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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1849.

NO. 19.

THE REGISTER.

BALLER N.O. TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1940.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal has adjourned, after a Term of about The following Opinions were delivered before the

Repris, C. J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Walton, et al. v. Avery, et al., in Equity, from Burke; affirming the decree of the Court below. Also, in McElrath v. Morrison, from Burke ; dismissing the appeal. Also, in Montgomery et al. v. Wynns, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below. DANIEL, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Tyler v. Moore, from New Hanover : dismissing the appeal. Also, in Eason v. Sutton, et al. from Pitt; judgment reversed and judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Lanning v. Harrison, from Buncomber reversing the judgment below.

GISTON, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Ralston v. Telfair & Blount, in Equity. from Pitt; motion to dismiss the bill, overruled, and the report to be recommitted for correction in certain particulars, with directions, &c. Also, in State v. King from Buncombe; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Wharton v. Woodburn, from Guilford : affirming the judgment below. In Anderson, adm., ". Felton, et al., from Perquimons, the Court desires an argument, whether the legacy to Mrs. A. is vested or contingent.

THE WEATHER.

For several days past, the Weather has been entire ly Spring-like. Our Farmers are ploughing, and Gardeners and Garden Seed are in demand. The Peach and other early fruit Trees are so far advanced in vegetation, that an untimely visit from Jack Frost would do great harm. The old fellow has given us such a visitation this winter, that we hope he has imitated the Sub Treasurers, and absquatilated in good earnest.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

It will be seen from a notice in to-day's paper, that this popular WEEKLY is about entering on a new Volume, and such arrangements have been made for beaufying and embellishing it, that it will be made still ported.

FULLY CONVINCED.

A gentleman of this City, with the "Globe" in his hands, was asked by a Whig, if it was possible he took that paper. Yes, replied the gentleman, I subscribed for it not long since, and for a singular reason. I saw its Editors constantly charged with perverting the truth for political purposes, and with a view of ascertaining how the matter stood, I subscribed for a short period. But, said he, the second number I received, fully con vinced me, that at least three out of every four of its statements, are absolutely false.

THE ALIEN & SEDITION FALSEHOOD. We refer the reader particularly, to an article in this elsewhere. paper from the "Fayetteville Observer." It nails to the counter the Loco Foco slander, that Gen. HARRIson was a "Black Cockade Federalist, and a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law." If the Administration Editors had not such powers of invention, they would be completely done up. As it is, every fresh falsehood is almost so immediately overtaken and ex-

"Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a Tree; it will be a grawing, Jock, when ye are sleeping. My father tauld me sae forty years sin, but I never found time to mind him." HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

Such was the death-bed admonition of the Laird of Dumbiedikes to his son Jock, though at the time of giving it, he had no thought of other beauties or conveniences in Trees, than their adaptation to the purposes of flails and plough beams. In the thrifty spirit however, of the old Laird, we would say to our fellowcitizens, "when ye hae naething else to do, be aye sticking in a Tree," for there is no way in which property can be so cheaply improved. We say nothing of the great beauty of such improvements, but rest our advice on utility alone-in the enhanced value of the property thus beautified, and the increased attraction of the place to settlers of taste and capital.

HE WHO HAS A TRADE, HAS AN ESTATE. Franklin.

This is one of the many correct and judicious sayings of that truly great man, whose judgment of mankind was formed from experience, and whose writings are held up to the admiration of the world. No better maxims of morals are to be found, or rules which, if attended to, will eventually lead the unfortunate to repair their losses, overcome difficulties and regain lost ground. The above is worthy of deep reflection, and speaks volumes of itself; it utters a language that is easily understood. Happy would it if more of our youth were properly placed in situations congenial to their minds and genius, wherein they could learn some respectable Mechanic art. In this respect, much judgment ought to be exercised, that a wrong turn be not given to the mind, but that a due regard be had to the natural bent of genius. To thwart this, is to destroy the pride and ambition, from which results disaffection, and often ruin. Whatever the feelings of a Parent for his child, or however wealthy he may be, his own experience must teach him the propriety of his son's having a calling that will serve not only to support himself, but perhaps a family. Although there may be no apparent need of such a step, yet it should be done, for the remark is as true as preaching, that "he who has a trade, has an Estate."

"NO TIME TO CHAT."

At a recent Loco Foco meeting in the West, one of the leaders, alarmed at the ten thousand indications of the overwhelming popularity of Gen. HARRISON, suggested the expediency of dropping Van and taking up a Western Candidate. Another individual immediately arose, and related the following striking anecdote, by way of opposing the suggestion :

be 31

"An Irishman, in crossing a river in a boat, with his mare and colt, was thrown into the river, and clung to the colt's tail. The colt showed signs of exhaustion, and a man on shore told him to leave the colt and cling to the mare's tail. 'Och, faith honey! this is no time 10 swap horses,' was his reply."

"HARD CIDER." It is said, that the way the Hard Cider is griping the Locos all over the country, is curious.

VINCENNES.

We have lately been favored with an able, wellwritten Address by Judge Law, delivered before the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, which contains some striking and interesting facts in relation to the history of that valuable portion of the Unionsome of which we extract for the entertainment of our

Clouds and darkness (says the Judge) rest on the early history of Vincennes. It is almost impossible to determine at what date it first became a military position. In the latter part of the 17th century the French attempted an union of their Settlements watered by the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, with their possessions in Canada. To effect this, they established a cordon of posts from the Lakes to the Balize, including a military station or two on the Illinois and Wabash. The project was a grand one, and but for the concurrence of circumstances usually attendant on national schemes when Colonies are to be formed at a distance, might have been successful in forming a Territory which they meant to have called New France. But the War with Great Britain, which was concluded by the peace of 1763, transferred Canada to the British dominions, and Louisiana, by a secret treaty with Spain in 1762, to the latter power, which stripped France of all her possessions in the new World.

It appears from a Work, entitled "Edifying and curious Letters," published at Paris in 1761, that Vincennes and Kaskaskia, were at that time occupied by French troops; but the Tract of Country, lying to the Eastward, now abounding in all the materials which constitute a great nation, and which contains upwards of two millions of inhabitants, was then all but a desert, to the banks of the Delaware.

During our Revolutionary war, in February, 1779 Gen. George Rogers Clarke, aided by Col. Francis Vigo, and a comparatively small number of troops, took possesion of Kaskaskia, Vincennes and some more worthy of the large patronage by which it is sup- other posts on the Wabash and Ohio, and was the means of securing to us the whole Ferritory now covered by three great flourishing States, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and yet, great as were the consequences of these conquests of Gen. Clarke, we scarcely find page of our Revolutionary annals filled with an account of the important events.

The Act of Virginia transferring the Northwestern Territory to the U. States, passed in December, 1783; and in 1787, the celebrated Ordinance for its govern ment, which came from the pen of NATHAN DANE, of Massachusetts, was passed by Congress-an Ordinance, which for its wise and wholesome provisions, and for the blessings which it will carry down to posterity, is unequalled by any legislative act ever framed here or

In 1800, Congress passed the act dividing the Indi ana Territory, from what was called the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, and in 1801, General Wm. H. Harrison was appointed its Governor. The whole population did not then exceed 5000 souls .-The Census which is about to be taken of the several States, will soon show the present population of the posed, that they have to be very industrious to get three States. They have in the present Congress six Senators and eleven Representatives!

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

The Young Men of Washington City have imitated their sires, by holding a great political meeting. The "Intelligencer" speaks of the spectacle as truly gratifying. "We were proud to witness so signal a manifestation of the patriotic devotion, the independence, the intelligence, and unequivocal political character of the young men of the District of Columbia, The turnout was numerous beyond all anticipation. The Theatre, in which the meeting was held, was crowded from floor to ceiling, and the assemblage, though evincing the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, conducted the proceedings with an order and propriety worthy of all

A CUTE TRICK.

A rogue in the Georgia Penitentiary, who passed for and was treated as a 'fool,' lately contrived to make his escape. He made a man of straw by stuffing his clothes life." with that material, and just before the hour for locking up arrived, he placed it as if looking out of the window of his cell, so that when the keeper came round, he was deceived by the appearance of the figure, and locked it up. The rogue in the meantime had concealed himself in one of the passages, and at night effected his escape over the walls. The cheat was discovered the

next morning, when the keeper unlocked the cell and

found that the man of straw did not obey his order to

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAME. The "New York Courier and Enquirer" says: The Administration has christened and re-christened the Sub Treasury half a dozen times. The best title for it, that we have yet seen, is one given by Mr. Senator MERRICK, of Maryland, in a recent debate in the Senate of the United States. "A bill to separate, as far as possible, the interests of the Government and the Government Officers from the interests of the people, and labor, in the United States."

Extract of a Letter, dated

PETERSBURG, Feb. 28. "I have never seen more interest and determination in political matters manifested in Virginia, than at present among the Whigs. There seems to be but one feeling, one sentiment-"On boys, on to victory !" Harrison or Slavery is the watch word, and the echo is HARRISON—for we will not, cannot be slaves!"

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. WESLEY JONES, of North Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina from the 26th day of April. 1840, when the term of service of the present Marshal will expire.

THE GREAT DINNER.

A gentleman, who was present at the great CLAY Dinner in Richmond, has politely furnished us with the following graphic sketch, for which we beg leave to tender our acknowledgements:

" Allow me, Mr. Editor, to assume the task of attempting to pourtray to you, what was enacted at the great Dinner in compliment to him, who has been ever battling for his country's honor-him, who although reproached, has ever been the active champion in defence of the liberties of the citizen. And I feel wofully inadequate, even to convey in my poor way the joyful ene, for 'twould require the pen of inspiration. Fancy that you are in the midst of a thousand or more persons, happy in the manifestation of their regards for the illustrious Statesman, I was going to say of the West, but must say, of our common country; we all claim, and have received the fruits of his public labors. When I reached the scene, he had just completed a notice of his younger days, when he was turned adrift on the wide world with nought but poverty as his hertage. He then turned his attention to the two great cading topics, on which parties were divided in the early days of this Government, to wit: those who contended that the Representative branch of the Government, was to swallow up by its power and growth, the other branches; and those, among whom, foremost in the ranks, stood the immortal Madison, whose fear was that the Executive was the power to distrust and be jealous of. He noticed briefly, Mr. Madison's Report of '98-'99, which he had ever referred to, as a work fraught with political truth; he called upon the virtue and intelligence of the people to rescue our country rom the grasp of power and usurpation; he noticed with great effect the steps of this Government to Consolidation-its tendency to Monarchy. He told us unless we should bestir ourselves at the coming election, that we should have only the name of Liberty, when her virtues and vitals had departed. He pointed us to the different modes which were exerted to enslave the people of Republics; and instanced as among the most effective, the arbitrary power of dismissal from office. The Federal Office-holders, he said, were the unarmed but interested janizaries of the Executive, scattered through our country, and taught, by fear of incurring the displeasure of the President, to sing Pœans and praises to him, and to extol and magnify him.; and that f, from an eminence, we could look upon them, group after group, as they came to the review, "a handsome electioneering document could be produced." He noticed the Sub-Treasury and its ruinous consequences; the exercise of the Veto and its abominable abuse, and pointed in a beautiful manner to the wide difference between these and past times. When Mr. Madison, who knew 'twas a power, the exercise of which was calculated to enslave, or go far to enslave a peoplewho knew that it better became the prerogatives of Royalty, than the head of a free people, instead of its arbitrary exercise, would merely return a measure unapproved by himself, to the body whence it emanated, with the objections he entertained, for their further consideration. And great Heavens! Are the people aware of the enormous encroachments made upon their liberties, that they should lie supinely and suffer such evils? Are they-can they be aware-that their rights are, day after day, offered as incense at the Altar to magnify the power of the Federal Executive? Are they aware; that they are listening to tongues, many of them moved by cupidity or interest, and that they are cozened and cajoled by aspirants or ranting demagogues, to surrender their precious privileges? Are they aware, as the honorable Senator said, that the Senate of the United States is now entering into an examination of the indebtedness of each State, under PRE-TENCE, that application has been made by the States that the U. States should assume their debts-thereby impairing their credit abroad, and periling those State works already begun, but not yet completed. Are they prepared to submit to such impudent scrutiny, and to yield all those valuable privileges that our forefathers have transmitted, and put on the yoke of tyranny !-If so, go on, and the accomplishment of the work will be certain indeed. Near the conclusion, he remarked

the political arena, and indeed the arena of human In Mr. CLAY, you see a man "tranquil as the slumbering lake"-tranquil amid the shouts of deafening applause-tall, graceful, eloquent, "adapting the action to the word and the word to the action"-clear in his illustrations, and close and concise in the arrangement of his argument-energetic, when his lofty soul is fired by a sincere love for his country, and not a less sincere hate of all oppression. He spoke in high and lefty strains of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. He described him as a man whom he had known long and intimately, and during that long and close acquaintance had seen all both in his public and private life to admire; he spoke of him as a man, who lusted not after personal aggrandizement at the expense of human libertyas one, whom the lures of life had never cheated to dishonor, and as one, who impersonated truth and sincerity. He occupied the attention of the company about one hour and a half, during which time he was often

that he had no political ends to subserve, that he had

attained that age, when he should soon have to "leave

cheered with enthusiastic applause. HENRY A. WISE was then toasted, and rose and made an eloquent and thrilling speech; short, but of much pungency. 'Twas a beautiful figure from its exordium to its conclusion. He likened this country to a Fleet-each State a Ship, and in the distance, "a dark, rakish-looking vessel, with Loco-Focoism written on her stern." He is a man who ofttimes has reminded me of a Steamer, whose machinery is too powerful for the hull. He is animated, quick of comprehension. and happy in his allusions, and gives earnest, strong, unerring indications of future greatness. Indeed he is already great; high-minded, zealous and patriotic. In fine, the whole Dinner was a most brilliant affair, where many, very many men of eminence and talent were to be seen, among whom were, besides those I have mentioned, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Botts, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Mr. Lyons. Mr. Patton, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Jno. Robertson ; most of whom addressed the company in felicitous strains. "Twas a scene, which cannot soon be effaced, and as the Whig says, will form an epoch in our lives. Thus I give you the scattered thoughts of what I witnessed.

HERO OF TIPPECANOE.

An old friend has sent us from New York, a biographical sketch of Gen. HARRISON, recently prepared. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. BROOKS, the accomplished Editor of the "New York Express." It is certainly an eloquent and glowing sketch, and we shall treat our readers to occasional excerpts.

CHARLESTON RACES.

The following Letter from Charleston to a gentleman in this City, giving an account of the Races, has been handed to us for publication:-

"I beg of you to excuse me, for not complying with y promise to write you every day during the Races -but better late than never. The Colt Sweepstake, on Monday last, was taken by Col. Singleton's b. f. by Priam, out of Malibran by Rubens, beating Edmondson's ch. f. Mary Elizabeth and Jas. R. Richardson's ch. f. Amy by Imported Nonplus. Mary Elizabeth won the first heat very handily in 4.09. The second heat they went at it, at a rattling rate, the Priam filly winning in 3.46; so the Judges reported it, but I think it was 3.51. The third heat the Priam filly won very andily in 3.57. Mary Elizabeth was the favorite at

On Tuesday, (Citizen's Purse of \$1,000,) Omega on beating Gano, Jeanette Berkley, Col. Flud's filly illy and two others. The old grey mare wen with all the ease imaginable. Gano was the favorite at 2 to 1. I am inclined to think he was rather too high in flesh, but 'tis my opinion he will never make a four mile Nag, or any distance over two miles. The time

The four mile Purse \$1,600, on Wednesday, Gerow von. beating Col. Flud's ch. f. by Nonplus, out of the dam of Little Venus, and Mr. Simond's ch. c. Giovani. Gerow took the race with the utmost ease_time 8.03 for persons and papers, &c.

Col. Hampton's Santa Anna, in taking his regular raining on Tuesday morning, broke down. 'Tis the mpression, however, that he will recover so as to appear on the Turf; the next season.

On Tuesday, the three mile day, the Purse of \$600 McRae's Dayton by Tormentor, Col. Singleton's ch. . Adrian by Imported Luzboro, and Mr. Sinkler's Bertrand, Jr. Colt. Zenobia won it in two strait heats. Time, 6.18-6.07. Thus you will discover, that Hammond has been very successful; he attributes it all to his superior management, and talks very large.

For the Friday's Purse of \$400, Gano won, beating two or three others; he took the race very handily. I do not remember the time. The Handicap Purse of to-day was taken by Sinkler's Jeanette Berkley, beating Mary Elizabeth, Singleton's Priam filly, Allen's Zoraida, and Col. Spann's ch. f. Meridian. Time, Judge White, resigned.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. GALES: In the last number of the STANDARD, the Editor remarks :-- " WE, meaning Mr. Loring and the other Van Buren organs and scribblers) HAVE NEVER AT-TEMPTED TO FIX THE CHARGE OF ABOLITION-ISM ON THE SOUTHERN WHIG LEADERS."-(See 2d page, 5th column.) How can any one living in a Christian country, and professing to associate with men of veracity, be guilty of such barefaced contradiction and misrenresentation? Has he not been laboring week after week, ever since Mr. Morehead was nominated, to fix Abolition on him? Did he not print thousands of Extras-with this charge against Mr. Morehead, and circulate them through the State, by means of the Members of the late Democratic Convention? Did he not endeavor to fix it on Mr. Morehead's brother? Has he not stroggled in the basest kind of way, to identify Gen. HARRISON with these fanatics? Was not Mr. Shepperd pursued with charge after charge, from the scrib- tion to adjourn. blers of the Standard? And vet, he has the audacity to say that he has made no charge of Abolition against the leaders of the Whigs! Can any man of honesty in North Carolina believe one who would thus swallow his own words, falsify his own deeds, basely attempt to slander his opponents, and then hide himself skulkingly behind a cowardly denial?-Honest Farmers of North Carolina, can you countenance such a man?

A PLAIN MAN. February 28, 1840.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. GALES : Spare me a corner, will you, for the purpose of presenting to the public, the following Ticket. SIMON. Democratic, Abolitionist, Loco-Foco and Butt-En-

ders' Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT. THOMAS HART BENTON, Patron of " Yellow Bous." FOR VICE PRESIDENT. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Patron of "Yellow Gals."

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

This institution is now in successful operaion, under the instruction of Rev. Samuel Wait, President, John B. White and Stephen Morse, Professors, and Wm. T. Brooks, Tutor. The situation is healthy, and the number of Students, the present session, is upwards of 70, and is gradually increasing. The prospects of the institution are evidently preceding period, and with a moderate share | cessary to do any thing but adjourn. of patronage, together, with the common blessings of Providence, it cannot fail to be extensively useful to the denomination and the country.

The Students are provided with rooms in the College building; but are at liberty to board either in the Steward's Hall, or in private boarding houses-there being several of these in the village.

and South every day, immediately by the College, and this, in a few weeks, will be succeeded by the Rail Road cars-so that conveyance from Raleigh to the institution, and the contrary, is as convenient as could be desired .- Biblical Recorder.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. Yesterday, immediately on the Journal being read, Mr. C. Johnston of New York, rose and appealed to his friend from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) who was entitled to the floor, to allow him to present two Resolutions, which he regarded of much importance, not only as to the principles involved in them, but to prevent what he considered an unauthorized application of the moneys of this Government.

Mr. Smith consented to the Resolutions being read. The preamble stated, that the Clerk of the House, without authority, did, on the 25th of March and the 23d of December last, make two contracts with one S. D. Langtree, to furnish all the Stationary, and execute all the lithographing and copperplate engraving for the 26th Congress. And that, in pursuance thereof, said Langtree (who is neither a stationer, lithographer nor engraver) has furnished to said Clerk a large quantity-of stationary, and has presented his bill for the same, amounting to \$19,521 64, and that said stationary (particularly the paper) is of inferior quality, and charged 20 per cent. above the usual prices of paper of best quality, by which differences of prices and quality, the Government will, if the bill be allowed, sustain a loss of more than \$4,000 for the Stationary already delivered: and that if said contracts should be sanctioned and continued in force during the 26th Congress, the loss sustained will be more than \$15,000, arising from the employment of another person to perform the duties which the Clerk himself is required to perform. Therefore, Resolved, that the Clerk has no power to make such contracts, &c. That if said Langtree shall give up said contracts, the Committee on accounts be authorized to audit his bill for Stationary delivered, subject to all proper deductions on account of inferior quality. And that said Committee have power to send

And objection being made to take up the Resolutions at present, Mr. Smith proceeded to address the House at great length in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson on the New Jersey Election question, and to Mr. Fillmore's proposition to amend that amendment

Mr. Smith spoke until near 3 o'clock, when he gave was taken by Hammond's Zenobia, beating Powell of Mr. C. Johnson and replied to the arguments of Mr. Smith. Mr. Rives having concluded.

Mr. Weller submitted some remarks on the same side, in the course of which he was called to order by the Speaker for pronouncing the speech of Mr. Smith a reiteration of the slanders put forth against the Administration through the party press, &c, but was, on motion, allowed to proceed,

Mr. Crabb next addressed the Chair, and then Mr. Fillmore, on whose motion, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Alexander Anderson, from Tennessec, appeared and took his seat, in the place of

The resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the currency, was taken up, and after some remarks from Messrs, Webster, Buchanan and Strange, was, on motion of Mr. Preston, laid on the table. On the assumption of the State debts, Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate at great length against the

Report and Resolutions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Crabb (who was

ntitled to the floor on the New Jersey Election ques tion) being about to commence his address, was asked by Mr. Adams to allow him a few moments to make a Report from the Select Committee on the Smithsoni-

Mr. Crabb expressed a willingness to do so, if the Report would be received by universal consent. Ob ction being made, Mr. Crabb proceeded with his adress till the morning hour had expired. Mr. Briggs called for the orders of the day. Mr. C

Johnson enquired what the orders were. The Speaker answered, they were the Senate bills on the table. Mr. C. Johnson called for the Yeas and Navs on proceeding with the orders of the day, and the motion was negatived, 103 to 95.

Mr. Crabb then resumed his Speech on the New Jersey Election until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Medill, of Ohio, obtained the floor, which he yielded for a mo-

In the Senate, the Resolution offered by Mr. Buhanan on such an amendment to the Constitution as yould secure a larger specie basis for the currency. was taken up, and after considerable debate, adopted. The special order of the day on the assumption of State Debts, was then taken up, when Mr. Strange addressed the Senate, at great length.

On opening the business of the House vesterday. Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a Resolution, that the consideration of the bill in relation to the issue of Treasury Notes be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock, and at the same hour every day thereafter until disposed of. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Medill, of Ohio, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the House in support of the amendment offered by Mr. C. Johnson on the New Jersey Election question, which proposed "to instruct the Committee to report to the House such papers and proceedings as they may desire to have printed, and that they report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats received the greatest number of votes from the whole State, with all the evidence of the fact in their possession: provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to delay the action of said committee in taking testimony, and deciding the case on the merits of the election." Mr. M. continued to speak till the expiration of the morning hour. The House then passed to the orders of the day .-

Several private bills from the Senate were read and re-

ferred to their appropriate committees. The private bills and business before the House being disposed of, the Speaker stated, that doubts had accommodations ample and complete. The arisen in his mind as to the mode of proceeding. The Chair submitted to the House therefore, whether it was not now competent for a majority of that body to determine the business on which it would proceed; as it could not have been designed by the Rules to place brighter than they have ever been at any the House in a position in which two-thirds were ne-

> Mr. C. Johnson moved that Mr. Medill have liberty to resume his speech. The question of order was de

Mr. Craig then moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the pending Resolution and amendments in relation to the New Jersey Election. Mr. Briggs rose to amend that motion. A scene of great confusion followed. Various motions were submitted at the same time, and questions of order raised. After much disorder, the House resumed the consideration of the New Jersey Election question, and Mr. The Northern Mail Stage passes North Medill continued his remarks till 5 o'clock.

After a variety of motions and no little disorder, a demand for the previous question was made and seconded. And the question being first on the amendment of Mr. C. Johnson, which was in the following words : "Strike out the words "forthwith," and insert after the words, 'greatest number of,' and before the word 'votes,' the word 'lawful,' so as to read, "and |

that they be instructed also to report which five of the ten individuals claiming scats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes."

Mr. Fillmore finally modified the same, so as simply to insert the word 'lawful' beford the word 'votes.' And the question being then taken, the vote stood, Yeas 96, Nays 96; (a tie.) The Speaker voting in the affirmative, decided it, Yeas 97, Nays 96.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. C. Johnson, as amended, was carried, 103 votes to 90. A motion was then made to adjourn over to Monday, but rejected. A little after 8 o'clock, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Strange continued his remarks on the subject of State Debts. An incidental debate arose of a very warm character, respecting the President and his conduct as regards New York. Mr. Talmadge denounced him with ingratitude, and as a traitor. Mr. Strange thought, that when Mr. Talmadge used that word, it was a wonder his tongue did not cleave to the roof of his mouth. The Vice-President interfered. He thought he could not sit there and permit a Senator to use personally degrading language towards the President.

Extract of a Letter, dated

Washington, Feb. 28, 1840. "We are all confidence here: our friends have never been in such spirits before. We feel ourselves united, and we know that in union there is power. It is now conceded on all hands, that the right candidate has been selected. You have doubtless observed the movements in the Great West. The people are rising in their maiesty there. Hundreds-I may say thousands -who voted for Mr. Van Buren at the last election. have given him up already. They cannot and will not stand the policy he so obstinately adheres to."

The venerable JAMES MAURY, late United States Consul at Liverpool, died in New York, a few days since, aged 95 years.

THE BEST JOKE YET. The Maysville Recorder, a Van Buren paper, records the election of Blair & Rives as printers to the House

of Representatives, under the head of "Virtue Rewar-A VERY PERTINENT QUESTION FOR FARMERS.

The Dayton Journal asks the following question; let every farmer answer for himself: The Which will be most benefitted by the of the gold and silver Sub-Treasury-the President with his salary of 25,000 hard dollars a year-or the

farmer with wheat at 30 or 40 cents a bushel ?

Perhaps there is not so good a point for judging of the political propects and the poitical movements of the country as New York, inasmuch as the concentration of trade and travel here, rather than of politics, enables an observer to get at a calmer state of facts than politicians give him. I have never seen such confidence in the Whig party about the grand result, as now exists. Calm and judicious men now look upon the question as settled, and are as confident that Gen. Harrison will be President, as men can be of any future event; and yet this is a City which was friendly to Mr. Clay from the start, and which did not receive the nomination, at first, with enthusiasm. The onerations of trade and the currency are effecting a revolution, it is impossible to resist by any combination of Executive power. N. Y. Correspondent.

Go IT. Boots !-- A Mrs. Boots of Pennavlvania has left her husband. Mr. Boots. and straved to parts unknown. We presume this pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake that Boots himself is left. At the last accounts he was pursuing her with all his might. Go it Boots! -Pic.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Near the top of the mountain, under the first cliff of rocks, about a mile and a half from the road leading to Niagara, ton the Canadian shore) is situated a large cave. within which, about a rod from its mouth, is a spring which flows the whole year. About the end of March, the water issuing from the rock freezes, forming large pieces of ice. During the heat of Summer, the ice continues to form. In the Fall of the year, about the end of September, as the weather gets cooler, the ice disappears, and there is no ice formed, during the cold winter months, until the ensuing Spring. The water is quite pure, issuing out of the rock.

A MOTHER.

How little do we appreciate a Mother's enderness while living! How heedless we are, in youth, of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone: when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to one hearts: when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is we think of the Mother we have lost.

MARRIACIES.

In Franklin County, on the 25th ult., by Professor Richardson, of Wake Forest College, Mr. Abner B. Greenwood, of Clarksville, Va., to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Franklin. In Orange county, by the Rev. James H. Cristie,

DEATHS.

In Louisville, Ky. on the 14th ult. Mrs. Henry Clay, Jr. very suddenly, from bursting a blood vessel. In Mecklenburg, on the 24th ult. Mr. John Mason, after a lingering illness. Also, on the 23d, Mr. Daniel R. Walker, aged about 46, leaving a wife and four small children. Mr. Walker was a native of the District of Columbia, and had been a Lieutenant in the

U. S. Navy. In Orange, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jesse Miler, aged about 40 years. In Hillsboro,' Miss Mary Salls.

TTENTION RALEIGH MILITIA! The Company under the command of Captain LUMSBEN, is hereby ordered to assemble for drill and parade, on Saturday next, the 7th of March, at \$10' clock, A. M. on the Public Square near M. Russin W. L. OTEY, Col. Com.

Raleigh, March 2, 1840.