NEWS FROM TEXAS.

We have the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 18th inst.; which contains news from Texas to the 6th. An express arrived at Matagorda, stating that an attack had been made by Gen. Cos and 1000 Mexican troops on San Antonio, which was repulsed by Col. Travers and 100 Texians. Cos was driven over the river leaving 500 men dead on the field.

It is probable that Cos is by this time taken, as 800 Texians, well equipped, were rapidly advancing in his rear, and had cut off his supplies.

By a passenger in the schr. W. A. Turner, from Matagorda, we learn that 75 Texians and 25 Mexicans, who had resorted to the Alamo or Fort at San Antonio, were attacked by a Mexican force of 4000 men, with Gen'l Cos at their head, who raised the black flag of extermination and demanded a surrender. The demand was answered from the mouths of the cannon of the Texians, on which the Mexicans attempted to take the place by storm, but they were defeated with the loss of 500 men slain on the field, and the balance made a precipitate retreat in great disorder.

There is another version of the affair mentioned in another paragraph. The whole we fear is too good news to be true, but there is no doubt of a conflict having taken place between the Texian and Mexican forces at San Antonio, which has probably resulted successfully to the arms of the Texians. *Bee.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Texas to his friend in New Orleans.

"By the latest information, Santa Anna was upon the frontiers, with from 6 to 8000 men, and was determined upon the extermination, or expulsion of the whole population of TEXAS. In his first essay to effect this object, his vanguard commanded by Cos, made an assault upon the Alamo (the citidel) of Bexar, and was repulsed—accounts say, with the loss of 500 men; but if we make due allowances for exaggerations, the Mexican loss will probably turn out to be some fifty men. The contest will doubtless be bloody.

A letter is published in the N. O. Bee, dated at Lynxburg, Texas, 16th Feb. which says, the convention will assemble on the 1st of March Up to the present period there is no news, but while waiting, we are in perfect security, and are very little annoyed by the menaces of Santa Anna. Volunteers arrive daily; and our marine is in a state to blockade the Mexican ports. The result of the delay in the actual strife with the central government will be a radical separation; But whatever may be the events, you may count on our triumph. Texas is invincible and you cannot err in advocating her cause with your fellow-citizens."

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. *King* of Alabama, fixing the adjournment of Congress for some day in May next, was taken up, when

Mr. *King* moved to lay it for the present on the table, and said that when this resolution came to be finally acted on, he would move to insert in the blank the 30th day of May This motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr *Conner*

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Beattie's Ford, North Carolina, to Sherrill's Ford Post Office, Hokesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. May's to Dry Pond. Also, that said committee inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Salisbury, North Carolina, to Mount Pleasant, in Cabrras county, to Coburn's store, in Mecklenburg county.

In the House, March 26, on motion of Mr. Pettigrew, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Washington to Durham's creek, in North Carolina,

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. *Patton*, from the Committee on Territories, reported the following bills, which were read twice and committed:

A bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and for the establishment of a district court therein: and

A bill to amend the several acts for the several Territories in the United States.

In *Senate*, Mr. Buchanan laid on the table resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators, and requesting their representatives in Congress to vote for the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and also instructing and requesting them to vote for liberal appropriations for fortifications for the permanent defence of the country.

WELL DONE OHIO.

The Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, rejected thirty-three applications for new banks. It passed a law prohibiting the issuing and circulating within the State small bank notes. It also passed a law prohibiting the *bribery bank* at Philadelphia from establishing any agency or agencies within the State. We hope that every democratic State in the Union will follow the example. *Globe.*

JUDGE WHITE, "elected if elected at all, by the votes of the Whigs, he will naturally and necessarily select his councillors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views." *Richmond Whig.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN, "elected, if elected at all, by the votes of the "Republicans," he will naturally and necessarily select his councillors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views."

The surplus revenue in the United States treasury, on the 1st of January, was $16,651,856.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1836.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, *for President.*
Rich'd M. Johnson, *for Vice President*
Richard D. Spaight, *for Governor.*

"PRO PATRIA," will find his communication on the 4th page (outside) of today's STANDARD; and we should be gratified, and our readers no doubt interested and instructed, by a continuance of his favors. We invite attention to the piece.

"Pro Patria" lays bare, and exposes to the public gaze, the narrow-minded, the *clannish* sentiments of Gen. DUDLEY, as expressed in his letter to the Whig Committee of this city on accepting their nomination for Governor; and our correspondent intimates an intention of further applying the dissecting knife, which he handles with so much skill, to the *politics* (such as they are) of this bank-whig candidate.

"A neighbor" must excuse us for omitting his communication. The style and language of his piece, do not exactly square with the rules of propriety we have laid down for out Editorial guidance. We know, that to "treat a fool according to his folly," is an aphorism sanctioned by good authority, but cannot acknowledge that it affords any justification to an Editor, to "pay a blackguard in his own coin."

☞ We entirely approve the spirit and sentiments of "Justitia;" but his ideas are too carelessly thrown together—his syntax too faulty, to be profitably read, or readily understood. As the author is evidently some gallant youth, not unmindful of the world's good opinion, he certainly ought not to make his *debut* before the public in a *dishevelled* garb.

"Philo Vindex" is received, and shall be attended to so, soon as we can dispose of a portion of the immense masses of matter pressing on us for publication,—enough of which is at this moment urged upon us, to fill our columns till next August.

Small Pox.—It is stated in the Cheraw Gazette of the 22nd ult. that there has been no case of small pox in that town; but that the disease was spreading in Marlborough district, about 20 new cases having occurred, and a few deaths, the precise number of the latter not known. It will be seen from our obituary head, that a highly respectable citizen of Richmond county in this State, died on the 17th, with that disease.

Gen BEVERLY DANIEL, of this city, has been re-appointed Marshal of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, for a term of four years from the 4th inst.

Hon. *Hugh Nelson*, for many years a member of Congress, and at one time Minister to Spain, died at his seat in Albermarle county, Va. on the 18th instant.

BERTIE COUNTY.—We are obliged to defer the proceedings of the democratic meeting in Bertie, until our next, for want of room. And from the unusual length of the *constitutional* proceedings, we are compelled again to postpone their insertion—till our next.

For the same reason, we are unable, this week, to publish the proceedings of the Court and Bar at the recent term of Franklin county court, on occasion of the death of James Farrier.

Contested Elections.—At our last dates from Washington, the contested election between Messrs. Newland and Graham, was still undecided. One means resorted to by Mr. Graham's party to put off a decision, was by asking time to send home to take further testimony; which would probably have kept Mr. G. in his seat for the remainder of the session. On the 16th inst. however, the House decided by a vote of 103 to 87, not to postpone the subject for that purpose: Messrs. Conner, Deberry, Pettigrew, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams, voted for postponing; and Messrs. Bynum, Hawkins, M'Kay, Montgomery and Speight, against postponement. On motion of Mr. Speight, such parts of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina on the subject of elections, as should be pointed out by the petitioner and sitting member, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Virginia Banks.—Great dissatisfaction is expressed in the Norfolk papers, at the indefinite postponement of the bill before the Virginia Legislature, for an extension of the Banking capital of that State. On the 16th, the bill was indefinitely postponed in the House of Delegates, on motion of Mr. Wiley, by a vote of 68 to 48. It would seem that the bill owes its defeat to the conflicting interests of Norfolk and Petersburg. Norfolk, particularly, according to the Beacon, is to suffer deep and abiding injury, from the defeat of the bill. "God saine the Commonwealth," exclaims the Beacon!

Pennsylvania.—It seems that the legislature of this state has rebuked Gov. Riner for his *veto* on the bill for increasing the capital of the Girard Bank; for they have passed the bill by the requisite constitutional majority of two-thirds, in despite of the veto; the vote in the House being 81 to 25, and in the Senate 26 to 6.

Citizens Bank of New Orleans. We learn from the N. O. Bee, that $2,000,000 of the loan obtained in Amsterdam for this Bank, had arrived in New Orleans, and that the Bank would commence operations early in this month—April.—The capital of the Bank is twelve millions; for the whole of which, the faith of the State is pledged. Books were opened on the 8th ult. for receiving supplementary capital. No one can be a stockholder who does not possess real estate on which a mortgage is given on certain terms—who has not been for five years in Louisiana—and who is not a citizen of the United States.

New Orleans and Nashville Rail Roll.—In consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, the bill to incorporate this road, has been lost in the Legislature of Mississippi. It seems the House wished the road to pass east of Peal river, and the Senate were bent on locating it nearer the Mississippi river.

Orange Superior Court, was held week before last, Judge Donnell presiding. Henry Harris, a colored man, charged with setting fire to the jail of that county, had his trial removed to Caswell county. *James Adcock* was convicted of burglary, in breaking into the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Caruthers, at night, and stealing therefrom a pocket book. He will therefore suffer death, unless pardoned by the Governor, death being the legal penalty for the crime of burglary.

John Lang, Esq. Editor of the New York Gazette, and the oldest Editor in that city, died on the 17th ult. aged 67. He was truly an upright and useful citizen; and has left an ample fortune to his family.

Conviction for Murder.—Washington Whitaker has been convicted before the criminal court at New Orleans, for the murder of Owen Murphey; and sentence of death passed on him the 5th inst.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

Col. BENTON's Resolutions for *expunging* from the journals of the Senate Mr. Clay's foul and false charge against the President, will be found in preceding columns of to-day's STANDARD.—Col. B's masterly speech on this subject, has appeared in the Globe; and shall be transferred to our columns, so soon as we can possibly dispose of other speeches and other matter, which we had previously given a pledge to publish.

It seems that Col. Benton has found a precedent, *in the proceedings of the Senate itself*, to justify and sustain his expunging resolutions. The following is the entry on the journal of the Senate:

"Monday, 5 o'clock P. M. April 21, 1806.

On motion—that every thing in the journal relative to the memorials of S. G. Ogden and Wm. S. Smith, be EXPUNGED therefrom"—

It passed in the affirmative, yeas 13, nays 8."

It was, in fact, most radically done—not a trace of it was to be found in the revised printed copy of the Journal.

This came upon the opposition Senators like an electric shock!—they were astounded!—being totally ignorant of the existence of such a precedent, and consequently wholly unprepared for the annunciation. A few federal Senators only voted against this resolution. And will it be said by the whigs, that the Senate of 1806 violated the constitution in expunging an obnoxious entry on their journal? Or will Mr. TYLER say the Senators *perjured* themselves in voting for *that* resolution? Dare he thus dishonor the memories of as pure, as patriotic, and as intelligent men as our country ever knew? If not, can the American people trust to his judgment, or confide in his sincerity?

NEWSPAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The "Register" boasts, that the Gazette at Rutherford "makes the 22d political newspaper in North Carolina, out of which number only *six* support the" Republican candidates, Van Buren and Johnson. And this the Editor triumphantly cites as evidence, we suppose, of the great predominance of *whigism* in the State. But he must either be a poor interpreter of "signs," or intent upon gulling the people with a most shallow device; for every politician in North Carolina, with but a thimble full of brains, must at once perceive that this very circumstance affords the most conclusive proof, that the doctrines of *whigism* and *nullification* are totally repugnant to a great majority of the Republicans of the State. Else why is it, that this "universal" *whig* party, having, throughout the numerous *phases* of its existence, controlled two thirds or three-fourths of the political papers of the State, thus possessing an immense advantage over the Republicans by means of these numerous channels, of scattering their opinions, and disseminating their doctrines throughout the remotest corners;—why is it, we ask, that they have never been able to control public opinion? Why is it, that the Democracy of North Carolina have never been converted to *whigism*? How have they been enabled to withstand this heavy battery of *whig* presses, unterrified and unshaken? The answer is most obvious: a great majority of the freemen of North Carolina are purely and practically *Republican*, and have intelligence enough to distinguish between a bastard *amalgam* of old federalism and new-light nullification, and the *true* principles of democracy. And were the *whigs* to pour forth their money, even more profusely than they have done, and start a press in every village in the State, they would fail of satisfying the Democrats that there is any soundness in *modern* "whig" principles, or safety in the heresy of nullification.

Pennsylvania.—Whenever the *people* of this State have a chance to speak out, they condemn the conduct of the bank whig faction in their Legislature, in tones of the deepest execration. At the municipal election in Harrisburg, the Anti-masonic whig candidates were beaten, and totally routed; and this under the very nose, and in the midst of the dens of corrupt banks. Pennsylvania *will* be regenerated, at her next elections.

We want no better evidence that the bank faction in the Pennsylvania Legislature are conscious that their days are numbered—that the *people* are against them—than the fact, that the House have put off the meeting of the Convention to amend the Constitution, until May, 1837!—It is intimated in the Democratic papers, that if the Senate concur in this unprecedented delay, the people will not submit to it, but go on and hold their Convention, independent of legislative action—since there is nothing binding them to obey the directions of the legislature in that respect.

In Pennsylvania, the coalition of anti-masons and bank-whigs, intent on prolonging their brief miracle, have determined on an extra-session of their Legislature in May; by which the State will be put to the expense of some 50,000 dollars, merely to enable a corrupt faction to make the most of their time. "Eat, drink, and be merry—for *to-morrow ye die*"—is inscribed over their doors.

Free Negro Suffrage.—It is a *mistake* (to call it by no worse name) of the "Register," that Mr. VAN BUREN, voted in the New York Convention to *extend* the right of suffrage to free negroes in the state. So far from this being the fact, it was through his active exertions in the Convention that this right was *restricted* to those free blacks only who might possess a freehold of not less than $250 in value—*all* free negroes, of suitable age, having possessed the right to vote under the old constitution. If the Editor of the Register did not *know* his accusation to be unfounded, it was his duty to have ascertained the *facts* in the case.

And since he has been so heedless in *charging* upon the Democratic candidates, we will now put him upon the *defensive* in clearing the skirts of his candidate of White whiggery: Did not Judge WHITE vote to *extend* the right of suffrage to free negroes in Tennessee, where they did not before possess that right? Let us have a categorical answer.

Split among the Whigs.—It appears the *White* whigs and the *Harrison*-whigs of Virginia, are at loggerheads. Which are the real, simon-pure "whigs," we are not able to decide. The whigs of Augusta county, and other parts of *Western* Virginia, are going for Harrison; and a Convention is called to take place in Staunton, 7th June, of delegates from all parts of Virginia, to nominate candidates for Electors in opposition to those named by the *White*-whig convention recently held at Richmond. It is said that the Richmond Whig's *private* preference is for General Harrison, although he will give his *outward* support to Judge White, until after the spring elections. Very little doubt can exist, but what Harrison will run ahead of White in Virginia;—although the Democratic candidate, *Martin Van Buren*, will distance both of them.

Drinken Driver.—We learn from the Cheraw Gazette, that the driver of the mail stage between Camden and Cheraw, recently fell from his seat in a state of intoxication; when the horses started upon a gallop, and running the stage against a tree, upset it, breaking the tongue, and at the same time, the gearing of the lead-horses broke loose, which was doubtless the means of saving the lives of the passengers. On returning back some distance, they found the driver in the mud, uninjured, although as stupid as if dead. A cart was procured, into which the baggage and driver were thrown, and taken to the nearest house.—On the morning of the same day, a mail bag of newspapers was found in the road, which appeared to have been dropped from the stage the night before. From the contractor's character for enterprize and vigilance, the Gazette thinks such occurrences will not often take place.

White whiggery dying away.—A zealous White whig paper at Bolivar, Tennessee, is to be forthwith discontinued. The Editor says he "has found it impossible to live on air."

Facts for the People—No. I.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The Candidates before the People of the United States for the next Presidency, are Mr. VAN BUREN, the present Vice President; Mr. WEBSTER, Judge WHITE, and General HARRISON. Mr. Van Buren is the candidate of the Administration, or Jackson-republican party, and Judge White is the candidate of the opposition party in North Carolina; there is no ticket to be formed in this State for either of the other candidates. The question before the people of the State is, then, narrowed to this: "Will you vote for Mr. Van Buren, or for Judge White?"

The connexion of Mr. Van Buren with Gen. Jackson's administration, is well known to the people who have supported that administration; and I have already brought to their recollection some of the many important public measures with which his name has been identified. I think it may be affirmed, without any just offence, either to the opinions or prejudices of others, that Judge White has no claims to the support of the JACKSON PARTY in North Carolina? He has deserted their ranks by becoming the candidate and the leader of their opponents. Do any deny that Judge White has become the candidate of the *opposition party*? Then let the people look around them and see who are his supporters! Are they those who have heretofore united with us in sustaining the administration of General Jackson? Certainly they are not; but they are generally such as have bitterly abused Genl. Jackson, and violently opposed his administration. Who nominated Judge White in Virginia? A meeting of those who are openly hostile to Gen. Jackson and his administration. Who, in Georgia? A convention of *Nullifiers*, and all others who are opposed to the Administration. How is it in Mississippi? There, also, the friends of Mr. Poindexter and the enemies of Gen. Jackson, are the only supporters of Judge White. In the States of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Louisiana, it is the same. Indeed, it is true in every State where he has been nominated. And how is it in North Carolina? There can be no difficulty among the people upon so plain a question. The party opposed to Gen Jackson's Administration in the last Assembly, having met in Caucus at the city of Raleigh, agreed to nominate Judge White as *their* candidate. They call their own party "*the whig*" *party*, and chose *Judge White* "*the whig*" candidate. The meetings which have been called in the several counties of the State, were composed almost, if not entirely, of men who have been enemies to Gen. Jackson's Administration. At many of these meetings, whilst they are nominating Judge White as a successor to General Jackson, they take the opportunity of passing resolutions which directly and unequivocally condemn and denounce Gen. Jackson and his administration.

How, then, is it possible, for those who have heretofore honestly supported Gen. Jackson, to approve of these nominations of Judge White? They cannot consistently do both. Look around you, in any neighborhood, select from among your friends the warm advocate of Judge White, point to the man who is most active in his support, and I will show in that man a reviler of Gen. Jackson and his administration, the advocate of a National Bank, or a denier of the right of instruction.

There are some among us who pretend that Judge White is a friend of General Jackson and his administration, and that their principles accord. But if this be so, let me ask, how are we to account for the remarkable fact, that the opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration, *every where*, are in favor of Judge White? And how comes it to pass, that they who nominated Judge White, at the same time, and by the very resolutions which nominated the *Judge*, denounce and condemn the *President*? Let candour and common sense answer these inquiries.

I do not appeal to the enemies of the present administration, nor do I intend to complain against them for supporting Judge White. They are in the exercise of their proper rights, to divide the Jackson party, whereby alone they can hope to vanquish them, and to subvert the great principles of the administration. Their maxim is, divide and conquer. But then it will be strange, if any who are *real* friends of the administration shall aid by their voice and their influence in this warfare upon their own principles, and go over to their political foes, as allies to fight against their friends.

If the contest which is now carried on, presented no other aspect than a choice by *the people* between two candidates for the Presidency, while I confess that for myself I think Mr. Van Buren infinitely superior to Judge White, yet I could acquiesce with cheerfulness in the preference of a majority on whomsoever it might fall. But it is undeniable, that the design of Judge White's supporters is to *prevent* an election *by the people*, and thereby to transfer the election of President to the House of Representatives. Judge White is to be run against Mr. Van Buren in the *South*, but not elsewhere. The same party in the *North*, are to run Mr. Webster against Mr. Van Buren; and the same party in the *West*, are to run Gen. Harrison against Mr. Van Buren In other words, the *Jackson republican party* run Mr. Van Buren alone, as a candidate of the Union; and the *opposition party* start three candidates against him—one in the *South*, another in the *West*, another in the *North*. Now why is this? Whatever may be the object of those opposed to Mr. Van Buren and to General Jackson's Administration, the necessary consequence of their course is, that neither Judge White, General Harrison, nor Mr. Webster can be elected by the *people*: that to vote for Judge White in this State, is neither more nor less than voting in favor of transferring from the *people* a choice of the President; *for if Mr. Van Buren is defeated before the people*, neither one of the other candidates can succeed, and the choice of President will be made by the House of Representatives.

Every consideration of policy, and a devotion to the Union of the States, and a due regard for their rights, forbid that the *people* should permit such an occurrence. How utterly impossible it is to foresee whom the House of Representatives will choose! What guaranty is there, that the public voice will be regarded? Who can seriously desire to see the President, in fact and in practice, the President of Congress, and not of the People? Who will not tremble for the Union, (if he wishes to preserve it,) when the North, the South, and the West, have each a *sectional* candidate for the Presidency, put before the House of Representatives for a choice between them? And let the House choose whom they may, the defeated candidates, and their partizans, will charge them with corruption, and convulse the government to its very centre. The question is not, how such a contingency is to be met after it shall have occurred; but the inquiry is, (and I present it to the sober judgment of the people,) whether a wise and prudent people will deliberately create the mischiefs which are likely to follow it—whether they can, with their eyes opened to the consequences, wilfully encounter the hazard of another election of President by any tribunal except themselves? In my judgment, a patriot of any party should deprecate it. VINDEX

New Hampshire.—In this state, the general election took place on Tuesday, 8th inst.; and the democratic majorities were overwhelming. Mr. HILL, the faithful and indefatigable Senator in Congress, has been elected Governor of the State by a larger majority than any Governor of that state ever before obtained. In Concord, Mr. Hill's residence for about 30 years, and where the opposition have hitherto held the sway, he obtained a majority of 166 over both his opponents. This election, and these majorities, afford a proud triumph to Mr. Hill over the whigs and nullifiers, who have made him the object of their sneers and their abuse.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

We have the Savannah Georgian of the 24th inst.; which contains the latest intelligence from the seat of war in Florida. Gen. Scott arrived at Fort Drane 13th; Gen. Gaines started for Tampa, &c. via Tallahassee, 14th. Lieut. Izard died the 5th day after being wounded. Gen. Scott, with the whole army, which was in fine spirits, was to move from Fort Drane about the 25th, and concentrate on the Withlacoochy river, near Gen. Gaines, battle ground. The terms of Gen. Gaine's agreement with the Indians were—that the Indians and their chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochy, and there remain peaceably until the wishes of the government are known.

Oseola, Jumper, Albeti Hajo, (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopony) and Cæsar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hitchcock, of 1st Regiment Infantry, Captain Marks, of the Louisiana Volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow, of the same.

It was the general impression at Fort Drane, that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our Army since Gen. Gaines left the Outhlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians, with *Black Dirt*, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

It appears by information from St. Augustine, of the 13th, that three of the South Carolina volunteers—Messrs. Kennedy of the Irish Volunteers; Winster, and Bearfield, of Capt. Lesesne's company—had been killed, and scalped by the Indians, south of St. Augustine. It was done just at day light—there were about 20 went out for wood without arms, and were fired at within 250 yards of the camp; and even when the company was formed, the Indians came from the hammock, and fired at them. The Indians were 50 strong. The Indians were pursued, but could not be overtaken. They possess the facility of concealing themselves almost instantly in the thickets and swamps, so that it is impossible to discover them.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

Last week was an interesting season for the church-going portion of the citizens of Raleigh—and we could hope that it may have proven a profitable time for "both Jew and Gentile." The exercises of the week commenced on Tuesday, in the Presbyterian church, by religious services, and addresses to the Pupils and Teachers of the Sunday Schools; and a larger of more interesting collection of children, we never witnessed in this city. It is matter of much regret, that the fervid and eloquent addresses delivered, and sermons preached, during the week, were listened to by such meagre audiences. Very few *Gentlemen* attended; indeed, it seemed as though the *business* engagements of our citizens were so urgent, *just at that time*, as to confine them to their shops, their stores, and offices, both by night and by day. During the week the Rev. Mr. Langhorn, of the Methodist church; the Rev Messrs. Douglass, Penick, Wood, Mitchell, and McNeill, and the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, of the Presbyterian church—were in attendance, and took part in the exercises.

Bishop Ives having returned from his foreign tour, greatly improved in health,—there have been frequent services in the Episcopal Church of this city, during the past week.

Another Steamboat explosion!

We learn from the Mobile Advertiser, that the boilers of the steam boat Ben Franklin burst on the 13th inst. as she was leaving the wharf for Montgomery.—Some 5 or 6 persons were instantaneously killed—about a dozen *missing*, supposed to be dead; and 15 to 20 wounded. Among the missing, we notice the name of "G. W. Martin, of Rockingham, North Carolina" Nine practical engineers certify, as to the *cause* of the explosion, that "we believe the accident was caused by some imprudent person having placed some obstacle in the way to prevent the safety valve from being raised to its usual height, to give full vent for blowing off steam; and we furthermore have no doubt but what this was the only cause of the fatal accident."

THE KNICKERBOCKER. We have been favored with the February and March Nos of this very attractive periodical. It is published monthly in New York, by Messrs. Wiley & Long, 161 Broadway, at $5 per annum—or $2,50 for 6 months; and is conceded to be among the best specimens in the Union of American Periodical Literature. One article (on philology, by the celebrated American philologist, NOAH WEBSTER) in the Nos. before us, is alone worth the full price of the books. Mr. Isaac Pitridge, postmaster at Chapel Hill, is Agent for the work in North Carolina.

MICHIGAN AND ARKANSAS.

By the following, taken from the Petersburg Constellation's correspondent at Washington, 22d inst., it seems Michigan and Arkansas, *may* yet be admitted into the Union as States, at the present session:

"Mr. Benton, from the select committee, to whom the constitutions, &c. in relation to the admission of Michigan, and of Arkansas had been referred, reported bills to provide for their respective admission into the Union, which were read and made the special order for Tuesday next. Thus, two more stars will be added to the Northern hemisphere, and of no small importance either.

Messrs. Kendall, Calhoun, &c. In a letter from the same correspondent, under date of 23d inst. we find the following:

"Mr. Kendall, having formally called on Mr. Calhoun itself, to avow or substantiate his charges, that letters were opened in the Post Office, it is supposed the same tender will be made to Judge White, who has followed in a similar track. No man here credits the statement.

Peace with Algiers, Siam &c.—More important treaties have been negotiated, a greater amount of indemnity obtained, and more important advantages gained for American commerce, since Gen. Jackson came into the Presidency, than during the administration of any other of our Presidents. All candid men admit this. We now learn from the Globe, that information has been received at Washington, of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty with the Sultan of Muscat. By this treaty, a rich trade in the Persian Gulf, and the important kingdom of Siam, has been secured to American enterprize; and our intercourse with those countries, is placed on the most favorable footing. The sloop of war Peacock, which carried out Mr. Roberts, the agent for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty, came near being lost on the coral rocks near the island of Mazeira; having struck on these rocks, she lay thumping three days before she was got off. Eleven of her guns, and many other heavy articles, were thrown overboard. While the Peacock was in this perilous situation, the Sultan had despatched a sloop of war to her assistance, although she was got off before it reached; and, he proffered, in the event of the Peacock's being so much damaged as to be unseaworthy, to despatch one of his Frigates to the United States with our officers and men. But after being dock'd, the Peacock was thoroughly repaired; and, in company with the U. S. schr. Enterprize, had proceeded on her voyage, to China, &c.

Wheat.—We were surprised to learn, when in Chile, (on the Pacific coast of South America) that profitable shipments of *wheat* had been made from that country to the United States. But we ceased to wonder when, on further acquaintance there, we found it was perhaps the best wheat country in the world, from about latitude 35 to the southern bounds of Chileno. We learned from the *hacendados*, that it was common for wheat to yield an hundred fold—that is, to harvest 100 fanegas for every fanega sown! We also see it stated, that something like 40,000 bushels of wheat have recently been shipped from London to New York, and sold at a profit. And that 5000 bushels of *oats* have recently arrived in New York, also from London. We fed nearly all Europe, during their twenty years of war, consequent on the French Revolution; and if need be no matter of surprise, now that the redundant population of the old world is *not* drawn off from the cultivation of the earth, to fill up the ranks of immense armies, that the champaigns of labour in Europe should enable the agriculturists there to supply us with grain at a lower rate than we can produce it for ourselves, especially in the Atlantic states.

MARKETS.

Cheraw, March 22.—Cotton 16 50 to 18 81; flour 7 to 8; corn 75 to 80; bacon 11 to 12 1-2; butter 26 to 30; sugar 11 to 12½.

Fayetteville, March 24.—Cotton 17 to 17 80; flour 6 50 to 7; bacon 11 to 12½; corn 60; salt 65 to 70; peach brandy 30; apple do 27 to 30; whiskey 30; wool 16; flaxseed 1 25; leaf tobacco 6½ to 7½; brown sugar 13½ to 14.

Wilmington, March 25.—Cotton 14 to 14 50; corn 75; flour 7 to 8; bacon 12 to 13; turpentine 4 00; tar 1 60 to 1 53; spirits turpentine 60 to 62; apple brandy 40; whiskey 40; coarse salt 25 to 30.

Camden, March 26.—Cotton 14 to 20; corn 75 to 80; flour 8 50 to 9 00; bacon 12½; whiskey 35 to 40.

Petersburg, March 25.—Cotton 16 50 to 17 50; bacon 10 to 12½; apple brandy 30 to 31; corn 4 to 4 25 per bbl; corn meal 85 to 87 per bush; tobacco, fine 10 to 12 50, middling 8 to 10, bullings 7 to 8, frosted 3 50 to 7 75.

Richmond, March 26.—Cotton 15 50 to 16 50; bacon 9 to 14; flour 6 75 to 8 87; wheat 1 30 to 1 35; whiskey 39 to 40; peach brandy 81 to 1 25; apple do 32 to 35; tar 2 30.

Charleston, March 26.—Cotton, uplands 15 to 20 75; flour 7 75 to 8 75; corn 75 to 80; bacon 13 to 17; tar 1 87 to 2 00; turpentine 3 00; spirits turpentine 70 to 72.

Columbia, March 26.—Cotton 14 to 19 50; bacon 14 to 17; flour 8 to 9; whiskey 43 to 45; corn 80 to 88 per bushel.

New York, March 23.—Cotton: Sales, from 19th to 22d, amount to about 1200 bales; of which 400 were Upland, at 16½ to 20 cents; 300 New Orleans, at 20 to 21; 250 Alabama, at 19 to 21; and 250 Florida, at 19 to 20.

MARRIED,

In Granville county, 1st inst. Wm. A. Hamilton of Petersburg, Va. to Mary Turner, daughter of Col. Tho's Turner. Also, 3d inst. Chas Coleman of Halifax, to Sarah A. Eaton, daughter of the late Col. John R. Eaton.

In Greene county, 10th inst. Josiah Worsley to Eliza Ann Bram.

In Beaufort county, 3d inst. Thomas V. Yates to Jamsey Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen.

In Moore county, 10th inst. Martin Kennedy of Moore, to Margaret M'Kinnon of Montgomery county.

In Mecklenburg county, 17th inst. J. W. W. Ferris to Margaret L. Marshall.

DIED,

In Johnston county, 22d ult. John T. Hays, aged 27 years. He was a professing Christian, and died under the full belief of enjoying eternal felicity beyond the grave.

In Wake county, 19th January, John Butler, supposed to be 110 years of age.

In Wake Forest, 17th ult. Nancy Underwood, an exemplary member of the Baptist church.

In Caswell county, 26th ult. Nancy Pendergast, wife of Thomas Pendergast, after a protracted illness of *more than ten years*.

In Halifax county, 17th ult. Elizabeth K. Burton, wife of Maj. Robert A. Burton.

At the Green Pond, Richmond county, 17th ult. of the small pox, Alexander Smith, a highly respectable citizen, leaving a wife and several small children. Also, in Richmond county, 19th ult. Alexander Patterson, a member of the Presbyterian church, a good neighbor, and useful citizen.

In Washington, N. C. 24th ultimo, Mary E. Abraham, daughter of Jesse Abraham.

In Cumberland county, 17th ult. Mr. Kenneth Murchison, a soldier of the Revolution, and a most worthy citizen, in the 88th year of his age.

In Fayetteville, 18th ult. George Fletcher, aged 35.

In Edgecombe county, 22d inst. Mr. Nathan Sessums, aged about 60.

In New Hanover county, 23d inst. Mr. Wm. Colvin, aged 31, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

At Memphis, Ten. 6th Jan. Miles Fleetwood, formerly of Craven county, N. C. aged 44.

In Marion, Alabama, 14th inst. George Martin Palmer, formerly of Hillsboro', N. C.

Medical Notice.

DOCTOR E. F. SING having taken the Office recently occupied by Dr. Telfair, on Fayetteville Street, opposite the Court House, tenders his Professional Services to the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention at all times, by night or day. When not engaged in the duties of his profession, he may be found at his Office.

Dr. S. has been engaged in the Practice of Medicine for several years in the State of New-York, and has enjoyed all the advantages of the best Medical Institutions and Hospitals of this country.

Raleigh, March 24. 3t75

Fortune's Favorite!

TICKET No. 249 which drew the capital prize of $15,000, in the 3d class of the N. C. State Lottery, which was drawn at Fayetteville on the 16th inst. was sold by Mr. Pollard of Oxford, in a Package of quarter Tickets to two gentlemen in Person county.

STEVENSON & POINTS.