ages had only postponed the death of the poor fellow, for several of them levelled their rifles at him, and were about to fire when a squaw rushed out of a wigwam, placed herself before him, and interceded so powerfully for his life, that the Indians left him unharmed, and entered their tents.

As soon as Johnson found himself unobserved, he started with all the speed which the love of life could infuse in his frame, and soon reached the brig. He ascended her sides, and stowed himself among a number of cedar blocks which were on the deck. He lay there twenty-four hours, trembling with apprehension, and expecting momentarily the return of the Indians, when, most happily, two wreckers came in sight; the crew jumped on board the Olney, and were felicitating themselves on the excellent prize they had obtained, when the Indians were once more seen approaching. Johnson immediately appeared from his hiding place, and called to them to save themselves. They all jumped on the shore from the bows of the brig, which lay about two feet from the water. Johnson followed, and such was the desperate resolution produced by the dread of death, that though he knew nothing of swimming, he boldly struck out into deep water, reached the wreckers' boats, was taken up, conveyed on board the America, from thence was carried to Key West, afterwards to Havana, in the United States schooner Wave, and was eventually conveyed to New Orleans. The other individual who saved himself by running, was likewise taken up by the America, and is now in Mobile.

We have this simple but thrilling narrative from the lips of George Johnson himself, and have little doubt of its entire accuracy. We have given it almost in the very language employed by him. As is not uncommon, he is indebted for his life to the interposition of a woman.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Extracts from the Message of Gov. Gilmer, of Geo.

The progress of the Western and Atlantic Railroad has been satisfactory. The grading and masonry of one hundred miles have been contracted for upon favorable terms; fifty of which will be executed by the month of July next, and the remainder by the end of the year.

The entire route for the road to the Tennessee river has been surveyed. Several new routs of parts of the road which had been located, have also been surveyed, in order to satisfy the demands of different sections of the country, and to ensure the best location.

The length of the road from its southern termination to the Tennessee river, will be one hundred and thirty-four miles, and its coast, according to the estimate of the chief Engineer, (exclusive of the right of way, and of the services of the Commissiners) about two millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The survey and location have cost about fifty-one thousand dollars.

The chief Engineer is of the opinion, that the cost of the road will be less than any other railroad in the United States, constructed in the same manner, and on an equal scale.

In pursuance of the law authorizing the Board of Commissioners in conjunction with the Governor, to sell State Stock, to raise funds for carrying on the construction of the road, one hundred thousand pounds sterling of stock have been issued. The President of the board (Mr. Crawford) who was deputed to sell this stock, found it unsuitable for the market, in consequence of the form in which it issued. Mr. Crawford was however enabled to raise three hundred thousand dollars, with the promise of an additional hundred thousand, if it should be wanted, by pledging a part of the stock and aggreeing for the lelature, that it will at its present session authorize the issuing of stock sent as will suit the European market; that it shall be offered for sale to the contractors as early as the month of April next; and that the money which has been advanced shall be refunded out of the proceeds of the sale. The State is to pay five per cent. interest upon the loan of this three hundred thuosand dollars, from the time that the bills drawn by Mr. Crawford on the contracters, shall be accepted and paid in London. The funds thus obtained in New York have been sold here for a premium of about four per cent.; so that the use of three hundred thousand dollars in Georgia money for one year, has been procured for the State without cost, or not exceeding one per cent. per annum.

The Legislature is requested to make immediate provision for filling this contract.

Means must also be provided during your present session, for the purchase of the railing for the road. As the State will probably have to rely almost entirely upon credit of carrying on its works of internal improvement, it would perhaps be good policy to authorize at once the sale of Stock, sufficient not only to repay the three hundred thousand dollars borrowed, and for the purchase of iron railing, but for whatever amount may be necessary for the entire completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for giving to the Railroads which are now progressing by incorporated companies, such assistance as may be demanded by the public interest.

The great value of our agricultural productions in Europe; the freedom of the State from debt; and the high credit of our banking institutions and mercantile men, will enable the State to enter the Stock market with many advantages. The accumulation of wealth in Great Britain, and the filling up of all the avenues of profitable labor and investment, have rendered the price for the use of money exceedingly cheap there, when compared to its value here. The extended commercial connection between Great Britain and the United States, and the approach which they have made to each other, by the late improvements in steam navigation, have made the surplus money of Great Britain almost as accessable to us as its manufactures of iron and cotton. Nor is there any stronger objection to our becoming borrowers of that surplus capital, to add to our means of accumulating wealth, than to our purchasing its products when they can be obtained cheaper than similar products in our own country. So long as the use of money is worth eight per cent. per annum in this State, it cannot be injurious to the public interest to bring the money from abroad at five per cent. to be employed in constructing works of internal improvement, whose profits will most probably repay the capital and interest expended upon them, in a very short time, and which might be executed at all without thus obtaining the aid of foreign capital.

The risk and delay which must always attend the trade from the Gulf of Mexico around the peninsula of Florida with the cities of the Atlantic, and with Europe, can best be avoided by a line of railroad from the Chattahoochee river to the Atlantic. Great advantages would be derived from thus directing this trade to our seaports, and the course of travelling between the South and the North, through this State. Still greater advantages may be anticipated from completing the Western and Atlantic railroad, and the railroads which connect it with our principal cities. The difficulties which the Allegany and Blue Ridge mountains present, to the transportation of the vast productions of the Western and the Southwestern States of Indianna, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and the upper part of Alabama, to the markets on the seaboard, can no where be overcome with so much ease as through these lines of railroad.

If we shall ever succeed to the extent of our wishes, in enjoying the advantages of direct importations from Europe, of the proceeds of the sales of our agricultural productions exported thither, it must be by these facilities for transportation, bringing such an accession of capital to our cities as to enable the Southern, Southwestern and Western merchants to sell what they have to export, and obtain the supplies of European goods upon as favorable terms, in our markets, as in New York. And by inducing the Northern manufacturers to seek an exchange of their fabrics in the same markets for our rice and raw cotton, and the flour and pork of the West.

I consider it therefore of the highest importance, that the State shall proceed with the construction of the Western and Atlantic railroad as rapidly as possible; and give such assistance, by the use of its credit, to the companies now engaged in making the railroads which form the other portions of the communications between our cities and the South and West, as may be necessary for the successful completion of their undertakings.

The application of the means of the State to assist these incorporated companies, is justified from ther success being identified with the public good, and because the State can obtain money upon credit upon cheaper terms than companies, whilst the companies can consruct the road and keep them in repair, much more economically than the public.

In thus supplying the means to chartered companies to complete their roads, the use of which is not free for every one, the State could take care, however, that sufficient security is furnished by the improvements them selves, for the repayment of the money advanced.

The Highwassee Railroad Company in Tennessee, are constructing a road from Knoxville to Red Clay, on the line of this State, and about fifteen miles from the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It will add greatly to the trade and travelling which will pass over the Western and Atlantic Railroad to be connected with this road when completed. The Highwassee company have met with difficulties in procuring the means of carrying on their road, which will probably be overcome by the Legislature, giving an assurance that this State will proceed to make the branch road to connect the two roads together, whenever the Highwassee company shall have so far progressed, to render it certain that their road will be completed. I would, therefore, recommend to the Legislature to pass a resolution giving such assurance.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at your last session, an agent was sent to negotiate with the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, for the right of way for the Western and Atlantic Railroad from the line of this State to the Tennessee river. He succeeded in procuring the passage of an act by the Legislature of Tennessee, granting to this State for the Western and Atlantic Railroad the right of way with the same privileges and under the same restriction as had been previously granted to the Highwassee Railroad Company. The copy of the act, the instructions to the agent, and correspondence with the Governor of Tennessee, are laid before you. Great credit is due to General Newman, the Agent of the State, for the zeal and intelligence with which he performed the duty assigned him.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A practical farmer from Davie, who has made a handsome property by farming and trading together, says, that it costs him just one third of all he can make, to get his produce to market. He remarked to us that when he thought of being obliged to labor every *third day* for other people's benefit, he was almost determed to *move off*, but the hope that it would not always be so, had thus far detained him. He remarked that the best team of horses he could get, would *knock up* in four years on the road. This he attributes to the practice of keeping them exposed to the weather in the night time.—Waggoners, he also remarked, soon get old or die from the fatigue, and exposure incident to the business. We will add to these considerations, the fact that most of the contagious diseases of the interior, are introduced by waggoners. The long time they are compelled to remain in the low country, with their peculiar habits, are circumstances that greatly expose them to the invasion of such disorders. A list of deaths among the class of persons engaged in this business, during the last twenty years, would be a melancholy document, but would make a strong appeal to those who have our destinies in hand. These simple facts, ought to awaken us of the West, to a loud and energetic assertion of our claims upon the State for assistance: The interest of the whole common wealth is involved in the question: while considerations of *humanity* towards the brute creation, as well as our fellow beings, join in enforcing the appeal. We have had projects and schemes for internal improvements for twenty odd years, but like the gardens of Adonis, they have faded and withered almost as soon as they appeared. We despair of ever getting our share of public benefit from *corporations*, or even from a participation of the State with chartered companies. *The intermediate country between the East and West, is too poor to do its part of the necessary work*, and the West has not the surplus capital to do it, if she was ever so much disposed to it. The *let alone* and *do nothing* policy of our State Government, has so drained us of our wealth and numbers, that we can only promise to go on with the work, after the first difficulty is conquered. To ask more, would be to tax our patriotism beyond what is reasonable. If the State will do this, the West will breathe again, but unless she does, and that at the next session of the Assembly, there is no *morrow for our hope.* *Carolina Watchman.*

The honest patriot who has no aim but the good of his country: must see in the annexed recitation of the Whig creed, sufficient to animate him to continued and unremitted exertion, whatever temporary discouragements may arise. With such objects in view, the Whigs may honestly invoke the blessings of Heaven upon their cause

From the New York Express.

THE WHIG CREED.

The restoration of power to the people.

The restoration of Government to its true, safe, and legitimate purposes.

The rescue of the Goverment from the grasp of demagogues, plunderers and spoilers.

The dissevering of the money power from political power.

The restoration of a sound and healthy currency

The curtailment and regulation of the inordinate patronage of the government, by means of which the elections have been controlled, and the public liberty endangered

Retrenchment of extravagant and overgrown expenditures.

The wresting of the Public Lands from the grasp of Government speculators and land companies—and the distribution of the income of the lands to all the States, the whole people in equal and just proportion.

An end, a positive end, to all reckless Experiments upon the business, the currency, and the enterprise of the country.

A return to the old and safe paths of honest sincerity, patriotism, and public virtue.

It appears distinctly that the late Administration victory in Ohio was obtained by the support of the Abolitionists. A letter of Mr Duncan a prominent Van Buren candidate, for Congress was circulated, in which speaking of the Slave States, he said,

"The anger of God, and the vengeance of Heaven seems to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost almost every institution, every prosperity, public and private seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution."

This man was elected.

Governor Vance was denounced by the fanatics and a great effect produced against him, because he has lately executed the law by giving up for trial in Kentucky a citizen of Ohio charged with seducing away slaves.

Morris, the abolitionist, will be sent back to the U. S. Senate by the Van Buren party.

We do not say that Mr. Van Buren himself is at this moment an active abolitionist; but many of his prominent men are so, and the abolitionists (who are kindred of the Loco Focos and Argarians) as a body support his party. *Columbia Tel.*

INTERRESTING LETTER.

The last number of the West Tennesseean contains the proceedings at the great Whig dinner, in honor of Mr. Bell, at Paris, Tenn. on the 12th inst. Among the letters of distinguished men to the committee of Arrangement is the following admirable one from Mr. Clay. We cannot put smile, while reading it, to think how it must sting Polk and Grundy.—*Louisville Journal.*

ASHLAND, Oct, 1, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—I am honored by the invitation, transmitted to me by you as the committee of the Whigs of Henery co. in Tenn. to a dinner to be given to the Hon. John Bell, on the 12th inst. I should be very happy to be able to attend on such an interesting occasion. It is a characteristic of that ferocious spirit of denunciation and persecution of which I was long the chosen victim, to display its greatest venom against those who have least incurred its enmity. It has been the fate of a distinguished citizen in the eastern part of your State, and of Mr. Bell, to be the latest objects selected for the vengeance of that spirit, and hence all the vials of wrath are poured out on their heads. I have been comparatively spared and forgotten. No State in the Union has exhibited a nobler independence than Tennessee; and the people of it, in resolving to sustain those two citizens against unmerited attacks, have shown their sensibility to faithful and eminent services and a just abborrence to gross injustice. I would gladly unite with the Whigs of Henry, in the intended respect to Mr. Bell, but duties and engagements at home compel me reluctantly to decline the acceptance of your invitation.

Among other strange and dangerous principles of Government which have been introduced within the last few years, none is more remarkable than the system of rewards and punishments, which has been acted upon. Devotion to power is the highest and often the only recommendation to Executive patronage, whilst to question the fallibility of a leading Administration, is regarded as the greatest crime which a citizen can commit. Rejection by the people of a partizan of the Executive, who is a candidate for office, is a sure pasport to its favor.—So that the most certain way to get an office is to loose one. Numerous examples might be given of this practice, but I will mention only two. A candidate for the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the side of the administration, being rejected by the people, was soon after rewarded by a high Executive office at Washington. And when he pouted and threatened in consequence of another rejected candidate for the same office, of less zealous faith, being appointed to a Foreign Mission, he was quieted by being transfered to a lucrative office in Philadelphia. The other instance is in your own State, A Senator who had lost confidence of Tennessee, has been recently compensated by a seat in the Cabinet.

Thus, gentlemen, you see with what contempt power treats the people. It has divorced itself from them. And it is in the same spirit that, by means of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, it seeks to establish for itself one currency, leaving the people in the possession of another, and as it alleges, an inferior currency.

You will recollect that Mr. Adams' administration was bitterly denounced, because in a single instance, it made an appointment of a Post Master at Nashville contrary to the recommendation of a majority of the Tennessee delegation. The gentleman appointed was of undoubted character, warmly recommended and eminently qualified for the office.—He was afterwards, if I mistake not, chosen by the people Mayor of that city. But there was one qualification for the office of Post Master of Nashville which he wanted—he was not in favor of the late election of the late President of the United States!

Judging from the events of the last year, another and better destiny awaits our Union than that to which our rulers have been hurrying it. I congratulate you on the auspicious prospect before us. When our deliverance is consummated, no state can look upon its accomplishment with prouder satisfaction than Tennessee. I am with great respect, your obd't servant,

H. CLAY.

SUB-TREASURY.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. GILMER'S MESSAGE.

Intimately connected with the subject of our Banks, is the policy proposed by the administration of the General Government, of collecting the public dues exclusively in gold and silve, and entrusting their safe-keeping, until required for expenditure, to individuals instead of Banks. The effect of these measures, if they had been adopted by Congress, would have been to have added to the cost of all goods upon which duties are paid; increased the difficulty of purchasing public lands to every citizen, except large capitalists and office-holders; endangered the currency, by constantly withdrawing from the Banks the basis of their circulation; lessened the safety of the keeping of the revenue; added to the uncertainty and expense of transferring the public money from the places of collection to the places of expenditure; and to have locked up the public money, from the time of collection until wanted for the purposes of the Government, instead of permitting it to add to the circulating wealth of the country, through the means of general deposites in the Banks. Nor would the country have been compensated for these injurious consequences from the proposed measures, by any corresponding advantages. The divorce of the Government from the Banks, could only have resulted in forming a more intimate connection between its beneficiaries and the people's money: and increasing the dependance of the officers of the Government and public contractors upon the President, by enlarging the profits of the spoils to be divided among them.

Natural Monsters.—A calf having only three legs, and three sheep having fourteen horns, one with four and two with five horns each, were in Montreal on Saturday last, on their way to New York.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday Nov. 19, 1838.

At the hour of 3 o'clock, a quorum appeared, the Senate was called to order and the credentials of the members having been examined, the prescribed oaths were administered by Thos. Cobbs, Esq a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake. After which Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office, Louis D. Wilson, Esq. the Senator from Edgecombe. No other nomination being made, the Senate proceeded to vote, *viva voce* as follows:

For Wilson, Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houlder, Edwards, Exum, Jno. W. Williams, M'Diarmid, Bunting, Henry, Hill, J. Foy, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Carson, Rabun, Fox—22.

For Andrew Joyner, Esq. Senator from Halifax, Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, J. O'K Williams, Biddle, Albright, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Reddin, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson—22.

Mr. Joyner voted for Mr. Jones, and Mr. Wilson for Mr. Edwards.

The votes being equally divided, there was, of course, no election.

After some conversation, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker, with precisely the same result.—Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A quorum appearing, the House was called to order, the members produced their credentials, and were qualified—the usual oaths being administered by Johnston Busbee, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake.

The House then, on motion, proceeded to election of Speaker. Mr. Bedford nominated M. Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, and Mr. Rayner, nominated Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, for the appointment. The vote stood as follows:

Those who voted for GRAHAM are

Messrs. Dunlap, Winston, W. A. Blount, M'Williams, Bond, Hill, Patton, Britton, Irwin, Carson, E. P. Miller, Bell, Guthrie, Clegg, Waddell, Pane, Smith, Hyman, Wadsworth, Beall, Brummell, Gillam, Roberds, Jas Williams, Lindsay, D Thomas, Kenan, K. Rayner, Farrow, J. P. Caldwell, Young, M'Laughlin, Ellington, Huggins, Syler, Harris, Pemberton, Wilson, Foreman, Gorham, Rush, Lane, McLain, G. Thomas, Crawford, H. C. Jones, Clement, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Underwood, Matthews, Covington, Purvear, Boyden, Oglesby, M'Cleese, Gaither, Petty, Peden, Blalock, and Doak.—61.

Those who voted for HOKE are

Messrs Nye, I R Rayner, Barksdale, Boyer, Gwynn, Walker, Hollingsworth, Reid, Perkins, Jarman, Sullivan, Bryan, Baker, Howerton, W P Williams, Stallings, Hester, Daniel, Wilcox, Tomlinson, Davis, Killian, Holland, Monday, G W Caldwell, Orr, Taylor, J. T Miller, Larkins, Pollock, Trollinger, Stockard, Sims, R Jones, Chambers, Brogden, S A Williams, Exton, Mangum, Massey, Rand, Stafford, Sloan, Bedford, Boswell, Cardwell, J Blount, Tuton, and Barnes.—49.

Mr. Graham having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected, and was accordingly conducted to the chair by Messrs. Rayner and Bedford, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the House in the following neat and appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I tender you my thanks for this mark of distinction. Without experience in the duties of the chair, I must needs bespeak in advance the generous indulgence of the House. If however, by a diligent, faithful and impartial administration of those rules and forms of proceeding which you shall adopt for your government, any requital can be made for your kindness, no efforts on my part shall be spared—What those rules of proceeding shall be, is yet to be ascertained by your sanction—and to that subject I invite your attention. But all who are conversant with deliberative assemblies will readily admit, that written rules, and the best intended exertions of a presiding officer are of but little avail, for the preservation of decorum, unless a *spirit* of order pervades the House—and after all, greater reliance must be placed upon the mutual respect, the forbearance, and gentlemanly courtesy of members, than upon compulsory enactments.

This is the first time, gentlemen, in the history of our State, when a session of the General Assembly has not been held for a period of two years. If the occasion shall not demand of us double the ordinary quantum of labor, it at least requires redoubled zeal, fidelity, industry and vigilance over the public interests. Whatsoever of wisdom or knowledge may fall to the lot of each individual member, will be no more than requisite, to the fulfilment of his duties here—"To make us love our country, it ought to be lovely," and a heavy responsibility attaches to those interested with its Government, if they contribute not all that in them lies to impart to it this character. But properly to discharge those high duties, it is necessary that prejudice shall be cast aside, passion subdued, personal collision avoided, and our minds left free to the impulses of patriotism and reason—thus conducting our deliberations we may confidently hope that they will proceed with harmony, and result in benefit to that people to whom our highest loyalty and best service are due.

On motion, Chas. Manly, Esq. was re-elected Chief Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. Assistant Clerk. Mr. Page, of Randolph, was elected principal door-keeper, and, after three unsuccessful ballotings for assistant doorkeeper, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Dockery the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker as follows:

For Wilson, Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houlder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Person, M'Diarmid, Bunting, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, Fox—20.

For Joyner, Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, Williams of Beaufort, Biddle, Albright, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson, Carson—23.

Mr Joyner having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morehead and Spruill, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the Senate in the following pertinent address:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am deeply sensible of your kind partiality in having elected me to preside over your deliberations, and I tender to you my very sincere thanks for this distinguished manifestation of your confidence. Inexperienced in the duties of the Chair, and unexpectedly called upon to discharge those duties, I feel that I shall need much of your kind indulgence, forbearance and support. It will be my sincere desire, as your presiding officer, to act in all things with strict fairness and impartiality towards every member of this body, and it will be most gratifying to my feelings to be able so to conduct myself as to meet your approbation. In the progress of our labors, it is to be expected that honest differences of opinion will arise; but I trust such differences of opinion will not be allowed to disturb the harmony and good feeling that should characterize our proceedings. I feel that a spirit of harmony and courtesy, not incompatible with the most perfect freedom of opinion, is necessary to the proper discharge of our duties, and I shall foster such spirit with sincere good will, that our labors may be brought to a happy and speedy conclusion.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, Thomas G. Stone, Esq. of Franklin, was unanimously elected Principal Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate then proceeded to vote for Clerk Assistant. Gen. Cook, H. W. Miller and Asa Biggs, Esqs. were put in nomination for the appointment. The Senate voted six times successively without a choice, as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th.
Miller	12	10	9	7	7	8
Cook	15	15	16	16	16	15
Biggs	18	20	20	22	22	21

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to vote again twice for assistant door keeper, when, on the second vote, Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Hillsborough, having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a committee of five was appointed to prepare Rules of order for the Government of this House.

On motion of Mr. Gwyn, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this House, and of its readiness to proceed to the despatch of public business; and after the transaction of some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, NOV. 21, 1838.

CONVENTION MEETING.

The friends of Internal Improvement are requested to meet at the Court House at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, with a view to the appointment of Delegates to the Convention

THE LEGISLATURE assembled in this city, on Mondy last, in the elegant and commodious new brick building erected by B. B. Smith, Esq. in the centre of the city, which, as has been heretofore noticed, is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of that body the present session.

In the Senate, Gen. Wilson, V. B. (being nominated) and Col. Joyner, Whig, (not nominated) were voted for for Speaker. The Senate voted twice unsuccessfully—there being a tie each time, and then adjourned without making a choice. This difficulty was caused by the absence of three Whig Senators, Messrs. Speed, of Gates, White, of Anson, and Foy, of Carteret and Jones, and only one Van Buren man, Mr. Etheridge, of Currituck. On Tuesday morning, however, the first vote resulted in the choice of Col. Joyner as Speaker. On this occasion, Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, who had previously supported Gen. Wilson, changed his vote in favor of Col. J.; for which he offered a satisfactory reason. We did not hear him distinctly, but understood him to say, in substance, that he had been induced to oppose Col. J. from a misconception of some of his political opinions; but, having since become satisfied on those points which had created the difficulty in his mind, it gave him pleasure to cast his vote for the gentleman with whom he had been heretofore politically associated.

Thos. G. Stone, Esq. of Franklin was re-elected Principal Clerk of the Senate; and six ineffectual efforts were made to elect a Clerk Assistant; a more particular account of which is given elsewhere.

In the Commons, Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, Whig, was elected Speaker by a majority of 12 votes over Michael Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln.

Chas. Manly, and E. B. Freeman, Esqrs. of this city, were re-elected Clerk and Clerk Assistant, without opposition.

James Page, of Randolph, has been elected door-keeper, and Thomas Anderson, of Hillsborough, assistant door-keeper of the House.

The votes for Speakers of the two Houses, with, perhaps, not more than three exceptions, were given strictly on party grounds; and they show triumphantly that the Whigs have at least the majority we have hitherto claimed. The people may now *know* who have attempted to deceive them on this subject.

WHIG VICTORY!

Destruction & dispersion of the Spoils-Men in New York.

"How are the mighty fallen!
And by the PEOPLE'S HAND! Low lie the proud,
And SMITTEN by the weapons of the poor—
The blacksmith's hammer & the woodman's axe.
Their tale is told! And for that they were RICH,
And *robbed the poor*—and for that they were STRONG,
And *scourged* the WEAK—and for that they *made laws*,
That turned the *sweat of labor's brow to blood*—
FOR THESE THEIR SINS THE NATION CASTS THEM OUT!"

The Victory Complete! A Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor—A Whig Assembly—A Whig majority of Congressmen.

New York has again spoken! She has shown to her sister States and to the world that she is not the State to drag the chain or be the dupe of power. Last year she conquered the "allied powers" that do the bidding of their master; this year her triumph has been still more glorious, as it has been achieved over a power smarting under the lash of former defeat and impelled to the conflict by the dread of political annihilation. We have but seldom if ever recorded a victory at a period so auspicious, and over an adversary so desperate. It has been gained at a