitter not to those who applied the remedy, and freed themselves from a disease that was preying on the vitals of the Constitution and the South, but to those against whom it was applied, and who were fastening on the industry of the rest of the community. He would tell the Senator, that the bitter terms with which he and others of his creed have denounced it, will only serve to endear it to those of an opposite political faith, and, instead of putting it down, give to it new vigor and growth."

As to the Texian question—who mingled that with Abolitionism? Who but the people of the North have opposed its annexation on the sole ground that it would extend & strengthen the slave interest? What State but a northern and abolition State, has transmitted resolutions to Congress, deprecating, for the very same reason, the annexation of Texas? Who but the females and fanatics of the North have flooded Congress with appeals of petitions against the annexation of Texas? And would these petitions have been heard of—would a whisper have been heard in the North against Texas, had she been an Abolition State? Not so! But as it is, they mingle the two questions, and then lustily charge it upon the South! "Consistency thou art a jewel!"

Somerville (Verm.) Reporter.—This paper, heretofore conducted by Mr. W. W. Lewis, has recently passed into the hands of Mr. John C. Reeves, a young gentleman who lately emigrated to Tennessee from Orange county, N. C. Mr. Reeves acted his apprenticeship in this office, and of course we have a right to know him well; and we confidently and cheerfully recommend him to the public as a young gentleman of good sense, integrity, and industrious habits.

As there appears to exist some doubt on the subject, it is proper to state that Clerks of Courts are not to be received as "yearly advertisers," under the rules adopted by the late Editorial Convention of this State.

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn that an engagement took place between the Marine forces, (about 200) under command of Lieut. Powell, and the Indians recently, in which several officers and privates were killed. It is rumored since, that Lieut. Powell and his forces have been completely cut up by the Indians. We shall be able next week to confirm or disprove this melancholy rumor.

Thomas Pool is all sorts of a Farmer, in raising hogs; he can beat any man that ever got over a fence. And what is better he subscribes to our paper. As he is a caution to Farmers, so we are a caution to Editors—we both improve the world. He lately killed four hogs which weighed as follows: 557, 465, 444, 401, in all 1817. Beat this who can!

MARRIED.

In this City, Mr. William Muddock to Miss Sarah S. Colburn, of Lowell, Mass. Also, Mr. John Smith, of Fayetteville, to Miss Ellen Savage, of Vt.

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening the 14th inst. Mr. Hinton Franklin, to Miss Maria Taylor, daughter of Mr. Leroy Taylor in Grantville county, Mr. John Langston to Miss Lucy Ann Holt, of Vt. Also, Mr. M. Brooks to Miss Elizabeth H. Tones. Also, Mr. James Ligon to Miss Elizabeth Phillips. Also, Mr. Alfred West to Miss Susan Curran.

In Hillsboro' Mr. Henry B. Boshammer to Miss Clark.

In Gates on the 8th inst. by Rev. Allen R. Bernard, Mr. James D. Parker to Miss Ann Hill, daughter of Mr. Robert Hill of that county.

In Newbern, Mr. Wm. Moore, to Miss Julia Bishop daughter of Samuel Bishop.

In Rutherford county, on the 2nd inst. Mr. Albert G. Logan, to Miss Nancy T. Logan, daughter of Mr. Francis Logan, in Pasquotank county. Mr. Thomas Gaskins to Miss Susan Wilson, of Norfolk Co. Va.

Also Mr. Caleb Hicks, to Miss Esther Wirtzlow. On Thursday evening the 11th inst. Mr. Allen Pearce to Miss Ursula South of Randolph. In Davidson County recently, by J. B. DeLeon, Esq. Mr. Peter Peck, to Miss Leah Helper.

DEAD.

In this City, on Sunday last after a lingering illness, Mrs. Jane Brunkett, consort of Mr. William Brunkett, 70 years of age.

In Washington, aged 72 years, Mr. Thomas Vokes, a native of Limerick, Ireland, but for many years a highly respectable citizen of that town.

In Newbern, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Sarah Ann Berry.

At her residence in Warrington, on Sunday the 31st inst. Mrs. Susan Plummer, in the 32d year of her age. She deceased was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a truly pious, amiable and excellent woman.

At the residence of Major Grant in St. Louis Mo. in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Benton, widow of the late Jesse Benton, Esq. of N. Carolina, and mother of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of the U. S. Senate.

At Bath, in Rowan county, on Tuesday last, 16th inst. Mr. John P. Lucas. In Greensboro' M. W. Lutterloh. In Lawrenceville, N. C. Mrs. Sarah Carter. In Pasquotank county, Mr. Wm. S. W. in Pasquotank, Mr. Wm. D. Jones. In Salisbury, Mr. John Shaver. In Rowan Mr. John Treat.

In Randolph County the 14th inst. Hugh Moffitt Esq. an aged and very respectable citizen.

DOCTOR RIDLEY.

Has established himself in Raleigh, and will afford medical aid to those who may feel disposed to patronize him. His office is in the rear of the Apothecary Store of Messrs. Wm. M. Mason & Co. where he may be seen when not necessarily absent. Attendance on the poor gratis. January 28, 1838. 744

DOCTOR W. W. MARSHALL'S Ointment for the Blind Piles.

The public are assured that I have had this remedy in use for six years, during which time it has, in numerous cases, been applied to the test of experiment, and in many instances, on the most aggravated forms of this disease, and always with perfect success—a instance of future failure ever arose in my knowledge.

The component parts of this