RIWA GA and nordhadh

VOL. XLI.

WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

THE REGISTER.

BALLEIGH N. O.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1840.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The reader is referred to the Advertisement of the Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina, published in this paper, as containing matter of great public interest.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

It will be seen from our Congressional head, that the House of Representatives have disposed of the question of the reception of Abolition Petitions, which has occupied its attention for some weeks past. We may now indulge the hope that the business of the Nation will be attended to.

By the decision in question, it has become a Standing Rule and Order of the House of Representatives. that no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

Six ballotings have taken place in the Legislature of Virginia for United States Senator, and it would seem from the result, that that body is about to behave as ridiculously as they did last year-i. e. ballot 30 or 40 times, without making an election. On the two first ballots, Mr. RIVES received 93 votes, just one-half of the Legislature, and Judge Mason 80-scattering 3. One vote more would have elected Rives, but neither of the scattering votes (all Whigs) would go two votes less than the day before. Every member of both Houses was present.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

At the recent Van Buren Convention held in this City to nominate a Candidate for Governor, amongst others, the following Resolution was adopted :

" Resolved. That we spurn the approaches of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fanaticism, or the more imposing form of political

As an evidence of the withering contempt with which Abolition is "spurned," we refer to the rejoicings with which the election of MARCUS MORTON, as Governor of Massachusetts, has been greeted by the entire Van Buren Press, Mr. Monton is what Mr. BYNUM would call a "rank Abolitionist." The following ex-

"The Democracy of the whole Union will hail the result as a most glorious triumph—a triumph over Federalism before the people of Massachusetts—and a triumph over its trickery and cunning in a body where it holds a decided majority." FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

It seems now to be universally admitted, that Marcus Morton is elected Governor of Massachusetts. That Judge White was very recently instructed out of the Senate, was painful enough to our Opposition friends ;-that Daniel Sturgeon, a thorough Democrat was elected Senator from Pennsylvania was more painful still; and now that a Democrat, yes, a Democrat, is elected Governor of Massachusetts-we apprehend an almost cruel dissolution of the patriotic Opposition

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature of this Territory have passed Resolutions providing for the election of a Convention " to assemble at the Capitol in Madison, on the first Monday of November next, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting such lawful and constitutional measures as may seem to be necessary and proper for the early adjustment of the Southern boundary and admission into the Union of the State of Wisconsin on an equal footing with the original States in all respects

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

In the first Congress held under the Federal Constitution, the bill to accept a cession of the claims of this State to certain Western Territory being under consideration, and the names of the North Carolina Senators occurring in the Preamble to the bill, with the word "Honorable" prefixed, Mr. PAGE, of Virginia, moved to strike it out. However honorable the gentlemen may be, he said, and he was ready to acknowledge they were truly so, yet he conceived that there was impropriety in giving such titles. He hoped never to see the time, when a Legislative sanction should be given to such distinctions. If a permanent aristocracy should ever be established among us, it would be thro' this medium. Such titles have been productive of infinite mischief in other countries; they are Anti-Republican, and could not be conferred with propriety by that

The vote being taken, it passed in the affirmative by a great majority, and the word was stricken out.

A CHURCH BURNT.

On the 25th ult. St. Andrews (Episcopal) Church, at Wilmington, Delaware, took fire in the basement story from the heating furnace, and was entirely consumed. The steeple was new, lofty and costly, and the chief ornament of the town.

JESSE SPEIGHT, formerly a Member of Congress from the Newbern District in this State, is now Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mississippi.

"SELLING WHITE MEN."

The "North-Carolina Democrat," in noticing a recent paragraph of ours on the subject of the charge against Gen. HARRISON, that he voted to sell white men, still insists, notwithstanding our explanation of the matter, that the allegation is substantially made out, and rather wonders at our defending the vote on the score of humanity. In addition to what we have said before, we will simply put a case to the Editor of that

the Court, "he must be imprisoned six months."-Without the amendment, for which Gen. HARRISON voted, this poor fellow would have to be immured within the walls of a loathsome Jail for six long monthshis wife and children suffering for the means of subsistence during the whole period. Suppose however, the amendment adopted, for which Gen. HARRISON voted; then he could say to some good neighbor-"You hire me for three months (perhaps less) and pay the fine, and I will faithfully work it out." His neighbor does it, and the poor fellow is thus saved the disgrace of imprisonment, and the pain of seeing his family suffer. Surely, in such a case (and there are hundreds like it) the Editor of the "Democrat" will admit that Gen. HARRISON'S provision would operate humanely, and for the benefit of society.

No one will deny the right of the Legislature to imprison for offences. It is done here in North-Carolina, every day. Have they not the same right to give a citizen choice, whether he will go to Jail or be hired out? Away, then, with this miserable slander against a citizen who has proved himself, emphatically, lieu thereof. at all times, and under all circumstances, the poor man's friend!

CLOSED DOORS.

In recently looking over the History of the Proceedings of the first Congress, held under the Constitution, we were struck with surprize at observing, that whilst the Debates of the House of Representatives are pretty fully given, the Report of the Senate's Proceedings is very meagre, not a single debate being published. The reason for this, however, we find to be, that from the organization of Congress until its session in 1794, the Senate always sat with closed doors. On the 20th of February, in that year, a Resolution was adopted that after the end of that session, the deliberations should be for him. On the two last ballotings, RIVES received public, except when engaged on Executive business.

A BITING RETORT.

The following Anecdote of the Poet, Colerro which we recently met with, is new to us, and worth presenting to our readers. He had visited a Race Course, mounted upon a miserable horse, equipped in the worst possible style. He soon encountered a Ba- drawn to allow Mr. Davis of Indiana, to move for a rerouche and four, filled with sporting gentlemen, among whom was a baronet, a member of the House of Commons, and celebrated for having sold his vote in sev etal Parliaments, together with a number of ladies of the haut ton. The baronet, glancing at the ladies to call their attention to the fun he expected from the unsportsmardike figure approaching them,t hus accostthere !" "Yes," answered Coleridge. "Rare pacer, tracts are only specimens of the whole. Ex uno dis- I have no doubt, sir." "Yes," said C.; "he brought me here a matter of four miles an hour." "What a forehand he has!" continued Nimrod; "how finely he carries his tail! Bridle and saddle well suited and appropriately appointed! Will you sell him?" "Yes," said Coleridge, "if I can have my price." "Name your price, then, putting the rider into the bargain !" "My price for the horse, sir, if I sell him," said Coleridge, "is an hundred guineas; as to the rider, never having been in Parliament, and never intending to go, his price is not yet fixed." The baronet silently took his seat, the ladies laughed, and Coleridge quietly rode

SO WE GO.

We learn from high authority, that the Harrisburg nomination has fallen like an avalanche upon the Administration party, all throughout the Northern and Western States; and that the Van Burenites, in effect, acknowledge themselves whipped.

Then let us hang our banner out, And spread it to the breeze : The Spoilers we will put to route, And do it too with ease! And let us all like brothers be And Unionists our names; Huzza! Huzza! for Victory, With the HERO OF THE THAMES!

Extract of a Letter, dated

ANSON, JAN. 31. "The Whigs of Anson are a perfect unit, and although they decidedly preferred Mr. CLAY as the Presidential Candidate, they will give the Hero of Tippecanoe their united vote. In fact, I have not heard, as yet, the first dissenting voice. God speed the good

Extract of a Letter, duted GRANVILLE, JAN. 28.

"I think your last Register "has done" it effectual Abolition, which has heretofore been the raw-head and bloody bones of the party, can no longer be made a hobby of. What will the party now do? Shuffle off SAUNDERS, and call another Convention? Granville, in my opinion, is safe."

Extract from a letter dated " Montgomery county.

" Montgomery is Montgomery still. No defection in the ranks of the Whigs. So far from it, we unite of the Harrisburg Convention."

OWEN FELTHAM'S RESOLVES. The philosophical doctrine, contained in that line of

Pope's Essay on Man, "All discord is harmony not understood."

is well illustrated in the following extract from "Owen Feltham," one of the quaintest and most entertaining of the writers of the Elizabethan period :

"The whole world is kept in order by discord; and every part of it is a more particular composed jarre.-Not a man, nor a beast, not a creature, but have something to ballast their lightnesse. One scale is not alwaies in depression, nor the other lifted ever high, but the alternate wave of the beame keepes it ever in the play of motion. From the pismire on the tufted hill, to the monarch on the raised throne, nothing but hath somewhat to awe it. Wee are here like birds that boyes of the House, for the customary wages of a foreman, of excellent practical common sense. paper, for the purpose of illustrating how the vote in let flye in strings; when we mount too high, wee who, to capacity and experience in the line of his burquestion, so far from being oppressive, or curtailing a have that which puls us downe againe. What man siness which few men possess, could give security in man's liberty, may have a direct tendency to enlarge it. is it which lives so happily, which feares not something any amount for his honesty and fidelity; so that the Suppose a man with a large family, found guilty of assault and battery, and fined \$50. He says to the Court-" I am unable to pay the fine." "Then," says | with beasts are terrified and delighted.'

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29. Yesterday, Mr. W. C. Johnson, who held the floor from Monday, resumed his remarks on Mr. Thompson's Resolution respecting Abolition petitions. But, in the course of his speech, he allowed explanations from Messrs, Adams, Granger, Lincoln, Pickens, Van-Mr. W. C. Johnson offered the following proposition as an amendment to the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Adams:

"That no petition, or other paper, praying the abo-lition of Slavery in the district of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the Slave-trade between the States or Territories of the U. States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any

way whatever." Sixteen members rose simulfaneously to address the Chair. Mr. Vanderpoel obtained the preference, and after a few remarks, moved the Previous Question,

which was carried, 147 to 61. Mr. W. Thompson wished to modify his resolution by adopting Mr. W. C. Johnson's as an addition to it; but this being pronounced not in order, Mr. W. C. Johnson modified his resolution, and proposed to strike out the whole of Mr. Adams's amendment now pending, but the word "Resolved," and inserting his in

In this form, Mr. J's amendment was allowed to be in order, and the question being taken upon it by Yeas and Navs, it was carried, 116 votes to 104.

The question recurring on Mr. Thompson's proposition thus amended, Mr. Adams moved, that its decision be postponed until the House be fully organized by the admission of the N. Jersey members.

This motion was ruled to be out of order; and the question being put on the Resolution as amended, it was carried by Yeas and Nays, 114 votes to 108. So

Resolved. That, upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or fur-

ther action thereon. Resolved, That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying for the abolition of slavery in the for the House! slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be receiv-

ed by this House or entertained in any way whatever. A motion was then made to adjourn, but was withconsideration of the Resolution adopted yesterday in relation to the Printing of the House, on the ground that it would be impossible for the Clerk to carry it into execution. He wished to relieve the Clerk from this embarrassing duty by a proposition more precise and definite. If the House should agree to the proposed reconsideration, Mr. D. was desirous of offering Resolution as a substitute, which he read, proposing to go into an election for Printer, and appointing ed Coleridge: "A pretty piece of blood, sir, you have | Committee to report what amendments are necessary to the law regulating the same. Mr. D. called the previous question on the reconsideration of the Resolution of yesterday, which was carried 110 votes to 107.

Mr. Graves then moved to amend the resolution of fered by Mr. Davis, by striking out all after the word Resolved," and inserting as follows : "That the communication of Gales & Scaton, ser

o the Speaker of this House, touching the Public Printing, and the whole subject of the Public Printing be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the best plan of executing the same, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that the printing which has been or may hereafter be ordered by this House shall, until otherwise ordered, in all things except prices, be done in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of Congress relating to that matter, approved March 3, 1819. And the Clerk of this House under the supervision and control of the Committee of Accounts, is hereby authorized to make a contract or contracts with some person or persons, to execute said work upon the best terms it can be done in the District of Columbia, provided the prices shall not exceed those fixed by the aforesaid joint resolution of 1819."

Mr. Graves enquired of the Chair whether the com munication of Gales & Seaton was in his possession If so, he asked that the Clerk should read it."

Mr. Dromgoole inquired whether the communication referred to, had been communicated by the Speaker to the House? The Chair replied, that it had not. Mr D. then insisted that it could not be in order to refer to it. After an irregular debate on this point of order, a motion was at length carried for adjournment,

* The following is a copy of the letter to which Mr. Graves referred, but which was not read: WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1839.

TO THE HON. THE SPEAKER of the House of Representatives :

SIR: We observe by the published debates, for some days past, that there is a prevalent impression amongst the Members of the House that economy would be materially consulted, and a considerable a- was read a third time and passed. mount be annually saved to the Public, in the printng for the House, by adopting either the system of contract, or by having the work done with materials owned by the Government, under the supervision and orders of the Clerk of the House. We are therefore. induced most respectfully to submit to the House the following proposition, should it see fit to make ex-

periment of the latter of the above named modes : We have on hand an establishment (entirely disconnected with our newspaper office) of the suitable capacity for executing the printing of the House-for which it was specially and solely provided-consisting of the requisite types, printing machines, and other apparatus, most of it nearly new, and a part of it perfectly so, having been recently provided with a view to the possible contingency of our being appointed to execute the printing of the House-the whole of it in complete order and readiness for instant use.

To place it in the power of the House to make the experiment above referred to, without risking a dollar, we respectfully propose to transfer to it, during the present session, or any part of it, the above printing Tell them to put forth all the energies they to a man in giving a hearty support to the nominees establishment, with the buildings which contains it, possess to relieve the land from the curse with the privilege of purchasing it at the end of the which rests upon it; and if they can then be session, at such valuation as shall be put on it by competent and disinterested persons, or to be returned to us, with such remuneration for its use as the House may deem just and proper including a reasonable rent

> for the buildings. The House may thus have an opportunity of testing the expediency of this mode of executing the public printing, without encumbering itself with a print- by the Alexandria Gazette : ing establishment, without risk of loss, with the power of continuing it if it shall prove advantageous, or of abandoning it at any moment if it shall prove otherwise, and with the prospect, at any rate, of saving whatever profits would go into the pockets of individuals under either of the other modes proposed.

It may not be deemed irrelevant to this proposition to state to the honorable house that the person who has had charge of the printing of the House in different printing offices, for twenty-five years past, would cheerfully undertake the same trust under the Clerk

GALES & SEATON.

In the Senate, yesterday, a debate arose on a petition presented by Mr. Young, from the Mormons of Missouri, setting forth the grievances under which they had labored, and asking for the interposition of Congress in their behalf. Mr. Young moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary; but, it was at length, faid on the table for the present. Messrs. Clay and Pres-

derpoel and Hunt. At the conclusion of his address, ton thought the subject worthy of further consideration. The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to examine claims against the U. States was further debated, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, 25 votes to 16.

To-day, the House resumed the unfinished business

f vesterday in relation to the Printing. Mr. Graves being entitled to the floor, Mr. R. Garland requested Mr. Graves to yield it, to enable him to offer an amendment to the amendment, which Mr. G. enemy .- Recorder.

Mr. Garland then offered his amendment, "that the Committee also enquire into the expediency of entirely separating the patronage from the newspaper or the public press of the Country."

Mr. Trives then addressed the House at considera-

de length on the subject of the Public Printing, and the necessity of reducing this branch of the public expenditure, shewing where, especially in the Printing for the different Departments abuses had been practiced. He continued his Speech until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, next obtained the floor. Before he proceeded to make the remarks he intended to offer, he would enquire whether it would be in order to move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Graves)! ...

The Speaker replied, that there was already moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (referring to Mr. Garland's motion.) Mr. Davis wished to know whether the amendment to the amendment by the gentleman from Louisiana

had been recognized legitimately as before the House? The Speaker replied in the affirmative. Mr. Vanderpoel submitted to the Chair that the mo-

tion had been read simply for information. Mr. Davis again wished to know from the Chair, whether it was competent for the Speaker, with the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Louisiana, to say what propositions were before the House! Whether it was proper for them to legislate

ia, or any State or Territory, or the . The Speaker peremptorily called Mr. Davis to order. Mr. Stanly and Mr. Giddings insisted on Mr. Davis

A long, desultory and not very orderly debate ensued on points of order, which Mr. Wise put an end to by some very sensible, judicious and temperate remarks. In six years, he said, he had scarcely witnessed as many appeals from the decision of the Chair, as had taken place during the present session. He had hoped that when, after some difficulty, the House had succeeded in electing a Speaker, who commanded the respect of all parties, that he would have received the general support of the House in preserving order, and that he would not have been troubled with repeated questions of order, and vexatious appeals from his decisions. He appealed to the kind feelings of members to desist from this course, which was not only dishonorable to the House, but injurious to the Country, by unnecessarily protracting the business of the session. He believed the decision of the Speaker, in the present case to be entirely correct; but if it were not so, it was better to confirm a questionable decision, than for ever to be disputing the Speaker's authority. He had for two weeks, owing to indisposition, been merely a looker-on, and as such, was better able to form a correct opinion of their proceedings, and he must say, what he believed, that this House was daily sinking lower in the estimation of the sober and correct judging portion of their constituents. Mr. W. concluded by moving the previous question on the appeal which had been made from the decision of the Chair, when there appeared in favor of the Speaker 136. Against him 71.

So the question before the House was, on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Garland to that of Mr. Graves. Mr. Davis of Indiana took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Briggs, on whose motion the House adjourned.

In the Senate, to-day, a message was received from the President, containing a further correspondence in relation to the disputed Northeastern boundary, be tween the British Minister and Secretary of State.-In this correspondence, it is asserted that the British is the only authority which, by agreement, has a right to maintain a military force within the disputed territory. Five thousand extra copies of this message and

documents were ordered to be printed. Mr. Webster called up for consideration the Resolution which he offered on a former day in relation to Steamboat accidents, and particularly referred to the late destruction by fire of the Steamboat in Long Island Sound, into the causes of which destruction he insisted on the necessity of a special enquiry. On the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, Mr. Webster consented to prepare such amendments to the present law in relation to Steamboats, as he may deem necessary.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners hear and examine claims against the United States,

SMALL-POX.

This loathsome disease is said to be very prevalent in Boston. We see that in Norfolk, Quarrantine has been established.

BRITISH QUEEN.

This long expected Vessel had not arrived at New York on Monday night last, our latest date from that

Tell your constituents of the nominationof a bleeding Constitution -- of the Executive power against which we are waging a war of extermination-of executive machinery and executive favor-of one President nominating his successor and that successor his successor. indifferent, from that moment they cease to be patriots .-- HENRY CLAY.

The recommendations of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency are thus briefly summed up

He is an honest man.

He is a pure patriot. He is a veteran soldier, who has fought for his country.

He is an experienced statesman.

alected thus breaking up the system of Presidential electioneering. He is a well read scholar, as well as a man Territory.

questions of the day.

He is not a violent partizan and has no party prejudices or sentiments.

Hillsborough, Jan. 30.

FIRE. -- On Tuesday morning last, at about eleven o'clock, the citizens of our town were alarmed by the breaking out of a fire, in a poses that Trustees shall be appointed, formroom attached to the kitchen of the Hon. Ing a body politic and corporate by the title Frederick Nash. It had made such progress of "the Smithsonian Institute for the increase when first discovered, that it could not be arrested, and the kitchen was destroyed; but The amount of the fund in September 1838, by prompt exertion, and by throwing down. one of the outhouses, the fire was prevented from communicating to the dwelling.

We hope this new warning may not be lost upon our citizens; but that they will forthwith, and in earnest, set themselves about preparing for the visitation of so potent an

An upright Judge -- The following proceedings, reported in an Illinois Criminal Court, have been handed us,

Court: "Sam," said the Judge, "I suppose you know the jury has brought you in guilty of murder."

Prisoner: "Yes Judge, that ar a fact, no

Court: "No help for it, I believe. Have you any choice about the time, Sam?"

Prisoner: "No I believe not; it don't make much difference, if I have got to be lin hard time all my life any how. This is yourself."

" Mr. Sheriff," said the Judge, will this day four weeks come on Sunday?" "No at the City of Washington, of an Astronomisir," said the Sheriff, "that can't be pessi- cal observatory, adapted to the most effective ble." "You had better look at the Almanac," said the Judge, "I don't wish to make of the heavens; to be provided with the any judicions mistakes." Having become necessary and best instruments and books for satisfied that the hanging day would come the periodical publication of said observations round at a proper period, if calculated by the and for the annual composition and publicaweeks, he proceeded to inquire if that day tion of a nautical Almanac. four weeks would suit Sam, as well as any otlier, to be hanged on. He was assured that any except Friday, which was an un-"Now Sam," said his honor, " have you of Equity, for this District, now sitting in cording to appointment.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, being invited to atend a Public Dinner given to Gen. MERCER by his constituents, on his return from Congress, utters his warning voice in reply .--Truly indeed, does this honest and bold Virginian -oh! si sic omnes !-declare that | bar are engaged in the case, and a theme so by reason of the outrage upon New Jersey. The Federal Government has for weeks doubtless call forth the highest efforts of forbeen virtually dissolved."

"Gen. Mercer is leaving us at a time when no friend of his country must absent himself for a day the survivorship of the wife, and enchained from his post. The dangers daily thicken around the institutions of the people. The States themselves are now struck at, and one of the sisters of the confederacy has at length felt a blow from the mace of despotism, which has almost staggered her out of the Union. New Jersey stands at the door of the House of Representatives claiming in vain to be admitted, under the solemn; compact of the Constitution, to the seats of representation. By the fraud and force of a reckless party spirit, through the instrumentality of a nominal officer, she has been deprived of five out of six of her members, and that officer has thus been enabled to re-elect himself to a place which he has abused for selfish and party purposes. To accomplish these purposes, immoral and base in themselves, by these means, violent and unconstitutional, the Federal Government, has been for weeks virtually dissolved. The wheels of Government have been stopped-the legislation of the country has been acrested—the business of the country has been delayed; their treasures uselessly expended-their honor and dignity insulted-their rights violated, to enable the Administration to usurp a majority in this House !--If such a wrong could be perpetrated to obtain this majority, what wrong may we not expect this majority to perpetrate ? There must be something dangerous and disastrous to our dearest intererests completed by an usurpation so bold, so reckless, so foul, so rank. I apprehend something worse even tlian what has ever yet been done by the worst of rulers; and shall be thankful if the worst motive of their conduct is only to force upon the country an Executive measure, which heretofore has been thrice rejected by a duly organized Congress."

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.

The Carolinian quotes what purports to he a speech of John Randolph, in 1820, (the session when he was crazy.) a charge against Gen. Harrison that he was a "supporter of the Sedition Law and black cockade Administration." The meaning of this Philips. charge, (if it was ever really made,) was, not that Harrison supported the Sedition Law, but that he supported the administration, as any one will at once see who will book at the Carolinian. But the Carolinian goes on to comment on it, and forthwith, by the insertion of a comma, after the word "Law," converts Harrison into a supporter of the Sedition Law, as well as the admin-

But the Carolinian is not the first who has eharged Gen. Harrison with supporting that odious law. The Tories have even charged him with voting for it. To show the falsity of this, it is only necessary to say, that Gen. Harrison entered Congress, for the first time, in December, 1799, nearly two years after the passage of the Sedition Law, which, in He is pledged to serve but one term if the mean time, had expired by its own limitation, if we mistake not. Even then he had no vote, being only a Delegate from a

If he favored the administration of John His principles are sound on the leading Adams, as the Carolinian contends, he had good company, being side by side with WASHINGTON. A man may well console himself for an error committed in common He is one of the people, and is for the with the Father of his Country .- Fayetteville Observer.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. Adams, in his bill providing for the disposition of Mr. Smithson's legacy, proand diffusion of knowledge among men."was \$508,318. The following are some of

the provisions of the bill:

The Trustees are to consist of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Mayor of the City of Washington, together with four members of the House of Representatives, and three of the Senate, to be annually elected by their respective houses .-He proposes that the fund shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, and the faith of the United States, pledged for its preservation, undiminished and unimpaired. with six per cent interest, which shall be paid annually, and applied to the purposes of the fund; that no part of the fund shall be applied to any School, College, University, Institute of Education, or Ecclesiastical establishment; that all appropriations from the hanged, when it is done. I have had a mid- fund shall be from the interest and not the principal of the same; and that the sum of no great things of a world Judge, you know thirty thousand dollars, part of the first year's interest accruing on said fund, be appropriated towards the erection and establishment. and continual observations of the phenomena

COURT OF EQUITY.

A case of the highest interest is pending lucky day, would be perfectly agreeable. - before Chancellor J. Johnson, in the Court any thing to say why sentence of death this city. It is known among the profession. should not be pronounced upon you?" "Not as the case of Pell and Bable a suit institumuch," was the reply, if I owe any body, I ted between the representatives of the late forgive the debt; and if any body owes me H. S. Ball and Lady, of this city, two of the any thing they may pay it to my wife."- unfortunate victims in the explosion and "And may God have mercy on your soul" wreck of the Steam Packet Pulaski, in order said the Judge, and he burst into a flood of to settle the question of survivorship between tears. Sam was subsequently hanged ac- the husband and wife, who shared an ocean grave on the appalling oceasion. All the harrowing incidents of the dreadful catastrophe have been of course disclosed by the evidence, so far as they could be collected from the surviving witnesses and sufferers; and a beautiful model of the boat is placed before the Chancellor, to illustrate the evidence and the argument. The ablest counsel at our studded with the materials of eloquence, will ensic power. The Hon Hugh Legare commenced the argument yesterday, in behalf of the attention of his audience, until the adjournment of the Court, with a speech of thrilling effect, and rarely equalled power, magnificence, and beauty. We understand that he will resume and conclude his arguments to-day .- Charleston Courier.

Professor FOLLEN, in one of his last lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, made the following beautiful quotation, unconscious that to himself it was so soon to

"With noisless tread death comes on man; No plea-no prayer delivers him :--From midst of life's unfinished plan, With sudden hand it severs him; And ready or not ready, no delay, Forth to his Judge's bar he must away." It was a translation from Schiller, and tak-

MARRIAGES.

In this City, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. William Lumsden, to Miss Malinda

en down at the time by one of the young men.

In Pasquotank, by the Rev. Mr. Langhorn, Mr. Moses Overman, to Miss Susan Wilcox. In Beaufort county, Mr. Jesse B. Lucas, to Miss Elizabeth Satchwell.

Rowan, to Miss Drucilla S. Gray. In Davie county, Mr. William Stoker, to Miss Louisa Hendricks. Also, Mr. Anderson Coon to Miss Sa-

In Mecklenburg county, Mr. Archibald Gillespie, of

In Davidson county, Mr. Burgess Thomason, to Miss Nancy Barnes. In Howan county, Mr. Adam Casper to Miss Sophia

In Surry county, Mr. James Mosely to Miss Nancy Sales. Also, Mr. Reddith Greenwood to Miss Sarah In Montgomery county, Mr. Shepard Lee, of Anson

county, to Miss Caroline Crump. In Rutherford, Mr. Willis Foster to Miss Susannah In Halifax, by the Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, Mr. The-

ophilus Cooper, to Miss Jennet N. Moran. DEATHS.

In Elizabeth City, Miss Martha L. Stephens, oldest daughter of Enoch L. Stephens, Esq. In Mississippi, Mrs. Penelope C. Daniel, wife of Elder Robert T. Daniel, in the 65th year of her age. In Beaufort county, Mrs. Mary Winfield, wife of Thomas B. Winfield, Esq. In Salisbury, Mrs. Eliza Shuman, wife of Mr. John

In Davie county, Mrs. Mary Click, consort of Dan-

At his residence in Surry county, Mr. John Spencer,

aged about forty years. In Rutherford, Mr. Thomas Whitesides.

On the San Jacinto Bay, Texas, Mr. Boyd A. Forman, son of Joshua Forman, Esq. of Rutherford, N.C. In Halifax, on the 25th ult. Col. Jesse H. Simmons Clerk of the County Court, aged 42 years. He had long been suffering from a disease of the stomach, which painfully afflicted his head; notwithstanding which, however, he gave constant attendance to the pressing duties of his office, till about seven days before his death, when he took his bed to rise no more in this life. His sufferings were extremely severe, but were borne with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, evincing, at all times, by act and expression, a most perfect reliance on the Redeemer of men.