this bill on its own special grounds.

interest.

It would withdraw from the treasury of population. ceiving it.

the United States, the several States are sand; and as the increase upon four mil- Our views of this subject is amply susdenied the right of laying imposts upon lions has in thirty-five years required one tained by a consideration of the purpocommerce—that easy and indirect mode hundred and fifty million acres of new ses for which the Senate, with the of raising a revenue which is hardly felt land, it follows that a like increase upon longed term of service of its members, by a people. They are, therefore, gener- fourteen million five hundred thousand was made a part of the Constitution and ally compelled to resort to direct taxes will, in a like period, require about five Government of the United States. On upon land and goods, and, in the Wes, hundred and forty millions of acres rising this branch of the subject we made some tern States, on land especially, to provide from the beginning to the end of the pe- remarks not long ago, which we will not for the wants of Government, and to con- ried in a ratio of progression; the aver- now repeat. We will do better, by construct such works of internal improve- age amount being about fifteen millions cluding these hasty remarks with a quoment as their wants and welfare may re- per year. quire; and in some of the States, those | From the above data, your committee taxes have borne heavily upon the people. estimate the average receipts from the That burden, by the distribution proposed by this bill, would be lightened, and a years, if the country continue in peace, large annual fund placed in the hands of if the land system be faithfully preserved, the several States, which would enable and if the sales be guarded from combinathem to extend the benefit of their improvements as fast and as far as the general interests might require.

that if our coutry continues in a state of of this, the several States will be entitled peace, and if no unforeseen calamity to receive the sums shown by the annexed should visit it and mar its prosperity, that table, and of the receipts of each succeedthe receipts from customs brought down to the lowest standard that existing laws the same proportions. contemplate, will still be amply sufficient for all the current expenses of the Government, economically administered .-The estimates which are sent us from the Secretary of the Treasury of those probable receipts, have not for some time past approached very nearly to accuracy; they, therefore, cannot be received as the basis of an estimate.

The increased population and business of the country, the very force of cicumstances, which none can control, pours inwhich its officers were not led to antici-5th of the present month, he shows that of 20 to 5. the actual receipts for the same quarter have in fact amounted to about \$11,149, 000, exceeding the amount of the esticeeded his estimate by about \$14,629,000.

Having formed the opinion that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to pass this measure; that the finances of the nation will not be too much bodies as solemnly instructed them, by wanderings imparts a very great interdiminished, or at all deranged by it; and implication at least, to pass. that the general prosperity of the country would be increased by its adoption, error of the whole theory of the right of reputation of our country, both for liberyour committee have thought it within mandatory instructions to Senators by ality and hospitality, is, in some degree, the range of their duty to estimate, as State Legislatures, we could not have involved in the result, it will, we are sure, nearly as may be from the data; within hit upon one more conclusive than the afford peculiar pleasure to our readers to their power, the probable annual amount simple statement of the facts of this case. know, as we have authority for stating, which will arise from the sales of the public lands, and be subject to distribution, should this bill become a law.

past, we are constantly liable to error, structed, to obey. Indeed, a leading his former visits amongst us, he gave arising from the difficulty of estimating Whig paper of Virginia has gone so far away to charitable institutions the sum of all the disturbing causes which may in- as to express the opinion that the Sena- four hundred and ninety-one dollarstervene to produce a fluctuation in the tors from Virginia, as it is not expected and that, on a more recent visit, in a course and current of events. On this by any human being that they will obey time of inclemency and suffering, he has subject, however, there are more stable the instructions, ought, because they distributed in various donations of chariand constant elements, which go to make cannot obey them, to resign their seats. up the data of our calculations than generally enter into financial estimates.

sentially on the wants of the husband- view, neither political nor moral duty en- lected by the exhibition of his musical man, and are limited to a quantity little joins this course upon Senators who are skill, and which he had an undoubted exceeding those wants. It is true, when instructed, by those whom they have a right either to retain or give away as he the price is much below its actual value, it may become a subject of extensive with their obligation to obey. We speak unexampled—whatever may have been month (March) at Raleigh, under the sument, and speculation merely goes in ad- ces may induce him to do: for that is a taking. vance of the farmer, who purchases for matter of which, between the dictates of We are informed that a Committee of

Your Committee have not taken into States in the last forty years, will not, | what is required on the part of a Senator, | house, with a beautiful gold medal, on consideration the question whether Con- probably, change materially in a like pe- thus situated, by public duty; and we the one side of which is a fine engraving gress have power, under the Constitution, I ried to come, for, within that time, none protest, with all our power, against the of the American eagle supporting the to distribute a portion of the general re- of those causes which operate as checks doctrine that a Senator is obliged to re- Scottish thistle, and on the other a suitavenue among the several States, but have upon population can, in the ordinary sign a trust, which he accepted for a term ble inscription, and which was presented chosen to rest the measure proposed by course of things, have existence here; of time, because the Legislature of his to him by one of the Orphan boys, who nor is it probable that the pursuits of the State instructs him to disgrace himself, repeated to him the following lines : The expediency of this measure ap great body of the people will essentially and he has sufficient sense of honor not cars from considerations heretofore sug- change; for the same causes which have to do as he is bidden. ratchful censorship over this branch of as now, abundant and easy to be pro- view of it. the public revenues, which has fallen in | cured ; and so long as there is a wide | The doctrine against which we protes to confusion by past negligence and in public domain parcelled out and ready is at war with great and eternal truth. attention. The representatives in Con- for sale on moderate terms, placing a It includes the idea of implicit obedience gress from the several States would be home and a freehold in the power of all being due from the Senator to the State induced, by the interest which their im- that have the desire to possess them. Legislature by whose will he was invesmediate constituents must feel in the The population of our country is, there- ted with the office he holds. But " unsubject, to prevent the waste of the pub- fore, likely to continue its ratio of in- limited obedience is due only to the uni lic lands, as well as of public money, and crease, and the habits and pursuits of our | versal Father of Heaven and earth. " Oto watch over the national domain, as a people to remain the same. Hence the bedience to any human authority, and of matter in which those to whom they are investments in land for the use of the ag- course the right to command, has its limresponsible have a direct and immediate riculturalists will increase in like ratio its. Conscience cannot dictate obedias heretofore with the increase of our ence to the will of the wicked, nor com-

necessity impose to effect those public quantity, the amount of which cannot be very iniquity: improvements which the situation of the very accurately ascertained, but it is safe | To present our notions of this matter By a provision of the constitution of bout fourteen millions five hundred thou- political existence.

sales of the public lands for the next ten tion and fraud, at an average of something more than \$10,000,000 per annum. There is already in hand, to be divided Your committee entertain no doubt by the terms of this bill, \$20,571,125,75; ing year, until the next census, in nearly

> Your committee report the bill back with amendments, and recommend its passage.

EXPUNGING.

Washington Feb. 25.

The joint resolutions ordering "black ines to be drawn around and through" a certain resolution of the United States Senate, have passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature. They originated to the Treasury millions upon millions, in the House of Delegates, and, being sent to the Senate, were, after consider. pate, and which they hardly seem yet to able debate, finally disposed of there on realize. In the report of the Secretary Saturday last. The first resolution. of the 8th of December, 1835, he esti- containing the instruction to "expunge," mates the revenue of the last quarter of passed by a vote of 19 to 12. The sethat year at \$4,950,000. But, in an- cond, affirming the right and validity of swer to a resolution of the Senate of the "instructions," was adopted by a vote

Perhaps the history of parties affords no record of a transaction more remarkable for the obliquity of its politics, than mate by about \$6,200,000, while the this. It is rendered ludicrously absurd, whole receipts of the year 1835 have ex- by the fact, that the two branches of the State Legislature have now solemnly resolved to instruct the Senators of the State to expunge a Resolution, which, only two years ago, the same Legislative to give an explanation of the object of his

most subjects are entitled to much res- ed any other city in the munificence of pect, not only is the right of instruction her contributions to that fund which he In looking into the future of human religiously believed in, but a correlative distributes in so laudable a manner. We

honest opinions, or prepossessions, on thousand and two dollars and twenty-five at Raleigh. The sales of the public lands rest es- this question, when we say, that in our cents, the whole of which has been col-

rested, nor those alone. The distribu- | made us an agricultural community are | We have neither time nor disposition ion of the proceeds of the public lands likely to continue with diminution, so to enlarge on this question. A few senamong the several States would cause a long as the means of subsistence remain, tences must suffice us to explain our

pliance with the counsels of the foolish. the United States the surplus revenue, Prior to the year 1800, but little land An unlimited engagement to act by the without infringing on the constitution, or had been sold by the United States, and opinion of another is so wrong that notouching any of its provisions. The mo- there was at that time of wild and uncul- thing, or scarcely any thing, can make nev so withdrawn will be, in effect, res- tivated land within the bounds of the now. it right. A Senator of the United States, tored to the pockets of the people, as it States of Maine, Vermont, New York, when, after presenting his credentials, will thus enable the several States to ex. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Tenn- he takes the oath to support the Constiempt their citizens from a direct and essee, Kentucky, and Ohio, belonging to tution, enters into no such engagement, burdensome taxation, which they now of the States and individuals, a very large which, if he did, would be void from its

whole country demands, and which are to say that it exceeded one hundred mil- to our readers in the most familiar guise, requisite to the prosperity and advance- lions of acres. This has all, or nearly we resort to analogy. A child owes to ment of each particular State. So long all, since passed into the hands of actual his father the highest of human obligaas the law may be continued in force, it settlers; and there has been sold and tions. But he does not owe him his life. will be a steady, regular, and certain re- granted of the lands of the United States | which, though his father conferred it upsource for these and like purposes to the within that period about fifty millions of on him, he cannot take away. The child several States, ner ought they, or will acres. Thus it appears there have been lowes his service, his duty, his veneration they feel that it is a gift gratuitously giv- taken up and converted to the use of the to his parent; but not to that extent to en and submissively received. If our hasbandman, within, the last thirty-five bind him to do what is against the laws, views of the subject be just, it is, in the years, about one hundred and fifty mil- or against his conscience. The father present state of the treasury, their own lions of acres of wild land; and in the has no right to command his child to lie, as a matter of equity, not of mere favor ; mean time little or none heretofore cul- to steal, to de murder, or to take his own and State pride would not be humbled, or tivated has been abandoned. The pop- life. No more has the Legislature which State independence endangered, by re- ulation of the United States in 1800 was creates a Senator a right to command him four millions, nearly; at this time it is a- to violate his conscience, or to resign his

tation from the writings of JAMES MADESON (in the discussion of the merits of the Constitution,) than whom, in political matters, we know of no higher authority :

an institution (as the Senate) may be sometimes necessary, as a defence to the People against their own temporary erought, in all Governments, and actually will in all free governments, ultimately prevail over the views of its rulers, so affairs, when the People, stimulated by some irregular passion, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, may call for measures which they themselves will afterwards be the most ready to lament and condemn. In these critical moments, how salutary will be to check the misguided career, and to suspend the blow meditated by the People against themselves, until reason, justice, and truth can regain their authority over the public mind? What bitter anguish would not the People of ATHENS have often escaped, if their Government had contained so provident a safeguard against the tyranny of their own passions? Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of DECREEING TO THE SAME CITIZENS THE HEMLOCK ON ONE DAY, AND STATUES GA THE NEXT. "-Nat. Intelligencer.

THE WANDERING PIPER.

From the Baltimere Patriot.

The near approach of the period when this singular individual is under a pledge est to every thing connected with him; If we desired an argument to show the and, as it is generally supposed that the By some persons whose opinions on that, thus far, Baltimore has far exceed ty, five hundred and eleven dellars and We pretend to interfere with no one's twenty-five cents-making a total of one

The principles of population which have every man must judge for himself. It is he had made several donations, waited developed themselves in the United a case of conscience. We speak only of upon him a few days since at the Eutaw

Accept kind stranger, from an ophan's hand; This humble token of our deep regard, And when again you greet your native land, For all your deeds, be PEACE your rich re-

Your music hath a charm more potent than The lyre of him who moved both rock and

It gently falls upon the HEART of, man, And tunes its strings to LOVE AND CHARITY.

To which, under evident feelings of deep emotion, he made the following re-

Gentlemen,-I have more than once had the honor to receive marks of distinction, some purporting to be an evidence of gratitude, and others the reward of merit; but in those days I had a NAME, and the conferers of such favours were no strangers to me--but you met me in the character of a poor Wandering Piper, neither laying claim to high birth nor riches; in this character you have bestowed a badge of honor upon me which a hero might be proud to wear, and which I shall never part with until my heart forever ceases to beat.

May the orphans, in whose welfare and education you have so warmly embarked, prosper under your fostering care, and become ernathem birth, and may the founders of this praiseworthy institution, and the present members of

"Till bairns bairns kindly cuddle Their auld gray hairs."

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever known in Iredell county, was held on Tuesday of Court week, composed of freemen from all parts of the county, numbering at least 500

Col. John McLaughlin was called to the Chair, and Maj. Amos Sharpe and James B. Campbell appointed Secreta-

Mr. Jas. A. King made an able speech, in which he set forth the claims of H. L. of E. B. Dudley to the office of Governor of this State, in a very concise and powerful manner. After which, Mr. King introduced the following Preamble and the two or three instances I have known them Resolutions, which were unanimously a- to be used, much satisfaction has been express-

Whereas, under the present Constitution, the election of a Governor is vested in the people and whereas, at all times, but more especially in the present political emergencies of the country, it is important that the choice of Governor "I shall not scruple to add, that such of this State, should be held by a man of sound political principles, of enlarged, liberal and enlightened views on the subjects, of Internal Improvement and general Education-

Therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this rors and delusions. As the cool and meeting, that in Gen. E. B. Dudley, of Wil deliberate sense of the community mington, we recognize a man, who is capable, who is honest, and who is faithful to the Constitution of our country, and who has particularly distinguished himself in the Legislature of our State, as an able and zealous advocate of a there are particular moments in public liberal system of Internal Improvement, and that we cordially recommend him to our fellowcitizens throughout the State, as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the next August Election.

Resolved, That we cannot support the present incumbent, R. D. Spaight, who is openly proclaimed to be the candidate of a party, who boldly contend that to " the victor belong the spoils," who deny the right of the people to nominate candidates for office, and assert that the interference of some temperate and this right can be legitimately exercised alone by a corps of disciplined office-holders and office-hunters, who assert and advocate the doctrine, that Republicanism consists in doing the will and recording the edicts of the Executive, and in short, which is waging war against our institutions by every species of political profilgacy and corruption.

Resolved, That this meeting re-affirm the nomination heretofore made of HUGH L. WHITE by the citizens of this county as a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint three Delegates to meet Delegates from the other counties composing this Electoral District, for the purpose of nominating an Elector. Jas. A. King, Joseph F. Caldwell and

Joseph M. Bogle, were appointed Dele-On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be publish ed in the opposition papers at Salisbury and Raleigh. On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five persons b appointed by the Chair, to correspond with Gen. E. B. Dudley.

The following gentlemen were appoint ted : Col. Thomas A. Allison, James A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell, Geo. F. David son and James Campbell, Esqs. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. H. McLAUGHLIN, Chn. AMOS SHARPE, Sr. Sec's.

LAND FOR SALE

HE Subscriber wishes to sell his TRACT of LAND, four miles South west of Raleigh containing four hundred Acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Hunter, Alsey Tucker and William Boylan, Esqs. The above Tract has 150 acres of as good up land as any to be found in this county. It is well watered, has a comfortable Dwelling-House on it, with excellent Springs convenient to the House .-Those who wish to purchase, can call on Sam'l Whitaker, who lives near the land, or myself,

JOHN R. WHITAKER, March 3, 1836.

speculation, but even then the amount of not of what the wounded sensibility of the original cause which has induced him perintendance of the President; at Warrenton, and the same element of the same element of the original cause which has induced him to this strange, but philanthropic underkins's Perry, under that of Charles F. M. Garactual occupation, without increasing the aggregate of sales in a series of years. The principles of population without increasing the public duty on the one hand, and the impulses of personal sensibility on the other dants of the Committee of that of Charles F. Osborne, Esq. ; and at Petersburg, Virginia, under gentlemen, delegated by the Superinten-Subscriptions for ONE THOUSAND SHARES aggregate of sales in a series of years. pulses of personal sensibility on the other dants of the Orphan School fund to whom of the Stock of the Raleigh and Caston Rail Read, and will continue open until the first of April next:

T. P. DEVEREUX, President pro. tem.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Buncombe County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836. Sam'l W. Davidson vs. Amos McEntire.

Original Attachment levied on Land. appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Amos McEntire, is not an inhabitant of this State ; it is therefore ordered by the same, that publication be made for three successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Amos McEntire, that he e and appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Asheville, on the fourth Mon-day after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why said land levied on, shall not be condemned sub-

ject to the Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, John Miller, Glerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday in February, A. D.

> JOHN MILLER, C. B. C. C. By JOHN'B. WHITESIDE, D.C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Randolph County.

Benjamin Swaim w. Zebedee S. Wood. Jesse Henshaw vs. Zebedee S. Wood.

Jesse G. Henshaw as. Zebedee S. Wood.

Attachments levied on a Tract of Land. T appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Zebedee S. Wood, the Defendant in these three cases, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the ments to the free and happy land which gave Defendant, Zebedee S. Wood, to appear at our was induced to give way for the purpost Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held of going into Executive business. for said County on the first Monday in May next, the committee of management, live the favour- at the Court-House in Ashboro', and answer the said Attachments, or judgments will be taken

accordingly. HUCH M'CAIN, C. C. C. A Copy. Pr. adv. \$2

DR PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE SHIELD.

For the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples.

THE following highly respectable Certificates: L is deemed a sufficient recommendation for those who are afflicted in this manner, to try

Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Phi-

Doct - ELIJAH PRATT : DEAR SIR-As I feel it a matter of much White to the next Presidency, and those ing the terrible sufferings from Sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the "Shield's you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In ed : and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed: I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to

> I am yours, &c. WM. P. DEWEES; M. D. Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1831.

express a wish that our City, throughout the

various Apothecaries, may be supplied with

From Dr. Thomas Seawell, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District o

Washington City, 4th Feb. 1834. Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invent ed Nipple Shield, and witnessed its practical application, among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, Sore Nipples : a disease which so frequent- and he thought one week too short a time ly afflicts young women. THOMAS SEAWELL, M. D.

From Thomas P. Beers, M. D. Professor Obstetrics, in the Medical University of New-Haven, Connecticut:

Having witnessed the application of the artificial Nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, in several cases of excoriated Nipples, in which the children attached themselves to it as readily as they would to the natural ones, and received their fill with perfect ease to the methers, I have no hesitation in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing of the kind with which I am

THO'S. P. BEERS, M. D. The above Instrument is for sale, at the noderate price of \$2.50 cents-by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh, Feb. 1836.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Linn offered the following Resolution, which lies for consideration : Resolved, That the committee on Pensions be

instructed to enquire whether any existing law justifies the War Department in withholding mo ney from those to whom it was granted for The Senate proceeded, on motion o

Mr. Benton, to consider the bill making appropriations tor fortifications, for the purchase of new sites, &c. Mr. Benton occupied the floor till adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair stated that petitions were in order for this day, as it was the first day in the week on which the House had met. The question of order made upon the presentation of an abolition petition, at Mr. Preston concluded the remarks on motion of Mr. Miller, postponed.

The Chair commenced calling the House for petitions. Mr. Adams presented an abolition petition, and moved its reference to the sel- laying the bill on the table, and having ect Committee on the subject. An objec- the various tables printed which had been

motion of reception was laid on the table tails of the bill were decided on. As the -yeas 100 nays 86. Mr. Mann of New York, moved that the House reconsider the vote postponing cessary in acting on this bill. The wi-

The motion to reconsider was agreed

The Chair stated the question as follows :- Subsequently to the adoption of the table, and the papers were ordered to the Resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, be printed. referring all the abolition petitions which had been, or thereafter might be presen- ate proceeded, with closed doors, to conted, to the select Committee on the sub- sider Executive business.

ject, an abolition petition was presented Objections were made to its reception and the Chair decided that the objection was in order—the resolution in his opin ion not embracing petitions with the con tents of which the House was not post essed at the time of the adoption of the resolution. From this decision an appear had been taken, and the question w whether the decision of the Chair should stand. The question was debated Messrs. Cushing, Grennel, Lawley Wise, Beardsley, and being taken, was decided in the affirmative; yeas 123

navs 84. The main question was then taken Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House ?' & deter mined in the negative; yeas 56, nays 14 So the decision of the Chair was rever sed, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 24. The Senate proceeded to the consider tion of the Fortification bill. Mr. Ben ton read a schedule of the forts in existence, in process of construction, and proposed to be constructed, as an appen-

dix to his remarks of yesterday. Mr. Preston then made some observations at length on the subject of the bill

Before Mr. Preston had concluded, h

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyd from the Committee on E lections, made a report on the subject of the contested election in North Carolina and moved that it be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next

The report is adverse to the claim the sitting member. Mr. W. B. Shepherd expressed a hope

that a more distant day would be chosen, and moved to strike out Wednesday next and insert this day three weeks. Mr. Bynum said the subject had beet From Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, late Frofessor of three months before the House, and op-

posed any further postponement. Mr. Claiborne stated that the commit tee were divided in opinion as to the person who had been elected, and that counter-report would be made. It would be necessary to print both reports and the whole of the testimony, and afford sufficient time for the House to form and opinion upon the case. He thought the motion did not allow sufficient time for

this purpose. . Mr. A. H. Shepperd made some remarks in favor of deliberate action upon the subject, and expressed a hope that it would not be approached hastily, nor under any feeling of excitement.

Mr. Hardin said that the two reports with the accompanying documents would, perhaps, occupy three or four hundred pages. It would be necessary for the members to acquaint themselves intimately with the laws of the State of North Carolina in relation to elections before they commenced the examination of the case. He felt disposed, if he knew himself, to do justice between the parties, to allow him to form a decision upon the question. He protested against the admission of counsel, either before the committee or before the House, on the sub-

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, (the member whose seat is contested,) presented a paper in relation to the subject,

the reading of which he called for. No objection being made, the paper

Mr. G. moved that the paper be laid on the table, and printed. Mr. Hard moved that the report be re-

committed, with instructions to allow further time for the collection of testimo-The Chair decided that, the motion to

postpone being under consideration, the motion to recommit was not in order. Mr. Bell explained that the motion to recommit had priority over the other mo-

tion, and appealed from the decision of the Chair but, after some conversation with the Chair, withdrew it-The Chair announced the arrival of the nour for taking up the Special Order. Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the order,

for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Elections. Lost. Mr. Claiborne, by consent, presented a report from the minority of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the North Carolina contested election, and,

by unanimous consent, both reports on the subject were ordered to be printed. IN SENATE,

Thursday, Feb. 25. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Fortification bill; when,

the last petition day, was taken up, and, commenced by him yesterday, by moving to amend the bill by striking out the clause appropriating money for the fortification at Kennebeck.

. Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of tion was made to its reception, and the referred to by gentlemen, before the deworks embraced in this bill were all new ones, there was no immediate haste nethe question of order and the abolition sest course would be to make appropriapetitions to which it related, remarking tion promptly for the old works not prothat it was now certain they would be obvided for last session, and to take time liged to meet the question of order, and for a full examination of the various sub-

jects of appropriation in this bill. Mr. Preston expressed his acquiescence in the force of the remark. The Fortification bill was then laid on

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Sen-