

The Speaker desired him to state his point of order, without reference to matters not before the House. Mr. Roosevelt. Well, I will send my point of order to the Clerk's table and have it read.

Mr. Turner. No, no, I object.

Mr. Roosevelt. Will you assure the House that he did not want to resist the action of the majority. All he wanted was to put his point of order in his own words. He asked for leave.

Mr. Turner again called him to order.

Mr. Roosevelt commenced reading his point of order again, but had read but a very few words, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Turner and others.

The Speaker saying that he was not in order, and desiring him to take his seat—

Mr. Roosevelt asked the unanimous consent of the House to present the voice of the people here on a subject on which the House was about to act, and which the order of business had heretofore prevented him from presenting. It was a constitutional right of the people to be heard.

Cries of "No, no," "Order, order."

[During the noisy proceeding, as reported here, the Speaker called to order, and the noise that prevailed, the Reporter was unable to gather more of the point than Mr. Roosevelt wished to make.]

The Speaker said that he had in his hand the gentleman three times to state his point of order; instead of doing which, he asked leave to present petitions stating that he held this petition, and that petition in his hand.

Mr. Calhoun insisted that the gentleman from N. York was correct on the point he wished to raise, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Wise understood the gentleman's point of order to be this: He had certain petitions in relation to the subject on which the House was about to act, and that he had the right to present them. The Chair decided that he had no right to present them at that time. If such was the question he would vote to sustain the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the gentleman from Virginia had not stated his point correctly.

The Chair repeated the question on the appeal.

Mr. Adams. Then, sir, I shall not vote on the question. It is tyrannical and unjust on the part of the Speaker.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts is out of order, and I must take his seat.

Mr. Adams [much excited]. The gentleman from Massachusetts has taken his seat.

The Clerk (having been called on to do so) read the point of order, and the decision of the Speaker, as taken down by him.

Mr. Roosevelt. That is not my point of order. The most material part is taken out of it—it is emasculated.

[Here the greatest confusion prevailed, so much so as to prevent the main question on which the House was about to act, and which owing to the rules and order of business, he had hitherto had no opportunity of presenting. He took this first opportunity of presenting them to the House; and his point of order was, that the people of the United States had the general right of being heard on all subjects within the scope of the legislative functions of that body. It was a constitutional right which the House could not, by any set of rules deprive them of.]

Mr. Calhoun, after some remarks, withdrew the appeal.

Some further conversation ensued, when the question was taken on the previous question, and it was carried—yeas 121, nays 84.

Mr. Sillers asked to be excused from voting; but on being called to order while giving his reasons for making such request, withdrew it.

On taking the main question on the rejection of the bill, it was decided in the negative—yeas 97, nays 124.

So the House refused to reject the bill, and it was accordingly read the second time.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina moved to recommit the bill with instructions, which he afterwards modified so as to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill to suspend the operations of the bankrupt law till May next; and, secondly, to report an amendment to said law to include banks in its provisions, with such other amendments as they may deem necessary.

Mr. Weller moved the previous question: which cut off the motion to recommit and which was seconded.

After modification by Mr. W. of his motion, the previous question was carried—yeas 111, nays 89.

A further discussion ensued on points of order. After which, the bill being on the engrossment of the bill, it was taken and carried—yeas 124, nays 93.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the third reading of the bill be on to-morrow; and

Mr. Roosevelt moved that it be on Wednesday next, to which motion the bill was referred.

Mr. W. moved that it be read the third time now, which was carried, and the bill was read the third time.

The question then being on its passage—

Mr. W. B. Campbell moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The previous question having been carried—

Mr. J. C. Clark asked to be excused from voting, and gave his reasons for so doing. He was accordingly excused.

The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 126, nays 9.

Mr. William B. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and called for the previous question, which, having been seconded and carried, the main question on the consideration was put and rejected without division.

The question being on the title of the bill.

Mr. Arnold moved to amend it by adding the words, "being the first important act of a public nature, that has ever been passed without debate."

Mr. Weller raised the question whether the amendment was in order, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. W. objected that the amendment was not in order. First, it would make the title in no manner descriptive of the bill, and was inconsistent with its character. Secondly, it was insulting to the House, as asking it to pass a resolution on itself; and thirdly, it was not true in point of fact.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. Wm B. Campbell moved the previous question on the title, which having been seconded,

On motion by Mr. Andrews,

The House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 18th, a number of petitions re-monstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, were presented. Mr. Morehead presented a petition; stated that he had been in favor of the Bankrupt Law, and voted for it at the Extra Session—that the thousands of persons who looked forward to that Law to relieve them from their misfortunes, had his sincere sympathy, and, he said, his judgment responded to his sympathy. But, said Mr. M., when he voted for the Law, he did not do so regardless of the State of Kentucky, which he in part represented. Returning home from the Extra Session of Congress, he found no great excitement upon the subject, no violent outbreaks, but a deep and pervading opposition to the law.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed. Several engrossed Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House, on the 18th, was occupied with petitions. Among others, was a petition presented by Mr. Henry praying for the reception of Abolition petitions, which was, as motion of Mr. J. Campbell, laid on the table, by a vote of yeas 83, nays 75.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll offered a petition against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law; which petition he moved to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States, in which the imperfections of the act of August 19, 1841, may be corrected and its deficiencies supplied. Mr. I. moved the previous question, and the main question, being on the instructions, was ordered to be taken, and agreed to—yeas 83, nays 60.

In Senate, on the 19th, after the presentation and reference of numerous memorials for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and the reception of reports from committees,

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. ALLEN on Monday last, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on, without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of

the public domain, and which by an existing act is set apart for distribution to the States, or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue; and in consequence of its distribution, by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them, in the form of tariff duties; or, by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or, by borrowing upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be so carried on, without thus recalling the land revenue, or increasing the taxes, or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue; and, in consequence of its distribution, then which of those alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the people: the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans? Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such his opinions may be founded.

While Mr. Allen was giving his reasons for offering the above Resolution, a message was received from the House, stating that that body had adjourned as a testimony of respect to the memory of the Hon. D. Dimmock, jr., a member from Pennsylvania.

A motion was made to lay the Resolution on the table, and was decided in the affirmative.

After the transaction of other business of no much importance, the Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the whole, the bill from the House for the issue of Treasury Notes. This bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with the following amendments; viz: to strike out after the word "issued," the words "re-issued in place of those redeemed;" and to insert after the word "redeem" the words "and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed to cause others to be issued." These amendments were agreed to without opposition. The next amendment reported by the Finance Committee was, to strike out the proviso in the following words:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

The amendment was discussed till the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, the Journal having been read, Mr. Bidlack rose and announced the death of his colleague Mr. Dimmock. He spoke of him in the highest terms of affection and respect, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has learned with feelings of deep sensibility the intelligence of the decease of the Hon. DAVIS DIMMOCK, jr., late a member of this Congress, and as an evidence of the sympathy which the members entertain, and hereby tender to his surviving relatives and personal friends, they will wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, Also, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, on the 20th, numerous petitions were presented for and against the amendment, modification and repeal of the bankrupt law, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, as in committee of the whole. The immediate question before the committee was the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance to strike from the bill passed by the House of Representatives the proviso above stated. Mr. Woodbury spoke in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Calhoun spoke also to the same purpose. The debate was continued by Messrs. KING, RIVES, PRESTON, SEVIER, BUCHANAN, and CALHOUN.

Mr. CALHOUN demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment, which were ordered, and were—yeas 24, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Evans, Graham, Hunt, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McComb, Moore, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

So the amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate. The amendments adopted by the committee of the whole being concurred in, Mr. Woodbury gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill; after which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Weller offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury if any of the public moneys had been deposited in the Savings Institution of Louisville, Kentucky, which was agreed to. Mr. Bots inquired of the chairman of the Committee on the Currency when they would make their report on the plan of a Fiscal Agent, which had been referred to them. Mr. Cushing answered that he could not say when the committee would be able to report. He himself would be ready to report when instructed to do so by the committee, all he could say was that the committee sat twice a week, and were busily engaged with the subject that had been referred to them. Mr. Bots was glad to hear so, for he had understood that the committee did not intend to report at this session.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the Executive Department, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The House then resumed the call for petitions under the suspension of the rules. Among the petitions presented by Messrs. Granger, Gates, Crittenden, Birdseye, and Van Rensselaer, were several Abolition petitions, which, coming under the 21st rule, were refused; and several having an Abolition tendency, which not coming under that rule, the question of reception was laid on the table.

The House adjourned after a few of the States had been called.

In Senate, on the 21st, memorials for and against the Bankrupt Law were offered by several Senators, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Clay in reference to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama, from the Legislature of that State, and which had been adopted by other States, refusing to receive any portion of the proceeds of the public land, begged leave to offer a resolution that whenever any State shall refuse to accept its share, of these proceeds, such share shall be divided among the other States. The resolution was laid on the table.

The question on engrossing the Treasury Note Bill, and ordering it to be read a third time was taken up. Mr. Benton offered an amendment to tax bank notes ten cents each, as a provision in part to redeem the Treasury Notes. This occasioned some debate; but the amendment was finally withdrawn, with an understanding that Mr. Benton would offer it again in the first revenue bill of the session. Mr. Wright offered a substitute for the bill, in effect, recognizing this issue as part of the loan of twelve millions, authorized last session. This was also debated, and was negative; yeas 17, nays 26. Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment to restore the proceeds of the public lands for the redemption of this five millions. This was debated for some time, and then negative; yeas 19, nays 27. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor; and, signifying his desire to discuss the whole measure, and the hour being late, (half past four), the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, the day was spent in receiving petitions.

Mr. Torry, a reporter in Congress for abolitionist journals, has been taken up at Annapolis for holding communication with slaves. Bail was refused in his case.

The Governor of Michigan recommends the passage of a law making the stockholders of the banks in that State individually responsible for their debts.

The Banks of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, are to resume specie payments on the 1st of August next.

Col. Linn Banks, late member of Congress, was thrown from his horse while crossing Conway River, in Madison county, Va., and drowned, on Friday the 14th inst. The Richmond Compiler says of him: "Mr. BANKS was Speaker for 18 or 19 years in the House of Delegates—the duties of which station he discharged with dignity and ability—his decisions were seldom objected to—and he was more than once re-elected when his political opponents were able to have rejected him. He was a member of Congress for some four sessions preceding the present. In private life he was the affectionate husband, kind master, and good neighbor. He was indeed a worthy man. His death is a melancholy one, and has imparted deep distress to a wide circle of relations and friends."

A man named Durham has been committed to Jail in Mercer county, New Jersey, for the murder of his wife. A quarrel arose between them as to the mode in which the tea should be made, he insisted upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refused to mingle it in any other than the way her mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist, and knocked her down. Her head struck against something hard, and her skull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days. The husband communicated the fact to no one, but some neighbors visiting the house found her deranged, hiding herself under the bed with her head very much swollen. Her death, it is alleged, might have been prevented by proper treatment.

The Indiana House of Representatives have passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, by a vote of 86 to 10.

It is said that the New York nabobs have clothed their servants in British liveries—"white turned with red and red turned with white"—and that equipages are to be seen in Broadway with numbers of these fantastic serviles in front and rear, whose office it is to show off the wealth and greatness of their republican "whig" masters.

Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, in the course of a debate in the House of Representatives inquired of Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, if he was a descendant of Edmund Burke the orator, or Burke the *Burker*. Mr Burke replied that he would answer that question in Yankee fashion, viz: by asking another. Was the gentleman from Tennessee a descendant of *Benedict Arnold*, or some other Arnold?

There have been 142 applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama. The *Eutaw Whig* hopes the parties will be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they have become dissatisfied, is anti-republican. We look upon this as "nullification in the extreme," and put our veto upon it.

The people in Lewis county, Ohio, are most provocatively quiet and distressingly peaceable. At the late term of the Circuit Court for that county, not a cause was found upon the calendar to be tried; not an indictment pending, nor one found by the grand jury at the term, nor was there a prisoner in jail. We suspect the Temperance people are "spoiling trade" in those regions.

The United States slop of war Peacock has been lost in Columbia River, Oregon Territory. The disaster was not attended with the loss of any lives. This intelligence is contained in a letter from the Northwest coast, dated in November last, and received by a mercantile house in New York.

Two runaway negroes, and a white man who was travelling with them as their owner, were lately arrested on the route to Washington, just as they had taken stage at Fredericksburg for Potomac Creek. The negroes had stolen \$150 in specie. The white man, whose name is Dunnivant alias Johnson, and the negroes, were committed to jail.

FROM CHINA.

Intelligence from China to the 16th September has been received in New York. The British have retaken Chusan without a struggle, and captured Amoy, and thousands of Chinese have perished by the sword and the flames. This unjust and wicked war, carried on with ferocious cruelty, is giving the Heathen a practical lesson of British Christianity.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 7th of December have been received at New York, by the packet ship *Mediator*.—There is no political news of importance. The warrant decorating the infant Prince with the title of Prince of Wales had received the royal signature, and the Queen and her whole family had gone to Windsor. Beaumont Smith, the issuer of the fraudulent Exchange bills, had been sentenced to transportation for life. We see nothing relative to the Cotton Market, in the news brought by this arrival.

Two boys named John Page and David Mahony, and a man named Geo. Stiles, have been committed to jail for robbing the mail, in Ohio. The boys have confessed and implicated older and more hardened villains.

CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS.

The two Houses of the Legislature of Alabama met on Christmas morning; but it was impossible to transact any business, in consequence of the spirit of fun, disorder and uproar which pervaded the Assembly. Mr. Clemmons, a member of the House, moved the following Resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the two Houses assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 11 o'clock this day, for the purpose of singing the following

JOINT SONG.

Now Christmas comes, and merry  
Let every bosom be;  
Lay down thy mallet, FERRY,  
And let the Senate free;  
This is no time for spouting,  
Make no resolves to-day;  
Thy voice is great at shouting  
The merry roundelay.

The Senators are dozing—  
The thing is quite evident—  
They all feel like reposing—  
Some are at least half-bent,  
Let PRYBOP and the MAJOR  
Have holiday, I pray,  
And I will lay a wager,  
They are sober half the day.

Look not so grave in glasses,  
Most gracious DOCTOR MOORE;  
Adjourn the House of asses  
And let them be more;  
Bring down this ivory hammer,  
And let its voice proclaim  
One day's respite to grammar,  
One day to eggs and game.

For where's the use of brawling  
To-day, about the Law?  
Some members are thrown sprawling,  
And some are in the straw,  
Fresh bowls they say are foaming,  
More eggs are coming in;  
Another boat is coming,  
With Oysters and with Gin.

The Speaker (Mr. RICE) in the chair decided the resolution out of order, soon after which the House adjourned to Monday.

A farmer recently received a polite note from a neighbor (whose children were going on a visit) requesting the loan of an ass for a few days. Being unable to decipher his friend's hieroglyphics and wishing to conceal his ignorance from the servant, the farmer hastily returned this answer—Very well, tell your master I'll wait upon him presently."

Lou. Adm.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by this Court, in the following cases, viz:

Per RUFFIN, C. J., in *Allman v. Davis*, from Macon affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Watson v. Willis*, from Rowan; reversing the judgment of the Superior Court, and affirming the judgment of the County Court.

Per DANIEL, J., in *Clark v. Lovingsood*, from Cherokee directing a new trial. Also, in *den ex dem. Ballew v. Clark*, from Swain; affirming the judgment below.

Per GASTON, J., in *Reynolds v. Walker et al. Executors*, from Rutherford; reversing the judgment below. Also, in *den ex dem. Love v. Seagle et al.* from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below. Also, in *State v. Morrison*, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Rockingham, Richmond Co. Jan. 17th, 1842.

Ma. Editor: Our political horizon is brightening and, I trust, the time is not distant when North Carolina will throw off the shackles of Federalism.

There is an increased and increasing feeling against the banks of the State remaining so long in a suspended condition. They have no excuse; they should either be made to resume or wind up. For myself, I am the advocate of banks; but they must be what they profess to be, *Good*. The banks are as much compelled to pay their debts as the planter; and unless they do so should be wound up. The only remedy and protection to the people against future bank impositions, is to have no bank Charter without individual liabilities on the part of the banks. This would lessen the number of banks, for the simple reason that Capitalists would be more careful in forming associations. They would only associate with those who had something to lose, and it would at the same time operate as a check upon their issues for the very simple reason that they would be liable for those issues. These are my notions and I find them to be those of the people.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. LORRY: I am pleased with your proposition to hold a County Convention in Raleigh, on Monday of the next Superior Court week, composed of delegates from each Captain's District, to nominate candidates for the next General Assembly. As you very correctly remark, "the crisis calls for the greatest unanimity in the Democratic ranks" and no plan suggests itself to my mind so well calculated to subvert that end, as that of bringing out our County candidates in the way you propose.

As there will necessarily have to be meetings in each Captain's District, between now and February Court, to elect Constables, it will be very convenient at those meetings for the people to appoint delegates to the County Convention; and I hope you will urge the Democrats to avail themselves of so convenient an opportunity.

A REPUBLICAN.

Wake county, Jan. 22, 1842.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican.

THE MECHANIC ARTS.

It is matter of daily regret with the observant, that the people of the Eastern part of North Carolina import from abroad so many articles, which they could manufacture at home so much more cheaply and profitably. Hundreds of articles—requiring in their fabric, but little skill and less capital—the raw materials of which exist in abundance around us, are imported by us from that great mart of mechanical skill and industry, the New England States. To say nothing of more elaborate or costly productions we import thence—carriages, gigs, wagons, carts, harness, plough stocks, shoes, wooden ware, brooms, butter, cabbages, &c.—any one can easily supply a much more extended list. The value of all these, small individually but great in the aggregate, constitutes an annual drain upon the community that is not unworthy of consideration. The purchasers assert that they can buy them cheaper abroad than at home. If so, it is no fault of theirs, and the error in policy lies deeper. We think it consists in the general and unimproved state of the mechanic arts. This may be attributed in a great degree to the abundance and cheapness of land and to the desire natural to all men to own a freehold—a spot of ground which they can call their own—and a fondness for the unrestrained independence of agricultural life. But it is attributable, also, to some extent, to a false idea of the social position of the mechanic, and to a prejudice against the mechanic arts. It is a false idea and prejudices of his character are injurious to the progress of any community—they are behind the intelligence, the age, and hostile to all the principles of a democratic government.

Among the honest avocations of life, there is no inherent difference of rank. A man's virtue and intelligence constitute, in this country, his sole claims to respect and distinction; and in proportion as he is wanting in either of these must he sink in the estimation of his fellows. Honesty, industry, and integrity, shed a lustre over the humblest occupation which purple and gold cannot confer on ignorance, stupidity, or vice. Let, then, the reign of this false prejudice cease: let it be rooted out from society as a pestilent weed: let the energy, the enterprise and the intelligence of our citizens flow naturally, and much of it will find a channel in the mechanic arts. The great inventions by which man has subjugated the powers of the elements—the improved processes by which modern science has abridged labor and increased its products—all these the gifts of wise and great men to the human race, will then find a welcome and a home among us.

From the Albany Argus.

TEMPERANCE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7, 1842.

E. C. DELEVAN, Esq.

My dear sir—For some weeks past the temperance cause in this city has excited an unusual interest, which has been followed by some very extraordinary results. Temperance meetings have been held two or three evenings every week; the great mass of the population, who I have forwarded to you, representing the condition of the drunkard's stomach in the various stages of intemperance, has been exhibited and explained; crowds have thronged the houses to see and hear, and multitudes have signed the total abstinence pledge, many of whom have abandoned drunkards for years. The hearts of the most despondent are cheered, and we confidently look forward to the time when this city shall stand redeemed, and intemperance be swept from the metropolis of the country.

A most animating and glorious scene was witnessed at the meeting of our *Freeman's Vigilant Total Abstinence Society*, held at the Medical College this evening, which I will briefly describe.—The name of Thomas F. Marshall, a member of Congress from Kentucky, nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, is doubtless familiar to you. His intellect is of a very high order, and his mind of a peculiarly extensive range. He was distinguished for power and eloquence to all his efforts in the House of Representatives; and he possesses also a warm, generous and philanthropic heart. But while he has been admired for the splendor of his genius, and loved for the qualities of his heart, and while we have felt proud of him as an American orator, all have wept over him. Yes, all—political friends and political opponents—have wept over him as a lost and ruined man. But this day, Thomas F. Marshall, while in the Hall of Representatives came to the conclusion that he was lost forever, without a speedy and entire reformation, and deliberately formed the resolution to join a temperance society. This evening he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Briggs and myself to the temperance meeting at the college, where he placed his name on the parchment roll, and took the total abstinence pledge; after which, he rose and made a most touching and eloquent address, detailing some interesting incidents in the history of his life. Among other things, he said that he was not ashamed of the act which he had consummated; that he was not only willing that this step should be known to society, but to Congress—to the nation—to the world. After he sat down, Mr. Briggs rose—and

from an overflowing heart made an address full of power and pathos. Several other speeches followed, and an impression was made upon the audience which will not soon be effaced. Several other members of Congress followed Mr. Marshall's example, and placed their names under his upon the roll.

I need not tell you, that this event, while it is destined to heal a mother's wounds, will cause a whole State—nay, a whole nation, to rejoice over the return of a lost favorite son.

Let us now have the example of the President and his cabinet; let them banish from their tables and social parties, the use of wine and other intoxicating drinks; and let the members of Congress sustain us by the influence of their example, and the great object will soon be accomplished, and we shall become a happy, a virtuous and a wealthy people.

Very truly yours,  
THOMAS SEWALL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of Cumberland county, in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening the 15th January, 1842, on motion of Dr. Cameron the meeting was organized by the appointment of Thos. L. Hybart, Esq. as Chairman, and John H. Cook as Secretary.

Mr. Hybart, upon taking the Chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and urged the importance of the party adhering to their principles.

On motion of Capt. Gre, seconded by Jos. Arey, Esq., the following resolutions were separately and severally read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially respond to the nomination of our distinguished fellow-citizen, LOUIS D. HENRY, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, at the approaching election.

Resolved, further, That we approve of the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention to meet in Salisbury on the 20th of May next.

Resolved, That this meeting, when it adjourns, will adjourn to meet at the Court House, on Monday, at 9 o'clock P. M. of March Court, and that the Democratic citizens of Cumberland be requested to attend said meeting.

On motion of Mr. Bayne,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements necessary to a full attendance of the Democratic citizens of Cumberland at the Court House on the day above mentioned.

It being announced that the nominee of the convention was present, upon a call from the Chair, Mr. Henry rose and addressed the meeting. After alluding to his nomination, and expressing his gratification at the spontaneous call of the people—made a brief statement of the finances of the government, and showed from public documents that the Whig party have brought upon the country an actual and proposed debt of \$91,000,000; which they have done in the short space of ten months.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee under Mr. Bayne's resolution: Dr. Cameron, Messrs. Bayne, Dobbins, Arey, and J. R. Gee.

On motion of J. Arey, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn as above named, say till Monday of March Court, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

T. L. HYBART, Chairman.  
J. H. COOK, Secretary.

Tallahassee, (Fla.) Jan. 8.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—On Sunday last, two teams, loaded with goods, were attacked by a party of Indians, about three o'clock in the afternoon, six miles from Blocker's Cross Roads, on the road from Magnolia. The wagons were plundered of part of their contents, when a gentleman, Mr. Matthews from Monticello, riding up, unapprised of the Indians, and undiscovered until it was almost too late, diverted the attention of the Indians, who fired upon him as he retreated; but fortunately he escaped unhurt, except a slight glance of a ball upon his shoulder. The negroes taking advantage of the confusion, although stripped of their clothing by the Indians, mounted their mules, and made their escape with the wagons and teams. Some forty Indians were supposed to be in the party. Pursuit was made next day by the troops stationed in the neighborhood, but without success.—*Floridian*.

From the Salisbury Watchman of Jan. 22.

DISTRESSING.

Col. Casper Smith, of this County, was on Tuesday 11th inst. returning from a visit to Davidson County, and in attempting to cross the Yadkin River at the old Trading Ford, in a gig, was cast away and drowned. A little negro boy about 12 years old, who was in the gig with him, as was the horse, was also drowned. The body of Col. Smith was found on the ninth day afterwards, about 1½ miles below. The horse and gig were found a few days afterwards, about three miles below the Ford. The negro had not been found when we last heard from the neighborhood. Col. Smith has left a large family of children by his first wife, and a widow. He had been married to his last wife only about one month. He was an energetic, practical man, of sound principles, and much respected by his neighbors. To his family, his loss is a terrible stroke.

Died,

Suddenly, in this City, on Monday morning last, in the thirty third year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, *Lore S. Giles*, consort of *Wesley B. Giles*, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register. Highly valued eulogiums of the dead are offered, dictated by the excited feelings of friendship, or by the reminiscences of affection which cling around the loved and lost; but the writer of this brief memento, deals only in a tribute of justice to the memory of one who was a most tender mother, affectionate wife and a most amiable woman, possessed of every virtue which adorns the female character, and much beloved by her numerous acquaintances. Her sickness was short—her death sudden and unexpected—and little were her husband and children prepared for the disastrous affliction. Who can pour consolation into their afflicted bosoms? This cannot be expected of man. May then, the wise and beneficent author of the Universe; who presides over the affairs of individuals with the same care and attention as over those of nations and of worlds, give that relief which can only be derived from such a source; and may He guard and protect her little children, to whom she was so tenderly attached; and teach her bereaved and disconsolate husband to submit with christian fortitude to the inscrutable decree of a just and merciful Providence.

How strange the Providence of God!  
His ways who can explore?  
We're called from earth by his great nod,  
And we are known no more.

When hope is high, and prospects bright,  
And earth most lovely seems,  
We pass beyond the tomb's dim light,  
And all is as a dream.

Thus she has gone! the gentle, kind,  
"None knew her but to praise."  
And nought is left for those behind,  
Except true virtue's grace.

Her form lies mould'ring in the grave,  
Beneath the silent cloud,  
Her spirit gone to him who gave,  
Her father, and her God!

Rest, spirit, rest, for those behind,  
With thee I'll ever be in shade  
For thou wert ever pure and kind,  
As mortal e'er was made. Com.

A humane chimney-sweeper told a distinguished lady that he had superseded the use of climbing boys, upon the humane principle. "What do you say?" said her ladyship to the humane man, "instead of using the boys?" "Vy," said the sweep, "instead of sending a b'y up the chimney, I goes to the top of the top myself, and having tied a string

to the tail of a goose, I lets him down with a string and then my lady, he flaps and he flaps away with his wings, vich entirely cleans the soot out of the chimney altogether." "Dear me," says the sensitive Countess, "but that must be exceedingly painful to the goose." "Vy," said the amiable sweep, "so it is, my lady, without no manner of doubt—but if your ladyship is particular as to a goose, a couple of ducks will do just as well."

We are requested to announce Brigadier General Louis D. Henry as a candidate for the appointment of Major-General of the Seventh Division of North Carolina Militia, vice Gen. M. T. HAWKINS, resigned. 378-1t.

We are authorized to announce Brig. Gen. DANIEL GREENSWAY as a candidate for the appointment of Major-General of the Seventh Division of N. C. Militia, vice Gen. M. T. HAWKINS, resigned. 377-2t.

NOTICE is hereby given to ROBERT BRYANT, son of Joel Bryant, dead, upon whose estate I am Executor, that the amount to which he is entitled of said estate, is now in my hands ready for distribution, and that I shall not expect to pay interest on the same. The residence of the above named Bryant is not known to the subscriber, but it is believed that he resides beyond the limits of this State. JAS. B. FRIDGEN, Esq., Greene Co., N. C., Jan. 13, 1842. 378-3m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive sealed Proposals for building a COURT-HOUSE in the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two stories high—to be built on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be free proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.  
BENJAMIN MORROW,  
W. D. WINCHESTER,  
JOHN PUTTS,  
T. L. HUTCHISON,  
JOHN IRWIN. 378-3t.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842.

WHITE OAK GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL.—The subscriber having engaged the services of a young Lady who is amply qualified to teach all the branches of Female Education usually taught in Female Schools, will receive as many as 10 or 12 boarders the next Session, and will charge the following prices, (to wit): For Board, Washing and Candles, per month \$5 50  
Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 5 00  
Geography, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, 7 00  
Natural Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Rhetoric and Logic, 12 00  
The above branches, with Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Algebra and Geometry, 15 00  
French, Music, 15 00  
Use of Instrument, 2 00  
Drawing and Painting, 8 00  
Needle Work, 5 00  
Wax Fruit and Flowers 10 00  
Any parent or guardian who wishes to avail themselves of the benefit of the above School can mention what Studies they may prefer, and the terms of study and be charged according to the above rates, commencing at any time of the Session, which will commence the second Monday in January and end on the tenth of June. The subscriber flatters himself from the advancement of those who have been in his School for the last Session, that those who send their children to this School will be pleased.

N. PRICE.  
January 20, 1842. 378-2t.

TAKE UP by James Dougherty, 7 miles from Charlotte, near the leading to Statesville, a light chestnut sorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, and the left fore foot white; a white blaze in his face; about 15 and a half hands high; supposed to be about 7 years old; shod all round; valued at sixty dollars. WILLIAM MENFETH, Ranger, Mecklenburg Co. N. C. Dec. 21, 1841. 378-2ip.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

\$25,000—\$12,500!  
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY,  
Class C for 1842.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$25,000	1 prize of \$1,600
1 do 12,500	do 800
1 do 6,000	do 1,500
1 do 4,000	2 prizes of 1,700
1 do 2,887	do 1,300
1 do 2,000	do 1,250
1 do 1,500	200 do 500

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$130  
do do 25 Half do 65  
do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

3 capitals of \$25,000—amounting to \$75,000  
UNION LOTTERY,  
Class No. 1, for 1842.  
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.	
3 prizes of \$25,000	50 prizes of \$1,000
1 do 10,000	do 250
1 do 5,000	do 300
1 do 2,477	65 do 200

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of package of 26 wholes \$130  
do do 26 Halves 65  
do do 26 quarters 32 50

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY.  
Class C for 1842.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 19, '42.

SPLENDID SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000	1 prize of \$5,000
1 do 12,000	do 3,000
1 do 10,000	do 2,870
1 do 3,000	100 do 250

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of packages of 26 wholes \$130  
do do 26 halves 65  
do do 26 quarters 32 50

100 prizes of \$1,000, amounting to \$100,000!!  
UNION LOTTERY,  
Class 1, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000	10 prizes of \$1,017
1 do 10,000	100 do 1,000
1 do 5,000	10 do 300
1 do 3,000	20 do 200
1 do 2,500	100 do 100

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of Packages of 25 wholes \$130  
do do 25 halves 65  
do do 25 quarters 32 50

For tickets and shares or certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries, address  
J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,  
Washington city.  
Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above  
Jan. 28, 1842. 378-2ip.