

...than the court assemblies will become. Ceremony, however, finds a place, except before the throne, elsewhere every thing is full of grace and affability. The Queen, who knows how to speak most of the continental languages, converses with the ambassadors and foreign ministers with ease in the language of their several countries. This is inexpressibly delightful to most of these diplomatists. Little familiar with the English language, they are drawn from their embarrassment by the delicate attention of the Queen. Her majesty is not less jealous of her prerogative, than the most absolute monarch of the east, but this does not alter the amenity of her disposition.

These important affairs are scarcely terminated before the hour of dinner. There is sometimes interval enough for a walk or a drive. When the Court was at Brighton, but few moments were necessary after leaving the council chamber, for the Queen to prepare herself to mount her horse. On returning, a few moments only sufficed for her toilet. We will not enlarge upon the order in which the guests are placed at the royal table. The first gentleman of the Chamber is always placed at the upper end of the table, and opposite him, is placed the first esquire. Her majesty's chair is near the middle of the table on the right side; the other guests are placed according to their dignity. Near the queen, on the left, is the guest of the highest rank, then the Duchess of Kent, on the other side the same etiquette, the Baroness Leichen is always by the side of the Queen. Dinner over, they pass to the drawing room. The drawing room is the only asylum of rest for her Majesty, except the sanctuary where her piety kneels, and that where she closes at midnight the royal eyelids. Listen, happy mortal to whom it is given to hear a Queen pour forth sounds of melody, how entirely does that face now so smiling and full of motion, reflect the sentiments expressed by the music. Our wish in giving to the public these official details, is to cause the sovereign of Great Britain to be beloved. May Heaven forever consolidate the throne of Victoria.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The editor of the Globe is resorting to every expedient that falsehood can devise, or cunning invent, to account for the defeat of the loco focus, in all the elections that have taken place for the last six months. For their defeat in the State of New York, he cries out bank influence and corruption of the people. For Rhode Island, he makes out an arithmetical calculation to prove that the lesser number is the greater, and that defeat is victory. For Baltimore, the fish have called off the voters, and defeat is accidental. For Virginia, "the family quarrel has kept as many democrats from the polls, in proportion to the vote of the State, as it did in the October election in New York," and for every other discomfiture, he fabricates some equally ridiculous reason. Can this bigotted partisan believe that the people are so simple as to be duped by his low artifice? If he does, he reckons without his host. There are but few of them less intelligent than himself, and there are none of them less honest; and in false gods, they have neither respect nor faith. The reason of this mighty revolution of public opinion is as clear as light. It is to be found in the odious and alarming doctrines of loco focus that have been cast like a curse upon our country, by those who shape the policy of the administration. It is also to be seen in the blight that is impoverishing every thing throughout our land which is in part the consequence of those doctrines. It is to be found in the infamous Sub-Treasury scheme—that is attempted to be forced upon the country. These are the true and only causes of the defeat of the administration fairly in all directions—and it requires no remarkable power of induction to prove that as long as those things exist the same result will follow as inevitably as that like causes will produce like effects.

In the death struggle that is now making for power, the editor of the Globe stoops from his throne of insolence, and speaks in accents soft to those whom he has steadily taunted and abused. He says "the divided house-hold of Democracy must then come together, and unite as a whole on its kindred principles, or will fall into factions easily," &c. Does he suppose that those who are denominated the Conservative part of the republican party are to come at his call, and to be cajoled by his artifice? Does he think that their principles set so highly on them, that they are to be surrendered to save the sinking fortunes of a desperate and intolerable party? Does he think them so recreant as to kiss the hand that holds the scourge? If he does, most woful will be his disappointment. Those who had the moral firmness to stand up in the face of power, and resist its mandate and its measures, did it from a sense of duty, and from a firm and thorough conviction that their country required this at their hands. Those who defied taunts and denunciations when they were lavishly heaped upon them and who have stood by their principles without flinching through the heat of the action, will stand by them still until they sink with defeat or march off with victory. "The divided house hold" can "come together" by no means less than the total abjuration of loco-focus, the

honest abandonment of the Sub-Treasury, and the recognition and support of the credit system of the country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Monday, the 7th an important petition was presented by Mr. Webster from the officers of the army recommending the repeal of the allowance of whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty as the substitution of sugar and coffee had had the happiest effect in promoting correct habits.

United States Bank Bonds.—On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate took up the bill to authorize the sale of the bonds (the 2d and 31 instalments about \$5,090,000) given to the Government by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, for the Government stocks in late Bank of the United States, and due next September and September 1839.

Mr. Wright gave a brief account of the destitute condition of the Treasury. The only means at hand in that department being \$700,000. Bill ordered to a third reading.

The Duel Reports.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sawyer rose and said that he had voted frankly and aboveboard on this whole question, and he was now disposed to put gentlemen to the test, and, before he sat down, should move a proposition for that purpose. What good, he would ask, was to be attained by this debate? What end arrived at? This was but the chrysalis state of a question, involving, in every stage of its progress, much exaceration, ill feeling, and disaster. What spectacle was presented to the eye of the American People, who were looking to Congress for some kind of action, if not for relief? They had been in session for five months, and had done absolutely nothing for the relief of the country. Every important measure was yet unacted on—all was uncertain, while they were engaged in a vain crusade after their lost or invaded privileges. He deemed this whole course of proceedings, thus far, irregular, a *malum unquam ad orem*; and he thought it high time it should be arrested. He admonished gentlemen that, if they persisted in this course, he should introduce instructions to the select committee to report in favor of rescinding the resolution of the 38th of February last. He was opposed to this making one party a subject of mourning, and the other of ostracism.

Mr. S. then passed an eulogy upon the course pursued in this matter by Mr. Adams, who, he said, had nobly stepped forward, the advocate of the privileges of that body, and the defender of popular rights. He closed by moving to lay the whole subject on the table and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was lost—yeas 48, nays 131.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussion on the subject.

No business transacted on Tuesday and Wednesday in consequence of the death of Mr. Lawler.

In the Senate, on Thursday, May 10, Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to grant a portion of the public domain to that institution, and to others of a similar character, for the purpose of promoting the cause of education. Ordered to be printed and referred.

State of the Treasury.—A message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. A. Van Buren, his private Secretary, representing the Treasury to be almost wholly destitute of available means, and recommending the prompt passage of some measures of relief by Congress, and especially an authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the \$10,000,000 of Treasury notes authorized by Congress at the extra session. The message was accompanied by a report made to the Executive by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the details of the embarrassments of the Treasury. Both documents were read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to construct a hospital in the city of Washington was postponed until the 1st day of next session.

The bill to authorize the sale of the bonds given to the Government for stock in the late Bank of the U. States was read a third time, and passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussion on the bill to continue the corporate existence of the Banks of the District of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives, the following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary, which was ordered to be printed and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union:—
To the Senate and House of Representatives:—
I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the United States, with over twenty-eight millions in deposits with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, are, from the situation in which those funds are placed, in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge, with good faith and promptitude, the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The serious embarrassments likely to arise from a longer continuance of the present state of things, induces me respectfully to invite the earliest action of Congress to the subject which may be consistent with a due regard to other public interests. M. VAN BUREN.
May 10, 1838.

Treasury Department, May 10, 1838.
The undersigned would respectfully submit to the President the following statement concerning some fiscal embarrassments which are likely soon to happen, unless averted by early legislation.

It has been usual for the Secretary of the Treasury, except in the annual report on finances, and in replies to special calls or directions by either House of Congress, to give information respecting all matters which appertain to his office, through letters addressed to the appropriate committees. For some months past, and on several occasions, that mode has been pursued in respect to those threatened embarrassments, by giving to the Committee of Ways and Means such information concerning them as the public exigencies and a reasonable foresight seemed to require. Some suggestions and facts connected with them have likewise been introduced into reports made to Congress. But the relief desired having not yet been granted, and a longer omission to provide for the emergency having a tendency to impair public credit, to the great prejudice of contractors and workmen, as well as of pensioners, the Army, Navy, and many other classes, the undersigned deems it his duty to apprise the Executive also of the impending difficulties, in order that he may take such further steps as appear proper to promote a faithful discharge of the pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The peculiarity in the present condition of the finances can be very briefly explained. It has risen, not from any actual deficiency which has yet occurred in the amount of receipts anticipated for the year, nor from any excess of appropriation which has yet been made for other ordinary or extraordinary objects; but from a prohibition to use, for the payment of the public dues, what is required by law to be received for them.

In the act of October last, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, they were made receivable at any time for those dues, but were expressly forbid, after such receipt, from being reissued in discharge of claims on the Treasury. From this circumstance, coupled with the protracted failure of most of the banks to resume specie payments, life has of late been received for revenue except Treasury notes. Over five and a half millions of them have already been paid in, though none fall due till about the 1st of November next. As these cannot be paid out again, or others in their place, till the restriction before mentioned is modified, it has followed that a great portion of the receipts of the year have thus far been entirely useless for aiding to defray the large expenditures charged upon it, and resort has of necessity been had to the emission of more Treasury notes under the original act, until the whole amount authorized, except \$216,802, has been exhausted.

The only other means available to meet the public engagements, with the exceptions as to trusts and the Mint, detailed in a special report on the condition of the Treasury to the House of Representatives the 26th of March last, are reduced to about \$347,422.

These constitute an aggregate of five hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars thus available, instead of a balance of from two to six millions, which it has generally been considered wise to retain on hand, in order, with the aid of the current revenue, to insure punctuality, and guard against the embarrassments incident to fluctuations and other contingencies. During the present year, however, the revenue has been paid in Treasury notes to such an extent that only one-fourth of a million, monthly, has been received from it in money, so as to assist in discharging the current expenditures. Thus last, on an average, have been over two millions monthly, and in April nearly three millions.

As more than four millions of the Treasury notes are still outstanding, and the banks generally have not yet resumed specie payments, it is probable that a great part of the revenue will for some time to come be paid in a similar manner. Under such circumstances, and when it is considered that large sums due from the postponed customhouse bonds, the banks, and the States, are not yet payable, and that no other revenue exists, except in Congress, to replenish the fund to resort to, or any other authorized means by which the wants of the Treasury can be supplied, it is manifest that the Department is exposed weekly and almost daily to be deprived of the whole of its available means, and the credit of the Government to be injuriously affected, both at home and abroad.

Congress could readily avert these results, if, approving the course suggested in the last annual report on the finances. It could remove the prohibition to re-issue the notes which may be or have been prematurely paid in and redeemed, and, where they have been cancelled, permit others to be issued in their stead; or it could effect the same object by allowing other notes to be emitted, instead of such as have been and shall hereafter be paid in, before the year for their redemption expires. By the reasonable adoption of either of these measures all anticipated embarrassments during 1838 can probably be obviated. For, in that event, no provision of additional means to meet the expenditures of the year will be necessary hereafter, unless before the close of the session it shall be made, or are likely to be made, exceeding the estimates submitted by the Department in December last, by several millions, or that the revenues received will be materially less.

On the contrary, if neither of the measures above proposed should meet the approbation of Congress it is obvious that among the various substitutes which may be thought of, or which this Department has taken occasion to suggest in communications to the Committee of Ways and Means, some one must be selected, that can be made efficient in its operation, at a very early day, or it will be impracticable to preserve the national faith unbroken, and to avert the injuries with which the public service is threatened.

With great respect,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The remainder of the day was consumed in discussion on the duel reports.

The whole subject was laid on the table, and the reports, evidence, and journal of the committee, ordered to be printed.

THE DUEL.
The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thinks the Report of the Duelling Committee will be returned upon the hands of its authors, with the censure a rejection implies, and the contempt such a production deserves. The writer says the honor, spirit and sensibility of the House are all entirely and decidedly against the odious ex post facto penalty to which the majority of the committee would

subject Mr. Graves. He gives the following account of a scene on Saturday:—

There was a passage of arms between Toucey, and Mr. Staley, an intelligent young member from North Carolina, which the former will not admit to have taken the course of a duel, but which, in the course of a Committee, Staley subjected to the inflammatory appeals and polemical tones of the Chairman, and also noticed, in a manner which did him honor, some unceremonious and direct personal allusions of Toucey to John Quincy Adams. The venerable Ex-President was evidently affected by the graceful and animated reference made to him, and the members generally were gratified at it. Not so Mr. Toucey, however. He rose, and mounting his high horse, undertook to lecture Staley for volunteering to interfere between him and the gentleman from Massachusetts, and talked of his raising a party voice, and threatening a danger of law, &c. &c. &c.

Toucey "wore up the wrong passenger" when he affected to treat, in this contemptuous manner, the spirited member from the old Rip Van Winkle State. His rejoinder to the Connecticut "switch pleader" was most pointed, pungent and effective.

He denied that he had interfered between the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the modest Chairman, who, no doubt, deems himself a match for John Q. Adams. He had no doubt, that the Chairman would be greatly rejoiced if he could exhibit himself in direct conflict with that member, or throughout the whole of this mischievous proceeding, he seemed to be seeking notoriety most greedily. He did say, and he now repeated, that the remark of the gentleman from Connecticut, in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, aroused in his bosom feelings of deep indignation. The arguments of Mr. Adams had been not only answered unfairly, but shamefully perverted.

Toucey had alluded in an offensive manner, to what he was pleased to call the "better days" of Mr. Adams. "I ask," said Mr. Staley, "what does he mean by that phrase? Does he mean the time when he had patronage and office to bestow? These are perhaps a man's better days, in the estimation of the Chairman! Or does he mean that the days when his physical powers were in the highest perfection are gone; and that his intellectual powers also are now decayed? If so, the allusion was unkind and unfeeling. The gentleman from Massachusetts and myself (continued Mr. Staley) differ on one subject *in toto*; but I could not but feel indignant at hearing the Chairman speak, as he did of a man whose age, whose long public services, whose vast acquirements, and boundless information, all entitle him to respect—his intellect, sir, seems to grow stronger with age, 'sir, I leave the Chairman in the hands of the gentleman from Massachusetts; and as we say to culprits, in our part of the country, 'May the Lord have mercy upon him!'

Mr. Staley then noticed the querulous remark that he had come into the debate as a "volunteer." "And how, sir, did you come in?" he asked with emphasis—"as a regular, to execute whatever the demon party spirit might prompt? Sir, I am proud to be a volunteer, when I see an attempt made to trample on the rights of an individual, and on the rights of the people he represents. I venture to say this chivalrous Chairman, will never be a volunteer in any such cause!"

As to the matter of voice he did not mean to enter into any competition with the member from Connecticut. He remembered that in *Æsop's Fable* a certain long eared animal conceiving he had a fine voice, put on the skin of a noble beast, and by the exertions of his voice frightened all the beasts of the forest. They believed he really was a lion; but they soon discovered he was only an Ass. "Sir," said Mr. S. "the boasts of the forest were not more disappointed than I.—All that came from the member was 'nothing but voice!'"

Mr. Staley was proceeding on this train. The members had crowded around him, and in the area, below the clerk's table, in order to enjoy the scene. Suddenly a queer apparition started up the middle aisle. It was the Anno Domini broad brimmed Petriken—old Quod Domini from Pennsylvania. Loud laughter greeted his appearance on the stage of action, as it always does. He bawled out right lustily for the enforcement of the 47th rule. Shouts of laughter followed this expression of his wishes. The rule prescribes that members must keep their places, not crowd around the gentleman addressing the House—The necessity of enforcing the rule was a compliment to Mr. Staley.

MR. RITCHIE DENOUNCED.

The New Era, a *Loco Foco* paper in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, smothering under the recent Whig victory in Virginia, gives vent to the following bitter invective against Mr. Ritchie, which no doubt expresses the feelings which have been long ranking in the bosoms of the *Loco Foco* division of the administration party:—

We are always willing to make allowances for the egotism and vanity which any individual may possess, who is long being in the habit of exercising controlling party influence, and we are inclined to believe, that Mr. Ritchie, in may have somewhat overrated his own influence in the State of Virginia. But he is known to be a man of great experience, and has the reputation of at least common sense, and having the example of the last fall election in this State before his eyes, we cannot for a moment doubt, that he was well aware that his ambiguous policy would defeat the democratic party in that State at the recent spring election. We are very sincerely sorry that we cannot compliment his honesty, at the expense of his sagacity, but we feel that to be impossible. We feel fully justified in announcing to the public, that Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, State Printer of Virginia, and who has for more than forty years been supported and patronized by the democratic party in that State, has knowingly and willfully sacrificed the democratic administration of this country. And we feel the less scruple in making the imputation, as we find him seizing upon the very first moment, after the whigs had triumphed entirely through his means of urging a compromise, between his friends and the friend into the hands of the whigs, and thereby coerced the government to adopt the conservative system. Now Mr. Ritchie knows very well, that if he was to succeed in this project, it would most effectually destroy the administration. And we cannot account for his conduct and in fact, of all the conservative clique, upon any other rational principle than that of personal hostility to the administration. It is very possible that some persons may imagine, that they can defeat this administration and succeed in its power. All such calculations are foolish. It is very possible that this administration may be defeated, and it is equally certain in that event, that a national bank whig administration may succeed to it.

A new Idea.—Greene, of the Boston Post says that the ladies have taken to wearing india rubber cushions between their teeth, that they may talk without causing their jaw to ache.

From the Charleston Mercury.
The following extract from the speech of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in answer to the Hon. Daniel Webster, lately published in your journal, for stinging satire and withering sarcasm, will not suffer by being placed along side of the richest specimens of British eloquence. There is nothing of that bull-dog ferocity about it, that mangles where it fastens. It may be rather likened to the polished lance, quivering in the flesh, until its concentrated power "torments the sense."—Or the diamond on glass, sparkling with its lustre and cutting with its precision.

Our object in soliciting a separate place for this morceau is, that all may have a taste of the good thing—the epicure who revels on an essence in the extract, as well as the gourmand, who devours a richly seasoned dish in the speech.

A LOVER OF GOOD THINGS.

"There is, Mr. President, no disputing about taste; such are effects of a difference of organization and education, that what is offensive to one is often agreeable to another. According to my conception, nothing can be more painful than to pronounce our own praise, particularly in contrast with another, even when forced to do so in self defence; but how one can rise in his place, when neither his motive nor conduct is impeached, and when there is nothing in the question, or previous discussion, that would possibly justify it, and pronounce an eulogy on himself, which a modest man would blush to pronounce on a Washington or a Franklin to his face, is to me utterly incomprehensible. But, if the Senator, in pronouncing his gorgeous piece of autobiography, had contented himself simply proclaiming, in his deep tone, to the Senate and the assembled multitude of spectators, that he came into Congress as the representative of the American people; if he was born for any good, it was for the good of the whole people, and the defence of the Constitution; that he habitually acted as if acting in the eyes of the framers of the Constitution; that it would be easier to drive these pillars from their bases than to drive or reduce him from his lofty position; that he would do nothing to weaken the brotherly love between these States, and every thing that they should remain united, beneficially and thoroughly forever; I would have gazed in silent wonder, without uttering a word, at the extraordinary spectacle, and the happy self-delusion in which he seems to exist. But when he undertook not only to erect an image to himself, as an object of self adoration, but to place alongside of it a carved figure of myself, with distorted limbs and features, to heighten and render more divine his own image he invited, he challenged, nay, he compelled me to inquire into the high qualities which he arrogates to himself, and the truth of the comparison which he has drawn between us. If the inquiry should excite some reminiscences not very agreeable to the Senator, or disturb the self delusion in which he seems to be, must blame me, but his own self sufficiency and boasting at my expense.

Know yourself, is an ancient maxim, the wisdom of which I never before so fully realized. How imperfectly even the talented and intelligent know themselves! Our understanding, like our eyes, seems to be given, not to see our own features, but those of others. How confident we ought to be of any favorable opinion that we may have formed of ourselves! That one of the distinguished abilities of the Senator, and his wistful eye, should form so erroneous an opinion of his real character, is indeed truly astonishing.

CHEROKEES.
Gen. Scott has made a requisition upon the Governor of our State, for one regiment of these Infantry to aid him in the removal of Indians beyond the Mississippi, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1835. Col. Lindsay, who was in command previous to Gen. Scott, had called for four companies, and having designated the number to constitute a company, to be 68, including Officers, Privates, and Musicians; volunteer companies were organized under that requisition. Gen. Scott requires 78 to constitute a company. The four companies called for by Col. Lindsay, had taken up the line of march, before Gen. Scott's order came to hand. The Governor has therefore, ordered the deficiency, to be supplied by draft or volunteer. The counties of Barcombe, Burke and Wilkes, have raised their companies, and they are now on their march to Franklin, where they are ordered to rendezvous on the 10th inst. The Governor having appointed Lt. Col. J. G. Bynum of this place, to the command of the Regiment, for the present; he ordered the volunteer companies of this county to assemble at Rutherfordton on Thursday, and take up the line of march for Franklin immediately, and of the County to raise their quota for a company on this day, and report to him on Monday. It is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in raising the quota required from this county. The three counties have promptly furnished their companies, and we are sure Rutherfordton will not be behind them.

The Regiment is understood to be composed of companies from the following Counties:—
3 Companies from Buncombe.
5 do from Rutherford.
2 do from Burke.
2 do from Wilks.
Making in the whole 10 Companies, and 780 men, exclusive of Field officers.—*Rutherfordton Gaz.*

BURKE.
A company of volunteers marched from Morganton on Thursday the 26th ult., for the Cherokee service, in fine spirits, and amid the cheers of their friends. The following is a list of officers of the company.
Lewis Conely Capt.
Francis P. Glass, 1st Lieut.
Isaac Pearson, 2d do.
Edwin Reeves, Ensign.—*Id.*

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned Saturday after

a session of four days, during which the chief State appointments were made and with great liberality as to politics, notwithstanding the late anti-mated election, and that the whigs have a majority of 900 votes in the State and the Governor and both the Chief Justice, though his political views are obnoxious to the ruling power. We point to this for the loco focus, in their virulent denunciations and persecutions of whigs, to look to as an example of magnanimity, which they are too narrow minded and inoperable, however, to intimate or profit by.—*N. Y. Star.*

CANDIDATES.
We are authorized to announce Maj. E. B. Miller, Edward J. Erwin, and William H. Conroy, Esq. as candidates to represent the county of Burke, in the House of Commons at next Legislature.—*Rutherfordton Gaz.*

We are authorized to announce Col. Burgess S. Gaither, as a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Burke and Yancy, in the Senate of our next Legislature.—*Id.*

We are requested to announce the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard as a candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans, in the next Legislature.—*Phenix.*

We are authorized to announce Albert G. Proctor as a candidate to represent the county of Pasquotank in the Commons at the next Legislature.—*Id.*

We are requested to announce Gen. J. R. McPherson as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Camden and Currituck.—*Id.*

Granville.—John C. Taylor, in the Senate, and R. B. Gilliam, M. L. Roberts, and Henry W. Jones, in the Commons.—All Whigs. Elijah Hester, V. B. for commons.

THE STAR
RALEIGH, MAY 16, 1838.
The FEDERAL COURT was in this City on Saturday, and is still in session. JAMES BARROCK and POTTER presiding. On Monday, Andrew J. Loftis was tried for sedition, and convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Particulars next week.

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Carveret and Jones.—In this Senatorial District Enoch Foy is the Whig candidate, and Carteret.—Elijah S. Bell is the Whig candidate for the Commons.

Orange.—The following Van Buren ticket for the Legislature has been nominated in Orange, viz: Gen. Joseph Allison for the Senate; Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trolinger, and Dr. Julius Bradburn, or the House of Commons. White Tilden, which has been heretofore published, Mr. Walden, senator; Messrs Wm. A. Graham, N. J. King, John Bone and Willie P. Mangum, commons. *Mecklenburg.*—V. B. Tilden, for Representative; J. M. Hutchison and G. W. Caldwell, 1 lacking.

Rhden, Columbus and Brunswick.—Wm. R. Hall, W. Brunswick.—Dr. F. J. Hill, W. C. New Hanover.—C. Henry, senior, J. Miller and J. McAulian, com.—all V. B.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.
The reader will find under our Congressional head, a message from the President, and accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances, which is the language of the National-Intelligencer, and well described as a "beggarly remnant of empty boxes;" this is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that the people's money is squandered now a dime at the rate of thirty or forty millions per annum; nor is it at all astonishing that the people are deserting the administration of States.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
Complete returns have not yet been received. Ten counties to be heard from. The whig have now a majority of 2 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature the administration had a majority of 48!

Congressional Election.—It has been difficult to arrive at the truth in relation to the result in the Orange district; but it is now ascertained with certainty that a majority of 18 votes were given to Banks; but that the Sheriff was unanimous in his opinion, that the election in Green was not conducted in a manner conformable to Law, and that the polls of that county could not be received, which leaves a majority of legal votes in favor of Stanton. The Sheriff refused to try a special statement of the case before the Executive, throwing the responsibility of the decision on the Governor and Council. Should Slaughter receive the return, as he no doubt will, he will swing and take the chances of a new election.

Hillsborough Recorder.—This truly excellent journal has been considerably enlarged and improved in its appearance. Mr. HEATLY, Editor, is an ornament to the Editorial Corps; every way deserving, and we trust his efforts to please and benefit the public will be fully appreciated and liberally rewarded. Indeed, we are gratified to learn from addresses to the public, that his prospects of increased patronage are bright and flattering. He says:

"Our star of hope is now again at the zenith, and we trust that under its enlivening light, since we shall be permitted long to bask in both and sound principles, with our flag planted to the mast—'Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.'"

A SWEEPING CHARGE.
The Globe says the late explosion in New York was "in consequence of some venal abuse" discovered "through the vigilance of the new Collector." Does the Globe mean that these men were all guilty of "abuse"—were all rogues? If so, then it shows a greater extent of wickedness and corruption among the officials than we had suspected. But does it add anything to the credit of the Administration that those "venerable abuses" were not discovered until their authors opposed the wishes of the President by turning Conservative?

Beaufort Superior Court was held week before last. Judge Saunders presided. Kille and Wallace, slaves of Margaret Ann Eburn, were convicted of the murder of Benj. Eburn, and sentenced to be executed on the 20th instant. Jesse, a slave who had been tried, in Newbern, convicted, and granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, was again convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon the body of a white female, and sentenced to be executed on the 15th June.