offered by Mr. W., by a vote of 185 | tween papers presented by individuals and by Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treas

Was defactions, by receivers and collec-tors or other departions of the public mon-eys, have taken place since the let of October, 1807. The sames of the defaulters, and when

1837. The sames of the densitiers, and when and where it took place, and what amount. 2. What amount has been paid, or what hal-afters appearing due from defaulters in the re-port of the 17th of January last, have been al-justed and reduced; and that he be required to report to this House all the correspondence touching defaications of receivers and collectors

unaching defalcations of receivers and concertors of the public money since the Department furn-islied document No. 297. Saturday. Jan. 12. The Senate d'd not sit and nothing impor-tant transpired in the House. Jan. 14th, .839.

IN SENATE. (a) 35

North Carolina Resolutions. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, pre sented sundry joint resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, against the Sub-Treasury, the Expunging Act, and the Graduation Land Bill.

Mr. Brown, took leave to express his regret that the General Assembly had indulged in some improper reflec-tions upon the course of the Senate, but though they had departed from the comity due to the public body, he would not withhold them. He did not know whether to consider them in the light of instructions, to be considered as mandatory upon the Senators from that State, or only as a recommendation, leaving to the Senators the discretion to act according to their own judgment. He had come to the couctusion, after mature delideration, that they were not to be cousidered as instructions. He had always recognized the night of instruction in its fullest exsuit. Was the omission of mandatory expressions in the resolutions to be considered as accidental? He thought unt. They appeared to have been o-

witted by design. He referred to the history of the exercise of the right of instruction by the North Carolina Legislature, in order to shew that they had always given a distinction between the recommendatory and mandatory resolutions. On some occasions they had unequivocally commanded their Senators to take a certain course.

There was also on the face of these resolutions a direct attack upon the right of instruction. They spoke of the expunging resolution as an act of servility to the executive; but the expanging was done by the positive order of the majority of the States of this Union, and in obedience to the power of instruction. But, further, he and his colleague, to remove all doubts, applied to the Legislature to know which the the second se vaded t e question; and, therefore, he was led to the conclusion that it was not their intention to commit themselves to an instruction. On what principles then, of honor or duty, could the General Assembly suppose that their Seuators would consider them as instructions? He viewed the resolutions, for all these reasons, as not binding upon the Senators from N. Carolina. What would be the effect if he were to obey these resolutions? A great question of civil liberty and popular right is involved in the matter. If we surrendered our seats under aless than man tions, we should depart from the principle of instructions. It would be placing a sword in the hands of our political adversaries, and enable them to drive us from our seats, and refuse, afterwards, to recognize the right of instruction. At a great crisis like this, it becomes public men not to falter nor to halt. If the Legislature had instructed him he would bow to their instructions, as to a great principle of instruction. He moved that the resolutions be read and laid on the table. Mr. Strange made some remarks on the subject, as the most respectful mode he could adopt of explaining to his constituents the course which he should pursue. From his political opponents, he was aware that he had no favor to expect, nor even justice, and even his political friends would differ in opinion as to the duty now required of him. Nothing could induce him to obey a command which would impeach the party with which he had acted and with which a majority of the Senate had acted. He should be proud, to the latest hour of his ex-istance, of his participation in the deed con-demned by these resolutions. The deed was done at the command of the States of this U-nion. The State of North Carolina, through het General Assembly did instruct their Sena-tors to expunge from the Journals a certain resclution condemning an act of the President, and that instruction remained now in full force, and unrepealed. If he could consider the resolutions now before him as an instruction,he would ngly resign his seat, at the end of this But, as they were not instructions, he did not feel required cowardly to abandon his post, and leave it to be filled by his political ad-The letter written by him and his colleague to the Legislature for an explanation of the meaning of the resolutions was written in good faith, whoever might question it; and the reply of the Legislature left him at liberty to consid of the resolutions as a more expression of the opinion of individuals, but, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, it was his intention to give them an opportunity to decide whether to be represented by a federalist or a democrat.

Mr. Ctar continu d, a disrespectful could not be presented from any quater; but the language of the resolutions was not of this charactor. They spoke indeed of the expanging act as an act of servility; and, it had also been his opinion which he had often declared, that it was opinion which his has often declared, that was an act derogatory to the dignity and indepen-dence of this heaty. To the doctrines of instruc-tions he gave a qualified assent, according to the old sentiments of 1799. He considered it the old sentiments of 1798. He considered it the doty of the representative to reflect the well known and ascertained will of his constituents as a mirror. Was there no word in the English language that could convey the epinion or wishes of the contituents but the word *'instruct*?' It was respectful to the party instructed to omit To his man Charles he never gave the word. an imperative order. We told him that he would be very much obliged to him to do so and so, and Charles did it, with as much alacrity as he would, were he to say, Charles, you are hereby instructed, to do so and so. He was very sorry that the Senators from North Carolina could not find it in their hearts to yield obedience to the wifnes of so large and important and respectable a State as North Carolina-a

State that seldom spoke her sentiments in this solemn form, and never, except dpon very im-portant occasions. Mr. Clay adverted to that part of the resolutions relative to the great subect of the public lands, and expressed his pleasure that the State had made known her wishes before the wild and mischievous project, befere the Senate, had passed.

Mr. STRANOR said be was not in the habit of looking to the Senator from Kentucky of late for advice. He must act on histown judgement in interpreting the language of the Legislature of North Carolina. He did not stand in the same relation to the people of North Carolina that the Senator's man Charles did to tilm. He was not their slave. He said the Assembly of North Carolina had often made a lifferrence between a resolution of request, and a resolution of instruction. As to the pubhe Lands, he had come to the conclusion that the sentiment of North Carolina was against the Graditation Bill, and he should oppose it. At the last session, he voted for the bill, supposing it to be acceptable to the people of his

State. Mr. BROWS disputed the jurisdiction of the Senator from kentucky in this case. Holding as that gentleman did, doctrines of a higher tone than the federal black cockade doctrines, and scouting, as he often bad, the expressions of popular will, it did not become him to lecture the Senators from North Carolina on this subject. The States, it was well known, had instructed their Senators to expunge the censure of the President; and they did it openly and boldly, and not by a mean, shuffling prevarication - not by a fraud on the right of instruction. The Senator had put the case of his man Charles. He would put another. Suppose a slave should three times us a favor from his maater; would be think it proper to apply a fourth time? The Senator, as rumor said, was about to apply the fourth time to the people for the Presidency .- His constituents would be exceedingly obliged for ad vice from a gentleman who had coalesced with Abolitionists, and fastened upon the South the Tariff System. He protested against the right of the Senator.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., said he was very sorry to be the means of putting the gentleman from North Carolina in such gentleman should be obliged to consider his instructions as a "mean shuffling prevarication," and a fraud upon the right of instruction." Mr. BROWN said,-I did not allude

to my instructions in that manner.

Mr. Clay-The gentleman certainly used the expressions, and applied them to the resolutions presented by him, or they would have had no applicatoin at all. He claimed no jurisdiction over the gentleman, and, if he had, he would be reluctant to exercise it upon such subjects. If the gentlemen had contented themselves with simply presenting their resolutions without commenting upon the course of their political opponents, he should not have interposed a word. The Senator ought to reccolect also that he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the government-but he had undertaken to pass judgment upon some of his acts. If he had contributed to the eatablishment of the Tariff, as the gentleman supposed, he ought to rehe gentleman supposed, he ought to re-collect that he also contributed to the compromise. He did not intend to in-ercede between the Senators and their measures. Mr. Wilson moved to smead this collect that he also contributed to the tercede between the Senators and their constituents; but when they attempted to cavil at the right of instructions, and put it upon a single word, and thus impugn the old doctrine of instruction as understood by the republicans of the old school, he thought he was justified in stepping forward in defence of that

mendiment was rejected. Mr. Southard made an able speech against the bill. The Senate ad-journed without coming to a final vote. In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the debate on the Swartwout defalcations was confinued—Mr. Hoffman delivered an eloquent thread for the following is the result of the election for *Middle Ward*—Geo. W. Haywood, James e h. No decis

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the hill for the reduction and reduction of the price of the pub is lands was ordered to be engroused by a vet of 27 to 20

The House of Representatives continued the lebate on the resolution to raise a select committee to inquire into Swartwout's defaleations.

In the Senate, on Thursday, 17th January, the In the Senate, on Thursday, 17th January, the bill to graduate and refrace the price of the pub-lie lands, passed its third reading 27 to 22 --Mesara Cathoun, Preston, Rieves, Ronne, Brown and Strange, we are gird to find, were a-mong those who voted against the bill. The debate in the House of Representatives, on the proposition to sppoint a select committee of investigation into the defalcations of public of force the set of the Heure we brought to

icers, by the suic of the House, was arought to s close; the resolution was adopted, and the committee closen. The people will inquire why this highly important measure was solong and so obstinately resisted by the administration party.

party. We are glad to learn that a majority of the committee are in favor of a "searching operation "

THE STAR. RALEIGH: JAN. 23, 1839.

T We present to our readers, in to-day's Star, an interesting and able defence of the Instruction resolutions, which asnuot fail to command the action attention of every reader. Its facts, which are drawn from documentary evidence, are fairly and accurately stated; its arguments are sound, clear, convincing; and it is the more cutilled to the calm and disparatonate consideration of the honest and patriotic of all parties, as it is the production of one of North Carolina's most gifted and virtuous sons, who has kept aloof from party strife and contention, and satuot, therefore, be at all skilled in the tricks and artifices resorted to by unprincipled partirans. But the communication speaks for itself, and we call upon all to give it a careful perusal. Let the sincere enquirer after truth, especially, divest himself of all prejudice, read, ponder, and levide agreeably to the distates of conscience. . As it is our desire to give a wide circulation to this instructive article, we shall publish a number of extra copies, and, will send them to the friends of truth and reform in any section

of the State, at one dollar per hundred.

We perceive that the Administration party are endeavoring to turn to their advantage the votes of the Whigs on the various amendments which were proposed to Mr. Rayner's Resolutions in each branch of the General Assembly: This we predicted, knowing full well the disposition of the party to use every subterfuge-misrepresentation or sophistry which could be of benefit to their cause. But what are the facts of the case? The Whige had prepared these resolutions-they expressed their principles on the matters which been submitted to the people during the late canvass-they were plain-unequivocal and intelligible. The Whigs knew very well that tort-and perhaps, expange them, and they therefore came to the general understanding to reject all amendments which might come from the party. Most of those which were submitted, expressed old, well-settled axi oms, that no school-boy, who had mastered his primmer, would think of denying. They were as self-ovident as that two and two make four; and some of them were as foreign from the subject of the resolutions as would have been an amendment declaring that the sun is a stationary body. The Whigs did not vote against the propositions because they were opposed to them. They rejected them on the ground that they were introduced to embarrass their burn Resolutions. It was mention-od several times by the Whigs-particularly, by Gen. Docksay-that if the propositiona e administration party, w

Mr. CLAT, of Ky, arose immediately, and re-marked, that as the North Carolina Resolutions met his hearty concurrence, as Worth Carolina

was unrepresented in the Senate, and as M Strange had reflected upon the Whig party, he haped to be permitted to indulgo in a few remarks. He then summed up the matter of controversy, disclaiming any intention of interrupt-ing the relations between the parties. We take the following pointed sentences from his re-

marker " And what is the doctrine of instructions as it is held by all? Is it not that we are to con-form to the wishes of our constituents ! Is it not that we are to set, not in our own-but-in-a delegated character? And will any who stand here, etend that whenever they know the wishes of vill of those who sent them here, they are not bound to conform to that will entirely? Is it not the doctrine that we are nothing more than the mirror to reflect the will of those who called us to our dignified office! That is the view which take of the doctrine of instructions,

" And now I ask, is any peculiar language necessary other than that by which the will of our constituents may be understood and carried out? - Is there but one word that will answerno other word but the word instruct? Is then no other language tantamount to that? If the Legislature simply express their will, is that not equivalent to the word instruct? Nay, more, is i not more respectful to those receiving the instructions to avoid than to use the word instruc-

tions? Infinitely more so, & I am more ready to comply with the wishes of any one, if he speaks to me in a courteous and police manner, then if he made use of mandatory language. Sit, I say to my man Charles, please do so and so, and he does it instantly, and with much more pleasure than if I was more percentprory. Suppose I should say, Charles, I instruct you he would think it very carious language; but if I say I would be obliged to you for my shoes or bosts, he goes down and brings them as quick as pos sible. I assure the Senators it is no purpose of mine to treat them with the smallest disrepect; on the contrary, I sympathize with them, and regret extremely that they cannot conform to these resolutions, coming from so respectable a source as the Legislature of North Carolina."

After Mr. Coar had concluded Mr. Skence-trat most " tacit" Senator, Mr. Bellord Brown, who indulged in the lowest personal abuse of Mr. Clay. The latter gentleman remarked, that he was exceedingly sorry he had been instrumental in throwing the senior Senator from North Carolina into such a rage, and nothing, ne said, was farther from his purpose." The disgraceful manner in which these Sen

ators have acted in presenting their instructions to the Senate, has added. If possible, to the du-plicity of their shameful shuffling and prevarication. Mr. Strange, it seems, would almost suf-fer ' martyrdom' in the cause of the democracy.' Did he think of no other alternative but 'martyrdom?' Surely resignation would be better. " Oh no! he'll never think of that!"----

He and his learned colleague have demonstrated very conclusively, we think, that a crouchis, in their judgment, far preferable to resignanation, even though that submission be in defi-ance of a wronged and misrepresented constitu-ency. As Mr. Clay remarked, they are in need of 'sympathy;' and if their 'friends scarcely do them justice, their political opponents would show feeling hearts by ceasing to remind them <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> hing hearts by ceasing to of their damning sins. But even that prise-worthy virtue may not be exercised lowards them. The stern dictates of justice, of duty, imperatively forbid it. What Shall a public sentinel fail to denounce an expunger! Shall be say tall's well, when Senators growthy insult the

The following is the result of the election for City Officers on Manday hat: IXTERNANC-Thomas Cobbs. Commissions Cobbs. Commissions Cobbs. Commissions Cobbs. Middle Ward-Gea. W.: Haywood, James Middle Ward-Gea. W.: Haywood, James Litchford and Jao. G. Marshall, *Eastern Ward*-Jao. J. Christopher and Jor-dan Womble. Western Ward-Wm, F. Clark and F. H. Reeder. MESSRS, BROWN & STRANGE. These genulemen have received their n instructions and laid them before the Senato of the United States. Mr. Brows, on presenting them, said 'he did not feel himself bound to of bey them, but on the contrary he contrary is a present of the tructions and laid them before the senato of the United States. Mr. Brows, on presenting them, said 'he did not feel himself bound to of bey them, but on the contrary he contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the did not feel himself bound to of the truction of the contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the present of the contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the truction of the contrary is a present of the present of th

them, said the did not feel himself bound to obey them, but on the contrary, he rather felt bound to disobey them, because he believed them to be a tact deaint of the doctrine of lag-structions." Mr. Srnason said the would obey, structions." Mr. STRANON said the would obey, so far as he could consistently and conscien-tiously," but there were asked bings, he said, in the resolutions, " which the tortures of martys, dom, could not compet him him to do. He ex-pected not to receive justice from his opponents on this subject, and scarcely that from some of his friends." This ways reflection upon the Wei on this subject, and searcely that from some of his friends." This ways reflection upon the Whig party, added to an insuit to the Legisla-ture of North Carolina; nor was it permitted to pass without just and severe anundversion. Usar situation: "Ke

SUPREME COURT. Houses L. Rows ans, of Granville, has be admitted to Nuperior Court practice." PERMIN B. BUSERE, of this City, and Bal-LARD MODUR, of Northampien county have been admitted to County Court practice.

FROM MEXICO. The Diario de la Habana, of the date of the lat instant, received by the brig Douglass, arrivod vesterday, contains the French account of the affair at Vera Cruz, differing in no important particulars from the statements previously pub-Insteil. Santa Anna received several several for cities of Tula and Rio Verde wounds, which it was supposed would prove mortal. Hit life was despaired roat the last se-counts. The French troops, before thes were driven into their hosts, specielled in off-citing the sim of the expedition—the dismantling the fortifications of Vera Cruz—Eighty two ennous fortheations of Vera Cruz-Laplity (vo enhou-mounted on the different batteries and forts of Santiago and Conception, were spiked and ren-dered useless. The loss of the French is stated at 8 killed and 56 wounded. The Prince de Joinville commanded the vonguard of the sttacking columns , and distinguished himse'r for his intrepidity. His arrival at Having in the ship, of war Greele, is mentioned in the Diarto of the 1st inst. Of the prospective operations of the French fleet, nothing further is said, than that the blockade of the Mexican ports was resumed, N.O. Bullinio.

VALEDICTORIES OF THE SPEAKERS. ADDRESS OF MR. GRANAM.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I beg leave to detain you a moment, whilst express my gratitude for the flattering terms which you have been pleased to approve my conduct as your presiding officer. Lwish I were conscious of having deserved such unqualified ammendation I appreciate it however, as a DIE D. not unmerited testimonical of the purity of my In Watconton very suddenly, Mr. James Maxnot unmerited testimonial of the purity of my indives of action, and my unleigned desire to do right. The scenes through which we have been often of an exciting character; but I have been gratified to observe that here has been no interruption of the kindust personal relations between individual members; and with the utmost pleasure I declare, that I been an excemption with any deliber.
In Waterenton very sublealy, Mr. James Maximum delibers, Mr. James Mr. James Maximum delibers, Mr. James Maximum delibers, Mr. James Maximum delibers, Mr. James Max do right. The scenes through which we have passed have been often of an exciting characteristic and with the utmost pleasure I declare, that I been an exemplaty and worthy m have never been associated with any delibera-Baptist Church about forty years.

have never been associated with any deiners, ever associate in which done was exhibited so interference of the set of the set of the and cordial feeling, as has been uniformly man-ifested in the present Housg of Commons. Though this occasion has been impatiently spected as the moment which, was to

us from public cares, and restore us again to ed to transact a the objects of our affection, that heart must be Commission and Forwarding the objects of our affection, that heart must be insensible to the best feelings of human nature, which is not in some degree addened by the melancholy reflection that we park, many of by the no doubt, forever. On the great ocean of life our courses he in different directions. For a our courses fie in different directions. For a self that the groatest attention shall be paid all business entrusted to his care, and cash one resource the way from which be has been for a time-divorted. Whatever fortune may swait us I trust-gentlemen we shall recollect with pleasure the social intercourse we have enjoyed here-that our acquaniance has been for a fired ships have to end our knowledge of the moral and intellect.

bat I should trespose unreast to enter into details, In conslusion, gentlemen, In constusion, gentlemen, permit up to re-mark, that, if by any act or expression of mmo-at any time. I have been so infortunate as to, have cause the slightest pain in the become of any members of this body, it is due to myself and to them new to declare that pothing was fur-ther fram my intention, and therefore may I not hope that it will be readily pardoned? Baing about to separate, perhaps to meet ne more, every member of this body carries with him my sincere good will, and my best wishes that each and all of you, on your return to your homes, may experience a juyoby and to your homes, may experience a juyour and happy meeting with your families and triends

Texas A party of about 100 soldiers, under command of Gen. lately marched into the territory of the at U. States at Shreveport, Loui, and inprof. el ubject was to disara the Caddo Inomus. A tew days after this, Gen. Rusk was appointed Chief Jus-

Gen. Memocan Hunt (formerly of North Carolina.) has been appointed Secretary of Navya B. E. Hee, of S. Carolina, Secretary of States Sc. S. Johnson Secretary of War, and R. G. Daniap, Secretary of Treasury, From the New Orleans Bollotin, Jan. 7.

MICKICO aminister a

The disaffection towards the Central Government appears to prevail gener-ally through the country with the ex-ception of the city of Mexico uself.... The cities of Tula and Rio Verde

The army of Ged Santa Anony if the accounts of the Vera Citta affair be correct, is the only remaining force ready to operate in favor of the Admiustrationan and detointer and rider .tend

In this county, on the THD inst. by William Laws, Esq., Mr. Thos. Perreik to Miss Effica-beth Ward.

In Water county, recently, Mr. John B.

cum, aged 95, 15 Mrs. Fampy, Jordan, aged 40. Is this county by Johnston Bushes, Esq. Mr. Bryan Jordan to Miss Grizzy Earp In Benton, Lowades County, Alsbarns, on the 27th December Inst, Mr. John W. Mundy to Miss Anno M. C. Stedman, formerly of this City, and daughter of John C. Stedman, de'd. In Sarry county, Mr. Darins Rawley, of Beck-ingham, to Miss Paulium McCraw.

ALL STATES STRATES STRATES The subscriber has taken the Store of Bay. etteville street, in this Uity, formerly occupied by Mesers, H. & R. Kyle; where he is prepar-

ist or a democrat. Mr. Clay of Ky., said, as the Legislature of North Garolina had no representative here, on this subject, and as he subscribed to each and all of their resolutions, he would say a few, words on the subject. ords on the subject. In the first place, he was sorry to hear the

In the first place, be was sorry to hear the gentleman (Mr. Strange) say that he expected injustice from his political adversaries; and he was also sorry to hear the other Senator say that the resolutions were disrespectful to this body. If they were conched in contemptuous and disrespectful language, the rules of the Sen-nic would prevent any Senator from presenting them.

Mr. Bnows said he made a distinction be-

loctrine. GRADUATION BILL.

This bill was taken up, and Mr. WEBSTER spoke in favor of the postponement of the measure.

The motion of Mr. Rives to pustpone indefinitely was lost, 23, to 27. Mr. Monais offered a substitute for

he bill, ceding all the refused lands to the States wherein they lie, and spoke at length on the subject. After which the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HARLAND asked, if it was the inention of the gentleman from New fork. (Mr. CAMBRELENG) to abandon the Resolutions for the appointment of Select Committee on the Swartwout defalcation. If the House had any desire to go into the matter, there should be no delay.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said it was the opponents of the administration who made all the delay, by speaking. He had said but a word or twoon it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House was called for Resolu tions. A vast number were presented. Mr. Wise offered a resolution, calling for information as to certain char-

ges preferred by Mr. Hustran sgainst Com. ELLIOT. Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., offered a resolution, condemning the waste of public time, by Congress in form speech public time, by Congress, in long speeches instead of voting. Most of the resolutions offered rela-

ted to calls for information. No other business was transacted.

The Senate on Tuesday, was principally os" espited with the Land Bill, Mr. Morris's a"

political maxims which no man in this country had ever denied, were introduced in separate and distinct resolutions, they would vote for them willingly.

There is one circumstance which proves that the amendments were introduced for no other purpose than to embarrass and encumber the resolutions of the Whige. It was

aye - We have received accounts from Wath-ington confirmatory of the removed dimensione-tion of Mr. Calboun with the Administration." The whole pack may be expected soon to open upon him sgain in full ery.

Nicholas Biddie has offened to loan the State of Pennaylyanin \$300,000, to repair the public works on the Janiata, which offer Gov. Ritter has accept-

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1. 1

ed.

Appuser or Cor. Jorgen

it is true-in effecting so much anticipated bood. On labors in other respects have, by

extended, new friendships have been fainned, and our knowelage of the moral and intellec-tual, as well as the physical resources of our common country, milarged. Wishing to you each and all, health, hapti-ness, success in your various pursuits, and a safe and speedy return to your families and friends, I bid you a respeciful and allectionate farewell. Appages or Con. Journa.

spied to the Southern trade. Kvery deans

A EDWARD IS IN Wa. Hint, Secretary of State.