

Extracts from a speech delivered in the Tennessee Legislature, by Mr. Churchwell, on expunging.

There are some home truths in this speech, which we extract from the Knoxville Register. There are also some new views in it, and its severe sarcasm as any one need want: the whole most happily expressed.—[Ed. C. W.]

The resolution, that we are now called upon to instruct our Senators to vote for the obliteration of the Journals of the Senate of the United States, originated with, and was produced by Mr. Van Buren; and it is for his sake, and for that of his party of office seekers and office holders, that the odious and unconstitutional shape in which this resolution appears, was communicated to it. The question is briefly this: General Jackson removed the deposits. A resolution was introduced into the Senate, censuring the act. It was passed. In passing it, gentlemen say, the Senate violated the constitution of the United States. Suppose they did. If they did ignorantly, it was an odious act,—if intentionally, it was criminal. In either case, they deserve the reprobation of posterity. Gentlemen ever that the Senate of the United States, in the act of inserting upon their journal, a disapproval of the removal of the public deposits, factiously, and with their eyes open, and for party purposes, intentionally violated the constitution which they were sworn to support, and thus are guilty of the moral crime of perjury. And yet these gentlemen wish to expunge from the journal the record of the act. What a strong exhibition of inconsistency do we here perceive. Perpetrators of crime usually burn with much anxiety to blot from existence every memorial of their guilt. It is the prosecutor who sedulously strives to give the proof an enduring existence. Here the rule is reversed. Those who charge the Senate with crime, are struggling to annihilate the only authentic evidence of the fact, while the accused themselves, are exerting every nerve to preserve the disgraceful monument. Sir, if they are guilty, leave to posterity the power of condemning them from their own mouths. Expunge the act from the journals, and believe me, future ages will be slow to believe that the Senate could be guilty of so vile a prostitution of their constitutional functions.

But gentlemen say the resolution was unconstitutional. Be it so. That is the most cogent reason why it should remain upon the journal. Let it remain there as an indelible blot upon the memory of our political opponents.

Who proposed to expunge? Mr. Senator Benton, the man, who, in days gone by, denounced Gen. Jackson as an assassin, shot him in your inn, did all in his power, first to destroy his character, and then his life itself. Now under the mark of friendship, he is the great champion of the character and life, once the favorite mark of his envy, his slander, and his malice. But, sir, after all, it is but a mask. There is no inextinguishable passion in his breast but malice—envy against those who have risen above him, ambition to rise not on his own merit, but on their own ruin. Sir, who believes his hollow professions of friendship? Who does not know that they are the dictate of selfishness? We could expect him to wish expunge, from the faithful page of history, every record of the glory of Gen. Jackson, every monument of the malice & shame of his enemies. For then his own shame, his malignity, would be obliterated: Away with friends, who hurl the poisoned shaft of slander at your name, clap the pistol to your brow, and when you have escaped both their hate and their power, crawl like fawning spaniels at your feet, and are fain to pick the crumbs that fall from your bounty and contempt.

In place of expunging what the Constitution requires the Senate to keep immaculate, Judge White proposed that the Senate would "reverse, rescind, declare null and void," the resolution disapproving of Gen. Jackson's removal of the deposits. Mr. King, who is a Van Buren Jackson man, moved to strike out the word expunge.—All Gen. Jackson's real friends voted to strike out, as Grundy, King, White, even his pretended friend, Mr. Benton, and all the rest of the Senators, save seven.—Now sir, Judge White is in good company—he is with the Simon pures. Just at this juncture, rumor began to give out that Judge White was to be a candidate for the Presidency. Before that, it was enough to satisfy the consciences of gentlemen, the then Senate would repeal, reverse, rescind, what the former Senate had done condemnatory of Gen. Jackson's conduct relative to the deposits. But as soon as Judge White's name was announced as a candidate for the Presidency, a battery of adulation and wheedling was opened from all the Van Buren presses throughout the land, in order to praise the Judge of the field. When that failed, something else must be done. A council is called, of which, sir, I will not say, nor will I intimate that any of the Tennessee delegation was in it.—Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton knows.—The plan is laid, Judge White is committed, he has conscientious scruples about expunging from the records of the country what the Constitution commands to be kept, the proceedings of the Senate, & what he had sworn to keep. Well, is there no other ground on which to attack him? They examine all the leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, Internal Improvement, White has always opposed.—The removal of the Indians—White agreed with the hero.—The tariff—he was right. By the bye, sir, that is an advantage topic. Mr. Benton and Mr. Van Buren, and one other stood a little on both sides of that question. The United States Bank—White was opposed to the institution, and has sustained Jackson; and after examining all the great measures of

the administration, White was found side by side with the chief. It was then, sir, as a last hope, determined to press the expunging resolutions, and why? Because, sir, the examination had proved, that if Mr. Van Buren came out in the field fairly against Judge White, defeat was certain. The mind of Gen. Jackson must be poisoned against Judge White, and they unfortunately succeeded in inducing him to believe, that nothing but expunge would do; and that White would not vote for that word, because he Jackson wanted it. Now, sir, that these are facts, I refer you to Martin's intrigues in days gone by. Any thing dark and tortuous in policy may be inferred against a man, who, as personal advancement required, could be for and against the war, for and against Mr. Madison, against the Bank; but for his branches, provided that one could be located at Albany, against Jackson and for either Crawford or Adams in preference, deprecating the election of Jackson as a curse upon the country because of his republican principles, while Judge White and his friends were supporting his pretensions to the Presidency on account of these principles; but as soon as the prospects of the hero brighten, yielding to the breeze, trimming his tiny sails, scolding along, always a companion of the huge Jackson bark, and, though once a torpedo ready to blow it up, now assumes the friendly office of towing it safely into harbor.

To drop the figure, from being a decided enemy of Jackson, we behold him Jackson's Secretary of State, and find time amid the duties of his Office, to plot, and effect the ruin of John C. Calhoun, to do which, he travels or sends emissaries to Georgia, to avail himself of the knowledge and skill of William H. Crawford. But not content with this, the arch magician, following the lead of his great prototype, and resolved, to suffer no rival near the throne, commences his courtly intrigue with the ladies. The result is soon known; Jackson is seduced from his friends, the cabinet is dissolved, and some of the most distinguished men in the country wither under the malignant influence of his dark, insidious councils. He, good Democrat that he is, in the pure love he bears to peace, resigns, & retires to England, an honorable & profitable employment.—But the Senate did their duty, and effected from the Diplomatic corps this adept at dissimulation, this palace plotter and courtly intriguer, and brought him home to receive rewards from his regency associates. Now let the expunging press begin, elevate our hero, of Kinderhook to the Presidency, and we shall next hear of a proposal to expunge the Senate's vote refusing to assent to his nomination to England, and then to expunge whatever is disagreeable, and the Senate's Journal will become what tyrants would desire it a registry of edicts and executive commands.

But Gen'l Jackson, whose wishes have ever been gratified in Tennessee, desires Van Buren to be Vice President. No sooner is this known than the General Ticket system of voting is adopted—before unknown in the State, and he obtains the vote, or rather, it is given to him by this adroit manœuvre. But, sir, when the tables are changed, and Tennessee has declared her almost unanimous resolution to vote for Judge White, we have seen the friends of the plotter, acting on the maxim, "divide and conquer," exhausting all their modicum of legislative skill to repeal the General Ticket system, in order if possible, that the few advocates that are in the State, of the Kinderhook dynasty, may have a chance to cheat the freemen of Tennessee, in some unsuspecting place, of a vote for their lord and master.

Well, sir, what has been brought to bear to effect this object? The Gwin letters were written. When they were received, we were told that they were a simple expression of private opinion, and the gentleman from Maury, (Mr. Nicholson), informed us that all the Presidents had expressed their opinion relative to their successors—a piece of history which has no other support, I believe, than his own respectable authority, which is, in some degree, impaired in my estimation since that gentleman finds a facility in taking a new ground by no means unworthy of the political associations by which he is now distinguished. Last summer, when courting the people of Maury for their suffrages, Judge White had no warmer friend in the State. He took occasion to manifest it in the most public manner, having acted, in the popular meeting of his own county, which recommended Judge White candidate for the Presidency, the distinguished part of drawer of the preamble and resolutions. If a bare expression of General Jackson's preference in the Gwin letters could so powerfully influence the gentleman as to produce a change so signal, what may we not expect from the further means which have been taken to signify to us that preference? The very first week of our session, each member of this House received under the frank of the President, three Globes—I hold mine now in my hand, sir, and the genuine frank now lies before me—two of which contained Mr. Benton's speech, and a message of condolence for his father's loss and slander. But we are told that there is nothing in them but Benton's speech, and General Jackson was defending himself. Gentlemen are so public that they can see in this manifest attempt to influence this body on abuse of the frank privilege. Conduct, which, in a private law, would subject him to an action for damages, and to an indictment at the suit of the State, in plain words, is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who is contented in the act of circulating the vilest slander of one of his oldest and most tried friends, under the presence of giving publicity to a political speech. And why are these unbecoming means of detraction from the well earned character of Judge White resorted to? Because he would not violate the Constitution of his country. Because he would not defy his Master by committing the most palpable perjury. Because he would not vote to obliterate and destroy a record which he had sworn to make and to keep.

In these Globes, circulated under the President's frank, and sent to the members of this House by the President's own hand, Judge White is charged with "treason against the wages, and apostasy against the principles of the Republican party;" with "sacrificing his fidelity to his constituents;" with joining "in a mischievous, wicked, wanton warfare on the Executive;" and that, too, to defeat "a measure of good in

terest;" with being a base coward, and a "wily and treacherous" friend.

THE CHEROKEES.
DALLAS, June 11.
Throughout the whole country, through which we passed in our late excursion to Columbus and other places, much excitement and speculation, as might very naturally be expected from the present Greek disturbances, seems to be all at with regard to the probable attitude the Cherokee Indians will assume in relation to the Greek war. A letter writer from the Cherokee, in the Southern Whig of the 4th inst. says:—"Dick Taylor and son, reached there on Monday night from Washington City, and immediately fled with the ratification of the treaty, and young Taylor repeatedly said there would be blood shed. That the people are becoming alarmed in many places, and particularly about Dallas, and that Allen Matthews arrived there the evening before with his family, and said several other families spoke of coming in."—If the letter writer of the Whig had consulted Mr. Matthews, or the people about Dallas, instead of an imagination rendered frenzied from a repetition of blood shed by young Taylor, he would have been informed of the true cause of his alarm at that time, and the true state of affairs about Dallas. It is well known here that he contemplated remaining to that place as long as last November, and that it was only delayed until now, from circumstances beyond his control. No one here ever dreamed that Mr. Matthews returned to Gainesville for protection, from anticipated Indian hostilities; and we now state, for the purpose of allaying the fears of a letter writer, that the people, particularly about Dallas, did not then, nor do they now, apprehend the least danger from Cherokee hostilities. But young Taylor an Indian; repeatedly said "blood would be shed!" "Kaw head & bloody bones!" But was that all he said on that occasion? No. He further stated there would be a *McIntosh* case. Meaning as any one, except a frightened Falstaff, would readily perceive, that John Ridge, the leader of the Treaty party, would be assassinated by some one of his opponents. This is the long and short of the Gainesville panic, and the threatened Cherokee war.

It is true, the Cherokees are in a restless condition, but not more so than they have been since Georgia first extended her laws over them. And it is also true that very many of them are bitterly opposed to the Treaty. Yet the idea, there will be extensive hostilities committed by these people upon our citizens, we consider wholly groundless and without reason. If any mischief is committed by them, it is our full conviction, it will be among themselves alone. The provisions of the late Treaty are so very liberal, that we cannot reasonably anticipate any more hostility from them for the next two years; then we have seen since our citizens first settled among them: When the time arrives for their removal, the Government may then have a difficulty of some kind or other with them: They have long since, even the most unscrupulous among them, abandoned every thought of a war with the Government, and are now in a state of dispirited alarm, and say the white people have become hostile towards them, and that they fear an exterminating war has been declared against them by the whites? And besides they are as sensible of their weakness and entire destitution of every means necessary to carry on a warfare with the General Government, as the most intelligent white man in the country, and are as cautious that a step of the kind would lead to their entire destruction? Still we consider it prudent for every County in the Cherokee country, to prepare itself for any and every emergency that might occur.—Recorder.

We received neither Mobile or New Orleans papers last evening. Our correspondent of the *Sentinel*, forwarded us his paper of yesterday morning if true, distressing intelligence.—*Charleston Mercury.*

AUGUSTA, June 14.

There is a rumor in town, which seems plausible enough at least to entitle it to notice, that a Company of Volunteers from Gwinnett, was detailed to drive some Indians from a plantation some 15 miles below Columbus, were cut off by the Creeks, and every man killed but three.

It is further reported, from various quarters that the Cherokees are assuming a hostile attitude. Four or five hundred are said to be actually embodied.—*Sentinel.*

Our Correspondent, in a Letter dated yesterday morning, and after his paper had been put to press says:—"Last night's mail brought us no confirmation of the rumor reported in this morning's *Sentinel*; and it is hoped the story will turn out to be unfounded."

A letter was received at the Post Office, stating that a party of some 200 Indians had crossed over into Georgia, near Rucknook, and committed some depredations—the amount of which, I am unable to inform you, from want of time to ascertain the facts. We received no letters or papers last night. Great anxiety is manifested here in regard to the Cherokees. We shall probably hear something by to-morrow."

COLUMBUS, June 9.

We are informed by a gentleman, just from the spot, that Mr. Berry Edwards, formerly of the Talbot county was murdered on Tuesday evening about twenty miles north west of this place. Several guns were heard to fire, and another gentleman, who was at the house of Mr. Edwards, is supposed to have been killed also, as he has not since been heard of. It will be some consolation to the friends of Mr. E. that his neighbors went to his house and buried him.

TEXAS.
NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

Mr. Grace, a citizen of this interesting country, bringing news from the billigerie, that the Texas army, 1900 strong, under the command of Brigadier General Cook, was on the east side of the Colorado river, on the 18th of May, preparing to cross and follow the Mexican army under Flores, above 3000, which was on the west side of the Colorado, in the most deplorable condition, having 1000 sick and wounded, and the balance in a state of starvation. By this gentleman's account, it also appears that General Flores sent a request to General Cook, begging to be permitted to keep the 3 or 4000 horses (then in possession of the Mexicans) and stating that if allowed to do so, he would not only pay for them but consider the granting of his application a debt of gratitude.—General Cook with the humanity that overcharacterizes the brave, and which is so

known in the Mexican army, consented to the request. The Mexican army had taken the lower route; by the way of Copano and Matamoros, to avoid the Indians who they feared would interrupt them on the other track. The Mexicans appeared to wish themselves at home again, never more to meddle with the brave Texans.—*N. O. Bul.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

By the recent arrival of the schooner San Jacinto from Galveston, private letters have been received in this city, from one of which we are permitted to extract the following:—

GALVESTON ISLAND, May 29.

"We arrived here yesterday, and have learned since our arrival that the *Santiago* was gone off the bar, by some persons residing at Vainoso, and has been sold together with her entire cargo; the larger part of which was in damaged state. Those that succeeded in getting her off claimed salvage on vessel and cargo."

General Santa Anna is at present at Valasco, under a very strong guard, together with Almonzo; the residue of the prisoners captured are here. All the Mexican forces have withdrawn to Bexar, which place they are making their headquarters at present; before quitting they had swarmed up all the provisions about the neighborhood of the Brazos; (having had possession of Bigarria for several days) which has caused a partial famine in that part of the country."

Advertiser.

ANOTHER TEXIAN TRIUMPH.
New Orleans, June 2.

The rumor that had reached here some 8 days ago, via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas—that 1200 Mexicans, one division of the army under Colonel Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Texans, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna that they should lay down their arms.

It was also stated that the Texian force under Col. Burleson had undertaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felisola and Sosa, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. They were still 3 to 1. They had thrown into the river a large quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans.

ACQUITTAL OF ROBINSON.

The *New York Daily Advertiser* of the 8th inst. says:—"Judge Edwards charged the Jury at great length, recapitulating the testimony, instructing the Jury upon points of law and the inferences to be made from the various facts and circumstances which were developed in the course of the trial. He charged them particularly in reference to the testimony of the dissolute females, who had given evidence in the case; directing them that whenever the testimony of Mrs. Townsend, Emma French and Elizabeth Saiters, came in collision with that of reputable witnesses, the former should be set aside and disregarded."

At half past 12 o'clock the Jury retired; and in 15 minutes thereafter returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The announcement of the verdict was followed by a simultaneous burst of cheers from the spectators.

From the moment of the arrest of the prisoner, up to the awful moment when the Jury were to pronounce upon his life or death, he never betrayed the slightest emotion. When the Jury returned to the court with their verdict, the prisoner was directed to stand up and look upon the Jurors. He did so with an undaunted front; but no sooner were the words "not guilty," pronounced by the foreman, than he sank, overpowered by his feelings, upon his venerable father, and wept like a child.

The court then directed that the prisoner be discharged, proclamation of which he immediately made, Richard P. Robinson was set at liberty, and in company with his father and Mr. Hoxie, left the Hall."

WEST INDIA EXPERIMENT.

The British West India Bill appears to work admirably in the substitution of free European labour for the recalcitrant apprentices. Take the following example, which we copy from the *National Intelligencer*:—"European labors in the West Indies. The *Acad.* of Liverpool, has arrived at Gravesend, with five stout laborers, who emigrated from the North of England as substitutes for the emancipated negroes, but found themselves completely unable to stand a tropical sun and climate. Thirty-two laborers went with them to Jamaica, of whom nineteen died of fever, and the remaining three were left in the hospital in the city of Kingston, Jamaica."

HORRID MURDER.
NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

By a gentleman, passenger on the steamer *Gene* from Manchester, arrived last evening, we have been furnished with the particulars of a revolting murder. On Saturday evening last, Mr. W. Green, a respectable citizen, residing within one mile of Grand Gulf, had retired to rest, but had not been in bed more than an hour when he was awakened by the screaming of one of his negro women in the yard: he immediately got up to ascertain what was the matter, when, to his astonishment, he beheld a negro man cutting and stabbing the poor wretch in a shocking manner with a large Bowie knife. Mr. Green immediately ran to arrest his arm, but he had not approached within four yards of him when he drew forth a pistol and fired at Green; but without effect.

The diabolical fiend, perceiving his shot did not take effect, desisted from his horrid butchery of the w. man, and rushed upon the defenceless Mr. Green, inflicting no less than 17 dreadful wounds on the unfortunate man. Not yet glutted with blood, he cut out his heart and placed it in his hand. He was immediately arrested, and condemned to be burned to death over a slow fire, which was put into execution.—*Loc. Adv.*

Yesterday, the Bill, which has passed the Senate, for the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, being again the Special Order of the Day in the House of Representatives, occupied the whole day. The former of these bills was ordered to a third reading a few days ago, and the latter about 6 o'clock. After which, the Bills were read a third time, and passed. Both Bills having passed without amendment, have no need of being returned to the Senate, and being known to be acceptable to the President, they may be already considered as laws of the land.—*Nat. Int.*

JOHN PACE has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ISAAC HILL, and has arrived in this city, and taken his seat.—*D.*

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday morning (says the N. Y. Mer. Adv. of 11th inst.) as the frigate United States was dropping down, when abreast of Castle William, the mizen top-gallant mast broke short in the wake of the ship, by which accident three men fell from aloft, two were killed instantaneously, the other had both legs broken and was otherwise injured.

WING STATE CONVENTION.


The Convention, assembled at Utica on the 8th. It was most numerously attended. In point of numbers and respectability, it is not surpassed by any that has preceded it.

GLORIOUS WING TRIUMPH AT ROCHESTER.

The Charter Election for the city of Rochester, which occurred on Monday, resulted in triumph for the Wing cause, our friends having carried their tickets in three of the five Wards. Party lines were strictly between Harrison and Van Buren, and each side did its utmost. At the last Rochester city Election, the Jacksonians carried every ward.

Two mail drivers have been arrested for robbing the mail between Petersburg and Richmond. They were detected through the address of the Postmaster at Petersburg.

Rail Road Meeting.



As it has now become probable that Congress will pass the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, and as our own State will thus be provided with the means of executing important works for the Internal Improvement of the country, it becomes the part of prudent forecast to urge the claims of our community to a participation on the benefit that may be expected to accrue from this source.

A Public Meeting.

Will therefore take place at Salisbury on the 4th of July next, to consult and agree upon the proper measures for connecting Salisbury by means of a Rail Road, with some important market.—A general attendance of the citizens is requested. MANY CITIZENS. Salisbury, June 13, 1836.—3w43—

MUSIC SCHOOL.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has, by arrangement, located himself in Salisbury as a Teacher of Music. He will give instructions on the Piano, the Guitar, & Singing. He intends no reflection on others, when he says that he finds the state of music in this part of the Country very imperfect. This he believes is owing to want of musical talents in the youth of the Country, but rather to defects in the systems of instruction. The Subscriber having been instructed by the ablest Masters in Germany, and music being not only his profession, but his study, and delight, he flatters himself if his pupils shall have talents, to be able to call them forth, and impart skill and taste in this most beautiful and much admired accomplishment.—an accomplishment which not only elevates the mind but refines the feelings and improves the heart. Nature has not bestowed upon all equal talents for music, but more than for any other of the arts & sciences, the Teacher cannot therefore make all equally proficient, but he promises to spare no labour in properly cultivating that share of talents with which each of his pupils may be gifted, and to improve their tastes by making them acquainted with the most admired pieces of the best music composers.

His Terms of instruction are Fifteen Dollars per Quarter. He will furnish the use of Instruments to take lessons on.

F. W. MEERBACH.

Mr. Meerbach, begs leave to refer to Thomas L. Cowan, and Charles Fisher Esqrs. as to his standing and qualifications.

We take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good character, and professional qualifications of Mr. Meerbach. Mr. M. is a German professor of music, but is now recently from the City of New York, where he was expressly engaged for the situation in Salisbury. When in New York, a short time since, we took pains to make enquiries among his acquaintances concerning him. We also have in our possession written testimonials from highly respectable individuals. Furnishing our opinion from these sources of information as well as from our personal observations, we feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. M. as an honorable gentleman, and as a very superior Teacher of Music. Indeed as a performer, and Instructor in music; all who become acquainted with him, will soon see that he has but few superiors any where, and certainly no equals in this part of the country.

CHAS. FISHER.
THOS. L. COWAN.
Salisbury, June 13, 1836.—1438—

State of North Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term 1836.

Samuel Newland vs. The Adm'rs and heirs at Law of David Tate, sr. deceased.

It appearing to the Court in this case, that Robert C. Newland and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of David Tate sen. deceased, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for their personally to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, else judgment pro confesso will be entered up as to them.

Teste T. W. SCOTT, c. m. x. July 21, 1836—price 25

A Match of Horses, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale a fine match of blood bay horses of good size and excellent qualities.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 13, 1836.—3w43—

White Election.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rotherford, COL AND. MITCHELL, of Wake, HON. W. J. ALEXANDER, of Rockingham.

HON. JOHN GILES, of Rowan, JOHN L. LESEUR, of Rockingham, CHARLES MANLY, of Wake, WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Guilford, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, HON. J. D. TOOMER, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Guilford, Dr. WILLIAM PERRY, of Franklin, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lincoln.

We are requested to announce JAMES CLEMENT as a candidate for the County of Salisbury, in the County of Salisbury, to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, in the election of the County.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Rev'd Mr. Bolles will preach at the Lutheran Church on to-morrow, at the usual hour.

We have endeavored again and again to press the people with the belief, that the Bureau majority that now rules this State, are most extravagant and regardless of the people's any set of men that ever had power in this State. We have given them facts, figures and numbers that cannot lie—We have given them the fact, that they have been keeping money in pet Banks that was the property of the people, which was not needed for the use of the Government, instead of returning it to the people. We give them this fact again. Dr. Van Buren ran from North Carolina, to the House of Representatives, to wit, Hugh H. Hays, nor, McKay, Hawkins, Montgomery & Co. voted the other day, to defeat the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the people, as did the great bulk of the party, by making a tie upon the question, they defeated the measure most effectually. It had passed the Senate. What would it do that connects the people to whom they owe them this? Do the people think it would be better for North Carolina to spend one million dollars on the Pea patch fortification in North Carolina? It would be better for us to give it to Banks to lend out for their profit, than this million should be laid out in expending it on the Pea patch fortification. Is it better to leave it at the disposal of Levi Woodbury and the infamous Federal Treasury, than to spend it in making roads to a good market in a short time, and at what expense? These things are plain and obvious—they are involved in no perplexity or mystery—they will not be contradicted by any party that value their reputation for truth, then do they make their peace with the interests? Why they gull the people largely about the Republican Party, and give unsavory names to those who are willing to expose them to the people, and the all-protecting popularity of Gen. Jackson, name, which verily, "corrupts the people, to betray and plunder them. Why do the people hearken to our warning, if they have no interest to be deceived them. If they had been our object, we could have done Administration as others have done, they had abandoned every cardinal principle, brought them into power, and what could have come in for us? They are stuck to the principle; we have stated the principle, and whether they believe in it or not, we mean to stand up for their interests, and the INTEGRITY of the Constitution.

The Watchman.
Salisbury, June 25, 1836.

Watchman! Watchman! what of the night? And the Watchman answered "All was quiet. For the morning cometh" HERALD FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE WHIG TICKET.

For President, HUGH LAWSON WHITE. For Vice President, JOHN TYLER. For Governor, EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION! AGAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION! AGAINST PERSECUTION FOR OPINIONS SAID! AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION! AGAINST MANKWORTHSHIP—ABOLITION OF HUMBUGGERY!!

White Election.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rotherford, COL AND. MITCHELL, of Wake, HON. W. J. ALEXANDER, of Rockingham.

HON. JOHN GILES, of Rowan, JOHN L. LESEUR, of Rockingham, CHARLES MANLY, of Wake, WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Guilford, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, HON. J. D. TOOMER, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Guilford, Dr. WILLIAM PERRY, of Franklin, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lincoln.

We are requested to announce JAMES CLEMENT as a candidate for the County of Salisbury, in the County of Salisbury, to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, in the election of the County.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Rev'd Mr. Bolles will preach at the Lutheran Church on to-morrow, at the usual hour.

We have endeavored again and again to press the people with the belief, that the Bureau majority that now rules this State, are most extravagant and regardless of the people's any set of men that ever had power in this State. We have given them facts, figures and numbers that cannot lie—We have given them the fact, that they have been keeping money in pet Banks that was the property of the people, which was not needed for the use of the Government, instead of returning it to the people. We give them this fact again. Dr. Van Buren ran from North Carolina, to the House of Representatives, to wit, Hugh H. Hays, nor, McKay, Hawkins, Montgomery & Co. voted the other day, to defeat the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the people, as did the great bulk of the party, by making a tie upon the question, they defeated the measure most effectually. It had passed the Senate. What would it do that connects the people to whom they owe them this? Do the people think it would be better for North Carolina to spend one million dollars on the Pea patch fortification in North Carolina? It would be better for us to give it to Banks to lend out for their profit, than this million should be laid out in expending it on the Pea patch fortification. Is it better to leave it at the disposal of Levi Woodbury and the infamous Federal Treasury, than to spend it in making roads to a good market in a short time, and at what expense? These things are plain and obvious—they are involved in no perplexity or mystery—they will not be contradicted by any party that value their reputation for truth, then do they make their peace with the interests? Why they gull the people largely about the Republican Party, and give unsavory names to those who are willing to expose them to the people, and the all-protecting popularity of Gen. Jackson, name, which verily, "corrupts the people, to betray and plunder them. Why do the people hearken to our warning, if they have no interest to be deceived them. If they had been our object, we could have done Administration as others have done, they had abandoned every cardinal principle, brought them into power, and what could have come in for us? They are stuck to the principle; we have stated the principle, and whether they believe in it or not, we mean to stand up for their interests, and the INTEGRITY of the Constitution.

The Watchman.
Salisbury, June 25, 1836.

Watchman! Watchman! what of the night? And the Watchman answered "All was quiet. For the morning cometh" HERALD FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE WHIG TICKET.

For President, HUGH LAWSON WHITE. For Vice President, JOHN TYLER. For Governor, EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION! AGAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION! AGAINST PERSECUTION FOR OPINIONS SAID! AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION! AGAINST MANKWORTHSHIP—ABOLITION OF HUMBUGGERY!!

White Election.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rotherford, COL AND. MITCHELL, of Wake, HON. W. J. ALEXANDER, of Rockingham.

HON. JOHN GILES, of Rowan, JOHN L. LESEUR, of Rockingham, CHARLES MANLY, of Wake, WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Guilford, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, HON. J. D. TOOMER, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Guilford, Dr. WILLIAM PERRY, of Franklin, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lincoln.

We are requested to announce JAMES CLEMENT as a candidate for the County of Salisbury, in the County of Salisbury, to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, in the election of the County.