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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1840.

## THE REGISTER.

BADDICE N.O. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1840.

THE FIRST PRODUCE.

MR. WILLIAM PECK, Agent of Messrs. R. T. & A. SANDERS, of Smithfield, delivered at the Depot in this City, on Saturday last, to go by the Rail Road to Petersburg, 20 Bales of Cotton-being the first produce

ROWAN DISTRICT.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. ABRAM RENCHER has been nominated as the Whig Elector in Mr. FISHER's District. It is a most admirable selec-

SHARP RETORT.

Amongst the crowd, assembled the other day to witness the leaving of the Rail Road Train (for it promises to be a full nine days' wonder) we observed Col. PHILO WHITE, the former Editor of the "Standard." He had stationed himself, where he supposed he would have a good view of the Train, but discovering his error as it moved off, he remarked audibly-"I am on the wrong side-I can't see." A ready-witted Whig. standing by, immediately exclaimed-" You have always been in that situation, Colonel, since I knew you."

Soon after, speaking with a gentleman about Rail Road investments, and the erroneous opinion entertained generally of their exceeding profitableness, the quondam Editor (now a fat Office holder) illustrated his ideas by reference to what he conceived an analoyous case. "Sir," said he to the gentleman, "the same incorrect opinion exists with regard to the lucrativeness of Federal Offices; for those who consider them so valuable, lose sight altogether of the laborious duties which are performed and which are more than an equivalent for the emoluments received." But said the gentleman, whom the Col. addressed, "in estimating the profits of an office, you lose sight of what makes it so valuable, viz: the perquisites, the chief of which is the privilege of stealing just what the incumbent pleases." The Col. looked grave for a moment, and then started off with a full head of steam.

PER CONTRA.

On the night the Cars first arrived, there was a pretty considerable jollification. A whole-souled Whig, who was dispensing the creature-comforts to a large crowd, observed that amongst the whole, there was but one Van Buren man. "Where," said the Whig to him, "are all your men?" "At the Cannon's mouth, where they are always to be found" was the prompt reply of the Loco-(alluding to the party, a short distance off, who were firing the Cannon.)

OUT UPON THE MISCREANT.

Senator TAPPAN, of Ohio, recently made a strong speech against the Abolitionists in the Senate of the United States, which was much lauded by the "Standard." It turns out that the whole affair has been produced for effect; and, that the Senator is, in reality, a rank Abolitionist. The letters of some of the most respectable citizens of Ohio (which we will publish on Friday) prove that, during the Southampton insurrection, he was rabid in the cause of the Slaves, offered to advance \$500 to aid them. &c. &c. All the facts have lately come out, and, we presume, will not

AN IMPORTANT CONVERT.

Ex-Governor KINNEY, of Illinois, one of the most influential and decided friends Gen. JACKSON ever had in that State, has come out in a publication under his proper signature, in favor of Gen. HARRISON, and against the Sub Proceury National Bank measure now proposed. He says the system "has been in full operation for hundreds of years in Spain, and has produced nothing but monarchy and aristocracy."

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Messrs. Naylor (Whig) and Ingersoll (V. B.) each of whom claims to be the member of Congress from the third district of Pennsylvania, have had a squabble with each other on paper, and came within gun-shot of fighting a duel. Ingersoll sent a challenge to Naylor by the hands of Col. Pleasanton-and Naylor, deeming himself insulted by something which Pleasonton said or did, put him out of the house. Both Ingersoll and Navlor were soon after arrested by the authorities, and thus the matter stands at present. save that each of the parties has let off his steam through the newspapers.

Why is the Whig cause, like the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road ? Do you give it up ? Because, after encountering many difficulties, it is now going shead, under full pressure.

THE WHITE HOUSE. We learn that the roof of this far-famed Palace is now known to be so extensively dry-rotted, that the present incumbent is determined to remove from thence, early in the ensuing year. The Nation has promptly ordered a "TYLER" from Virginia to repair it, and onety, (who rents it of the People, on a four years' lease only,) such further alterations as may be require ed. The present tenants were, until recently, so Bent-on holding over another term, that, for some time, they attempted to conceal the manifest evidences of decay, by a plastering of GOLD LEAF; which however, on examination, by certain Wise-men, has proved to be only a vile composition, familiarly known by the name of "Treasury Rags."

# FOREIGN NEWS.

The Packet Ships are close upon the heels of the Steam Ships. The Louis Philippe arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Havre, having left March lst; and the STEPHEN WHITNEY, from Liverpool, with dates to March 2d. The news is only about a day later, and not at all important.

Judge RANDALL, one of the United States' Judges for the Territory of Florida, has been superse-ALPRED BALCH, of Tennessee.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

We learn from various sources, that our informant did not err in judgment, as to the powerful character of the Speech delivered by Mr. MANLY, in reply to Judge SAUNDERS at Smithfield, or of its probable effect. It was a triumphant vindication of the principles of the Whigs, and of their candidate, and a masterly refutation of the sophistries of the Administration candidate. Among other charges brought against the Whigs, we learn that Judge SAUNDERS was indiscreet enough to arraign them as the advocates of a splendid system of Internal Improvements, to carry out which they would impose taxes on the people, in the shape of loans-that he was opposed to all such visionary schemes, &c. How must the Judge have looked and felt, when Mr. Manly reminded him of the famous Memerial drawn up by him as the organ of the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, in which a State loan of THREE MILLIONS is recommended for purposes of Internal Improvement! What a gullible set the people must be, in Judge Saunnina' estimation? There has not been in North Carolina a more decided advocate of Internal Improvements, than he has been. and we have always felt respect for his services in the cause. Is it possible, that for the sake of obtaining a few votes, he could so far play the demagogue as to chime in with the vulgar prejudices of the day, and swallow his own words, over and often deliberately uttered? His defence of the system of Internal Improvements, contained in the Memorial written and presented by him to the Legislature, is both able and eloquent; and his appeals to the wisdom and patriotsm of the Legislature, to adopt the plan recommended, are as strong as any ever made by the lamented Mun-PHEY. And yet, in the teeth of such a recent demonstration of his sentiments, not only to repudiate them. but to bring the advocacy of them as a serious charge against others!

"O heaven! were man Consistent, he were perfect; that one error

Lest we should be accused of exaggerating Judge SAUNDERS' ardor in the cause of Internal Improvements, we subjoin the main Resolution of the Con-

vention, and a few brief extracts from his Report :-" Resolved, that in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of THREE MILLIONS of Dollars ought to be contracted."

To secure the favorable consideration of the Legisature to this recommendation of the Convention, a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, of which Judge SAUNDERS was Chairman, From his admirable paper, we take the following passages:

'If we look to our sister States, most of them will be found in the march of improvement, and their citizens contented and happy. Yet, they have resorted to loans; and experience proves, so far from ending in injury to the people, they have the more rapidly advanced to wealth and prosperity. And this too, without any resort to taxes; the profits from the works having been quite sufficient to meet the interest and provide a fund for the payment of the principal. South Carolina has but recently subscribed one million to her great rail road, guaranteed the loan of two millions more, and by way of relief to her favorite city from a neavy calamity, added two millions more to her debt. But we forbear to press this matter further, as it is idle to talk of embarrassing the State by contracting a debt

of three millions of dollars. "If our forefathers, with not half of our means, limited as they are, when dissention, faction, and treason lurked in every neighborhood; when the property of the citizen was liable to seizure by the enemy and to wanton destruction by the traitor, when the assassin beleaguered his path by day and threatened his repose by night; if, at such a time, and under such circumstances, that band of patriots could bear up for a period of seven years, under a debt of seventy-five millons, let us not talk of embarrassment by the sum proposed, having, as the State has, the ability to raise it rithout prejudice to her citizens, but whether she, in her sovereign capacity, shall engage in a system of this kind at all. And can we, at such a period as this, with all the light of experience before us, be seriously called upon to discuss such a question? Will you leave these matters to individual enterprise, when every State in the Union has undertaken the system with so much success? At the close of the memorable struggle to which we have just referred, North Carolina had her territory and her population. Her territory still remains-Mecklenburg, Moor's Creek, King's Mountain, and Guilford are landmarks which time cannot raze from the page of history. But where is her population? Where the monuments of her improvement? Her population is fast leaving her, and her monuments, we fear, are only to be found in the

"Is this state of things to continue? Or are we ever to be roused to action ? It is much to be feared, if you shall separate without doing any thing, the cause of internal improvement will have sustained a shock from which it will be difficult to recover. The patriotic feeling which now warms and animates the citizens will become chilled by your apathy. It is our part, in the name of a respectable portion of the people, to advise : it is for you to act. By rejecting the plan proposed, and doing nothing, you may seal the ate of internal improvements. By acting, you incur no risk that can, in any reasonable probability, embarrass the State. But you stay the tide of emigration, now draining the life-blood of the commonwealth; you stimulate the farmer to new exertion and improvement: you invite the capitalist to open the rich bowels of the earth and to bring forth its hidden treasury of iron. copper, and coal; you every where encourage new streams of wealth, running in different directions, report to "OLD TIPPECANOE," of Log Cabin no- in different dimensions, and at different heights-but | der it since with the tongue-and many a hard battle vatering, adorning and fertilizing the fields and meadows through which their courses are led. Again, we ask, can you hesitate? We tell you the spirit for the shackles of a jealous and short-sighted policy-to rise triumphant over physical obstacles and still stronger mounds of local prejudice-and by your action, to elevate our beloved State to her proper rank as one of the political members of this great confederacy, and let her shine with a new light amid the stars of our national galaxy."

R. M. SAUNDERS, Cha'n. December 20, 1838.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A most shocking wholesale murder has just been revealed at Greensburg, Kv. In July, 1838, a whole family of five, women and children, named White, sold their effects there and set out to join their common head in the South. They mysteriously disappeared, and it has just been ascertained by the confession of one of the wagoners (Carrington Simpson,) that they were all murdered and buried in the woods, for the ded by Mr. Van Burkn, and the appointment given to sake of their little property. The bones have been disinterred.

"A trifle, a mere nothing by itself,

"Oft what seems

"In some nice situation, turns the scale "Of fate, and rules the most important actions."

An illustration of the truth of the Poet's remark may be found in the following circumstances, detailed to us by a citizen of the county where they occurred. In 1816, at the election for Members of the Legislature in this State, two votes were tendered for the Whig Candidates, at one of the precincts in Chatham, by individuals who had not had a continued residence in that County for twelve months immediately preceding .- tlon. One of them, however, had owned a large farm in the County for several years, and his tax was equal to that of almost any other person in it; and, at the time the votes were tendered, both were permanent citizens of Chatham. After discussion, however, the votes were rejected. The consequence was, that two Whigs were elected, but the third Whig was beaten by a Van Buren man, just two votes! Had the votes been received, there would have been a tie between the lowest Whig and highest Administration candidate; in which event, the Whig would have been chosen, the Sheriff being of the same politics. The return, however, was given to the Van Buren member, and this made a tie of parties in the Legislature. The death, however, of a Whig and the choice of a Loco Foco in his place, secured to the Administration the ascendancy in the Legislature, and enabled the party to elect Judge STRANGE to the Senate of the United States, (in the place of Mr. Mangum) who reached Washington just in time to disgrace himself and his constituents, by voting for the Expunging Resolution.

It will thus be seen what important results spring, sometimes, from apparently insignificant causes. The circumstances in question also strongly illustrate the value of a single vote, and show the importance of a uniform construction of the Constitution, as to the qualification of voters.

The question arises-"Were these voters properly set aside ?" Certainly not. At the last Summer Term of the Supreme Court, it was expressly decided in the case of Roberts v Cannon, that according to a proper construction of the 8th Section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months, in any part of the State, is sufficient to authorize a vote for Members of the House of Commons, in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of election, and that the residence for that period need not be in the same County in which the vote is offered. Of course, the rejected votes ought to have been polled, in which event North Carolina might not, now, be so shamefully misrepresented, as she is, by her accidental Senators.

## ABUSE OF LAWYERS.

A very stupid and unwarrantable prejudice exists in this land of freedom, against the members generally of the legal profession. With a certain class, a Lawyer and a knave are almost synonymous terms; and the outery against their avarice and extortion is particularly unanimous and loud. It may be rather an unpopular avowal, but in our opinion, no body of men, combining so much talent, integrity and honorable feeling, is so unsparingly abused; and all this, metely because it happens to be afflicted, like all other professions or callings, with unworthy members. The profession is, however, in no danger from such vulgar prejudices .-The very class of people, who have most to say about Lawyers, are always the first to seek their assistance when they get in trouble. Lawyers are the "the devil" with them, and no abuse is high-seasoned enough, until life, reputation or property is endangered; and then, forsooth, if they are unable to pay a Lawyer his fee, his services will be sought as matter of Charity. There are some well-meaning persons, who join in the abuse of the profession, without due reflection or inquiry, as to whether there be any foundation for their prejudices. We would ask such, who were the most efficient instruments in bringing about the Independence of the United States! Were they not Lawyers! The Declaration of Independence was penned by a Lawyer; a large majority of the body which adopted and declared it to the world, were also Lawyers; and all our Presidents, with one exception, were members of the Bar. The prejudice cannot, we dare say, be eradicated, but it is unjust; for the general body of the profession is composed of men of the highest honor and integrity.

# LOUISIANA WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention for Louisiana assembled at New Orleans, in the Hall of the House of Repesentatives, on the 4th inst. Gen. PHILEMON THOMas presided on the occasion. Resolutions, cordially responding to the nominations of HARRISON and Tr-T.KH. were adouted, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Louisiana is safe for the Hero of Tippecanoe. When the Convention was about to close its labors, the venerable President, Gen. Thomas, rose and addressed the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen-I am an old man; -an old Whig!cheers.) I have borne arms under the Whig flag 61 ears ago. (Great applause.) Part of that time I the mechanic and the man of enterprise; you open | fought under it with powder and ball. But with the war I did not lay down my arms. I have fought unve I been in even with this weapon. (Cheers.)

It was Whiggery, gendemen, that won your Independence. The name of Whig has of late been cried improvement is abroad in the land—that it invites you down. Why? Because it is another name for liberto awaken to the true interest of the State-to burst | ty. Your old fathers were Whigs, every one of them.

Stick to the vessel, gentlemen, as long as a plank is left. Never give up the old Whig ship. (Cheers.) I have heard a good deal of the republicans of the present day. They differ from the old ones. Lam not ferryman republican. I look the same way, I row. am a Jefferson republican. I do not do one thing and say another. Nor do the Whigs. (Cheers.) We want truth, candor and sincerity-thus would we go forward in the discharge of our duties. Let us

ciple. (Applause.) I have said thus much to tell you to hold on to your sacred principles. Teach your children to be Whigs, that they, too, may fight for the inheritance you will, if you are true to your principles, bequeath to them. (Cheers.) Teach your children to be Whigs, I say, and the republic will be safe !" (Nine cheers.)

not deceive one another. This is the true Whig prin-

The Manison papers are now published, and for sale, in 3 Octavo Volumes.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, March 25.

Yesterday, after the failure of a motion of Mr. Rariden to suspend the rule of the House, for the purpose of proceeding in the call of the States for Resolutions. which was suspended on Monday at the State of Indiana, the Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Resolution for some time under consideration in relation to the printing of certain documents connected with the New Jersey elec-

Mr. Botts accordingly resumed his Speech on the subject, and had not closed it when the hour expired. Mr. B. expressed a wish that the House would per mit him to close his remarks; but Mr. Jones insisted on the House again going into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury note bill, and it did so; when Mr. Trumbull being entitled to the floor spoke at lenets; of fifty, as it stands in the bill. in apposition to the bill. After Mr. Trumbull had concluded his remarks, he was followed by Mr. Evans. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Nisbett. The latter gentleman offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the notes shall bear an interest of not less than two. nor more than six per cent.

Mr. Biddle obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Habersham, to offer an amendment to make the notes negotiable by endorsement only.

Mr. Biddle then addressed the Committee in oppo ition to the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Smith, of Maine, moved that the Committee rise; but the Chair decided the motion was not in order, as an amendment was pending.

Mr. Barnard sept several amendments to the Clerk's

table to be read. The question was then taken on Mr. Nisbet's amendment, which was negatived without a count. Mr. Warren then obtained the floor, Mr. Crais wished him to defer his speech, and let the Committee rise, and report the bill to the House. Mr. Warren

refused, and proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to the bill. Mr. Barnard next rose, and, after complaining of the precipitancy of its friends, of forcing so important

a bill through the Committee, claimed his right to deso from physical inability, having taken no food for fifteen hours. He thereupon moved that the Committee rise and report progress. The vote was taken and negatived-93 to 53

Mr. Barnard attempted to proceed to address the Committee: when cries of " Question." " Question." drowned every other sound. The Chairman having, at length, restored order, Mr. B. again remonstrated against the oppression of insisting upon passing so important a measure without allowing it to be fully discussed, and again moved that the Committee rise and report progress. The question was put, when there appeared 10 yeas, and 85 nays, which was less than a quorum, and went for nothing.

Several members insisted that there was a quorum of members in the House, and enquired whether they could not be forced to vote.

The Chair stated, that in all cases of this kind, the proper course was for the Committee to rise, and report to the Speaker the matter of fact. The Committee accordingly rose, and reported, when a quorum of members appeared. This being the case, the Speal or again called the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to take the Chair. The Committee then pro ceeded with the business until another question was

taken, when it again appeared there was no quorum and in this manner, the House was kept in session all night of Tuesday, until Wednesday evening at five o'clock, continuing taking questions, ordering calls of the House, taking yeas and nays, &c. when, some arrangement being entered into that the bill should be reported to the House on Thursday, the Committee rose and the House adjourned, after a sitting of 29 hours, probably the most extraordinary legislative ses sion that ever occurred in this or any other country It was evidently an obstinate struggle between the Whigs, who desired to debate the bill, and the friend of the Administration, who wished to force it out of the Committee of the whole, and bring it into the House, where the debate could at once be stopped by the "Previous Question," and the bill put on its pas sage. Both parties, it may be presumed, were sufficiently wearied with the contest. The Whigs succeeded in preventing the bill from going to the House during that sitting; but it is expected the question

The Senate, after receiving a few petitions and re ports, went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors the remainder of the

will be settled, and the bill passed on Thursday.

Among the Resolutions presented to the House on Monday, was one by Mr. Chittenden, in relation to the Franking privilege, which produced some excite ment amongst the members. It appears that the Ulerk of the House had made a communication to some members (a copy of which had been published in the Globe of the 21st mst.) charging them not only with gross violations of official duty, but with either forging his name, or obtaining it from him by means of misrepresentation, for the purpose of transmitting by mail packages, consisting of blunk franks, under the frank of Hugh Garland, Clerk," with the intention to cheat and defraud the revenue. Mr. Chittenden's resolution, preceded by a preamble stating the above facts, proposed the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges contained in said communication, and report to the House, giving to said committee power to send for persons of papers. After some debate, questions were taken separately, first on the Resolution and then on the Preample; the former was passed unanimously. and the latter was rejected, 92 to 71.

It appears that the Act of 1825, conferred on th Clerk in common with Members of Congress, the privilege of franking letters and packets not exceeding two ounces, excepting only documents printed by order of e.ther House; and the only change in the law made by the Act of 1827 was, to remove the limitation of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may now send and receive by mail packets not exceeding three pounds. And though the Clerk has no authoriand until now; no objections have been made to it, and members have, in this way, sent bundles of their Speechtheir constituents.

On Wednesday, the Senate sat most of the day with closed doors on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and some Reports of Committees made. Mr. Norvell introduced a bill fixing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress on the second Tuesday in November next.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

nessage from the President, inclosing several docu-

reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate hands, will be boldly and faithfully treated."

providing for the collection, safe-keeping and tran-fer of the Public Revenue (the Sub-Treasury bill) which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the

state of the Union. Mr. Botts having the floor on the New Jersey ques-

tion, resumed and concluded his remarks. Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, thought time enough had been consumed on this question of printing documents, and moved the Previous question. On the appeal of Messrs. Rives, Chapman, Medill and Campbell. Mr. A. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Medill proceeded to address the House on the subject, in reply to Mr. Botts, until the hour expired.

Mr. Black, from the select committee on the Public Printing, made a report, in part, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. R Garland said he had prepared a Report of the minority, which he would present whenever the Report of the majority should be made.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill; when Mr. Montgomery sent to the Clerk's table an amendment which he proposed, when in order to offer, restricting the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars, instead

Mr. Duncan (who held the floor from vesterday) proceeded to address the Committee, and closed his re-

marks about half past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an amendment to the bill, which went to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits in any Banks of Treasury notes, allowing such Banks to draw the interest, to be checked against by him; or from using said notes in any other manner as a means of raising a loan thereon, or exposing them to sale, requiring him to "issue them to bona fide creditors of the Govern-

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, after a few remarks, offered an additional section to the bill, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania, held by the Government of the U. States for the best market price, and place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States-the issue of the Treasury notes under this bill to be lessened in a proportionate amount to that raised by

Mr. Montgomery then obtained the floor, and spoke n favor of the bill until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Tillinghast followed. After him Mr. Monroe, was evidently much affected and overcome. While Mr. Pickens and R. Garland addressed the Committee. the bill of indictment was being read, he had to be At the close of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Graves ob- supported on either side by two of his counsel. remarks on the lecture which Mr. Pickens had given the Committee, on violent political appeals, he gave way to Mr. Bell, who expressed a hope that both sides would consent that the Committee rise, and make the bill the special order for to-morrow. He thought the incidents of the debates of to-day required and would ustify this course.

After a wrangling debate till midnight (Mr. Graves still having a right to the floor) the course proposed by Mr. Bell was adopted.

The Senate was again on Thursday, principally engaged on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and the Committee on Naval Affairs made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Administrator of John B. Fanning, late Purser in the Navy.

On Friday, the House at once resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill Mr. Dawson in the Chair) when Mr. Graves resumed his Speech, and went at large into the various topics connected with the bill. In reference to what Mr. Pickens had said of the present crisis, he replied, that there was always such a crisis when money was want ed-that the present bill provided five millions and another call will be made for five millions more before the session rises. He did not close this address until

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Pickens, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves which had borne severely on the political course of Mr.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett said he had vielded the floor for explanation, but not

for a long speech. Mr. P. took his seat, and Mr. Graves asked and obtained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which, Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks ber of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell ment of U. S. Artillery has been ordered on followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condition of our Western frontier. The debate was continued by Messrs, Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky, Morgan, Ramsey, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Correspondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions structing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into may prevail .- Alex. Gaz. the expediency of making suitable provisions for all widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial connexion.

The bill more effectually to secure public money n the hands of Officers and Agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, was read the third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had upon it. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

"THE PILOT."

This is the name of a Newspaper, about to be published in Baltimore, by DUFF GREEN. He will, no doubt, materially aid the Whig cause; for, independent of the fact, that he wields a vigorous pen, his former intimate association with Mr. VAN BUREN has given him, no doubt, a clear insight to that gentleman's political character, and the true springs of action which govern all his acts. We take the following of the fact that the Factory had not, until passage from his Prospectus:

responsible duties of an Editor, is the hope that he ty, by this Act, to frank any packets for Members, it may now contribute something towards the election seems to have been a common practice of both the pre- of Gen. Hannson. The fidelity, ability, firmness, sent Clerk and his predecessors, when asked to do so, and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts- his unexampled popularity as the Chief Mages, and other political papers, for distribution amongst istrate of the l'erritories North-west of the Unio-tne unimpeached integrity of his public life -his amiable, courteous, and dignitied respect for the laws and public opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring into the Administration faithful, competent, and honest men, who will devote all the Constitutional means of the Government to restore confidence, and thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and prosperity of the country, now paralized by unfaithful and incompetent public agents. The Pilor will review the course of the present Administration, and discuss | Cameron. On Thursday, the Speaker laid before the House a fieely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands, and their connexion with the subsequent warfare on ments from the Heads of Departments, which were re- the banking institutions of the country. In doing this, the present and the past Administrations will be The Speaker also introduced certain packages of tes- identified, and their measures examined and contrast- Ich i McCord. timony in relation to the New Jersey election, which ed. The present unexampled condition of the coun-

try, the causes in which it originated, and the inevit-Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, able consequence of continuing power in the same WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Treasury Note bill, authorizing a loan of Five Millions of Dollars, finally passed the House of Representatives, 115 to 76, at half past 10 o'clock, last evening, and the House then adjourned to Monday. Of all the boring Speeches ever heard, that of your Rep-

resentative, Mr. Montgomery, was most so. We have just heard of the rejection by the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the bill to compel the Banks to resume Specie payments, by a vote of 49 to 45.

THE FARMERS FRIEND.

In his speech in favor of reducing the duty on salt, Gen. HARRISON declared-"For myself, I am a warm advocate of the tariff; but I am so only because I think it eminently beneficial to the agricultural interests. Convince me that the system, or any part of it, bears oppressively upon that interest, and I will immediately abandon it."

[Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 594. Again, "I will never consent to impose a tax that will operate unequally, if it can possibly be avoided; or convert this hall into an arena for the different sections of the Union to seramble for the advantage in assessing on the people the sums necessary for conducting the operations of the Government."

Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 595.

Trial of Wood .- The trial of this unfortunate man, for the murder of his daughter, has commenced in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer. The U. S. Gazette of yesterday has the following notice of it:

The anxiously expected trial of James Wood, arraigned for the murder of his daughter, Sarah Ann Peak, on the 30th of September last, came on yesterterday morning. Long before the doors were opened. a dense mass besieged the outside, awaiting admission. The counsel engaged in this trial, are Ovid F. Johnson, Esq. Attorney General, assisted by C. Wallace Brooke, for the Commonwealth; Josiah Randall, Peter A. Browne, and William Vogdes, Esq., for the defence. The prisoner, when brought into Court,

ROXBOROUGH, March 17, 1840.

MR. GALES: The Delegates appointed by the Whigs of Granville and Person, for the purpose of nonunating, in conjunction with Delegates from Orange, a candidate for this District on the Whig Electoral Ticket, convened at Roxborough this day, and, after consultation, adjourned to meet at Red Mountain on the last Saturday in April. It was understood. that a Whig meeting had been held in Orange during the last week, which had appointed Delegates to meet the Delegates from Granville and Person; but that it was not known to the Orange meeting that any day had been fixed upon for the meeting of the Delegates in Convention, and that the absence of the Delegates from that county, was to be ascribed to that circumstance alone. Upon this account, the Convention determined to postpone the selection of the Whig candidate for Elector of this District, until the last Saturday of next month, when it is confidently expected there will be a full attendance of Delegates from all the counties composing the Electoral District.

ONE OF THE DELEGATES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.

We regret to inform the public that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North-Eastern boundary, has, for the present, assumed an unfavorable aspect. It is understood at Washington, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has respectfully declined any further correspondence with the Secretary of State. until he receives further advices from his government, and that he has written home, in no pleasant mood, for instructions as to of Mr. Pickens of last evening, as to the critical con- his future course. It will be remembered lition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. (who is a mem- that the last notes that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were tather tart, and his decided conviction that there is no immediate danleft the diplomatists completely at issue as ger of hostilities between this Country and Great to matters of fact. In the mean time, a regito Maine, which is now on its march to the frontier. It is, also known, that some Members of Congress, intimately acquainted with the subject, have expressed their serious appreliensions of immediate difficulty. It is proper that the public should be made acquainted with the facts of the case, but we were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution in- still hope that justice, moderation and peace

We learn from the Milledgeville Journal that the Eston Factory, at Eatonton, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The fire commenced while the hands were at breakfast. How it originated, is unknown. The fire caught in the picking room, and is supposed to have been the effect of accident. The shricks of the women and children. when they witnessed the destruction of the property from which they derived their dally sustenance, were distressing in the extreme. The factory was in perfect operation .- It employed about 125 hands, and contributed largely to the furnishing of the surrounding country with homespun, osnaburgs and thread. The loss of the proprietors is to be considered as the more severe, because recently, made more than was sufficient to "The chief inducement to resume the arduous and clear expenses. There was no insurance,

MARRIAGIES.

In Beaufort County, Mr. Lodowick Dowty, sen'r, to Mrs. Letitia Willie. Also, Mr. Lodowick Dowty, ir. to Miss Joanna Warren, daughter of Mr. Andrew Warren. Also, Mr. A. M. Beachem to Mrs. Mary

In Mecklenburg, Mr. James H. Gray to Miss Margaret H. Hill.

DEATHS.

In this City, on Friday morning last, of Consumption, Miss Ann Owen, daughter of Hon. Duncan

In Greensboro', on Thursday night last, Henry Humphreys, Esq. one of the wealthiest and most enterprizing citizens of the place.

In Mecklenburg, Mrs. Mary McCord, wife of Mr. In Tyrrell County, William Mann, Esq. ope of

most active and useful business men in the county. In Granville County, on the 27th instant, William Lawrence, aged 62 years.