

explode, and perhaps in time to save the country.

But whether it does or not, I wish to detach it as much as possible from our national existence. Its swiftly moving car may roll on; but let it not drag after it every thing dear to the earthly hopes of man. Let the inflated balloon ascend if it will; but let it not, in its ascent, wrench from their foundations the institutions of our country. While they remain within their sacred enclosure, the seeds of public virtue will sprout and vegetate. Planted on their firm battlements, the flag of freedom will yet soar aloft, and attract the admiring gaze of nations. Protected by their time-honored walls, the tree of liberty will spread forth its branches, inviting all who choose to come and repose beneath its shade. But if the parasite vine of the paper system is allowed to twine about it, it will wither and decay. If it is suffered to insinuate itself among the crevices of our institutions, it will gradually force out the cement which holds them together.

Mr. President, with the utmost respect for those who think otherwise, the tendency of the constructive spirit towards monarchy, is, in my humble judgment, as absolute as that of the streams of the earth towards their ocean home. This measure is proposed in resistance of that spirit, and if it fails, I pray Heaven to avert the consequences of that failure. That the gloomy visions which crowd upon my soul may prove to be such stuff as dreams are made of. But, if on the contrary, I find them to be the terrible shadows which more terrible realities have cast before them, in their advent, I shall have the poor consolation of having, as one of those placed by the people upon the watchtower, warned them of their approach. In performance of that duty, I appeal to the spirits of the mighty dead who have perished on our country's war fields to rise in vindication of the principles for which they fell in glorious martyrdom. I cry to the millions of American freemen in defence of the charter sealed to them by the blood of their ancestors. To their representatives assembled in the other extremity of this Capitol. And to you the *patres conscripti* of this great Republic. But if, all these appeals having been made in vain, I shall yet live to see the ruined institutions of my country, nothing will remain to me but in bitterness of soul to exclaim with Cæsar, as he walked among the festering corpses of his countrymen, who fell in that last fatal battle which completed the overthrow of Roman liberty, "They would have it so."



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1838.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. STRANGE, for a pamphlet copy of his Speech on the Independent Treasury bill. We regret that our limits will not permit the introduction entire of this masterly production; we, however, have given copious extracts from it, which will amply repay an attentive perusal.

The Florida Indians.—Gen. Jesup has addressed a Letter to the Secretary of War, suggesting the propriety of permitting the Indians to remain in Florida; which as might naturally be expected was promptly declined by the Secretary, who stated in reply, that their removal is to be regarded as the settled policy of the country. The following is an extract from Gen. Jesup's letter:—

"As a soldier, it is my duty, I am aware, not to comment upon the policy of the Government, but to carry it out in accordance with my instructions. I have endeavored faithfully to do so, but the prospect of terminating the war in any reasonable time is any thing but flattering. My decided opinion is, that unless immediate emigration be abandoned, the war will continue for years to come, and at constantly accumulating expense. Is it not then well worthy the serious consideration of an enlightened Government, whether, even, if the wilderness we are traversing could be inhabited by the white man, (which is not the fact,) the object we are contending for would be worth the cost? I certainly do not think it would; indeed I do not consider the country south of Chickasa Hatehee worth the medicines we shall expend in driving the Indians from it."

FOR THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Republicans, Democrats, and States Right men of No. Carolina.

In my last, I endeavored to show, the utter inconsistency, if not recreancy, in which all Republicans, Democrats, and States Right men, would be involved, by lending themselves, at this time, to the *Whig party*, in the support of Gov. Dudley. The principal ingredients of which *party*, no man, (not even the Gov. himself,) will dare deny, consist of the most unrestricted United States *Bank-men*,

Anti-masons of the most intolerant die, and the most frantic deluded abolitionists of the North—leaving out the great National *Consolidationists*; who stand committed by all former acts and pledges, against nearly every important principle of policy, deemed most beneficial to the interest of the great body of the Southern people.

I say, take away from the *Whig party*, the United States *Bank-men*—the *Anti-Masons*—the *Abolitionists*, and the National *Consolidationists*, and you will hardly have left enough to compose a *corporal's guard*.

Then, for whose good, are Republicans, Democrats, and States Right men, to lend themselves to the support of this party. If it were, to ensure alone, to the gratification and exaltation of Gov. Dudley, the objection might be greatly diminished; but when it is to throw weight in the scales, and power in the hands, of those above described, with whom he is associated, as a known member of the *Whig party*, to the promotion of whose interest, and glorification the re-election of Gov. Dudley would be considered, as eminently contributing by every and all *parties* throughout the whole Union; should be enough alone, in my judgment, to make the *stubbornest* heart of every friend of Southern interests, of the Union, and a free Democratic government, pause. Is it not asking too much? Is not the sacrifice of the great principles of the Republican party, and of Southern policy, on which the safety and permanence of our whole Institutions are founded, too great for the mere gratification and pride of station of one man? Will posterity receive it, as a justifiable reason, for the sacrifice of principles and interests so great and abiding? I think not, nor should it be!

I have said, in my last, under all the circumstances of the case, Governor Dudley, "as a man of honor, should now decline." Language, perhaps, that may be deemed by some too forcible, but which is written without any intention of conveying offence, with a view of representing my positions, in the plainest, and most forcible terms.

It must be well recollected, that during the last contest for governor, in this State, that it took place *pending*, the late presidential election, under doubtless, the influence of a most *morbid excitement* and perversion of facts. Judge White was at that time, no doubt, the favorite of the people of this State, and pressed upon them as the Southern Candidate, possessing all the essential principles of the Democratic Republican party. Governor D. then identified himself with the cause of Judge White, and his election was pressed and advocated mainly upon the grounds of his support of the Judge for president; while his opponent was identified with the cause of Mr. Van Buren, who was represented, (let it not be forgotten) by not only the friends of Governor Dudley in every section of the State, but by the Governor himself in his letter in reply to the Committee appointed by the Convention held at Raleigh, to inform him of his nomination; as "a tariff man—abolitionist—and not one of us," and that Judge White was running in earnest, and really had strong prospects of being elected. Thus the deception was effectually played off upon, but a too *confiding* and *credulous* people; under which excitement and belief, there cannot be the least doubt, but that thousands of honest upright men, were by this imposition, induced at the polls to cast their votes in favor of Governor Dudley. An imposition so glaring and palpable, of which the people themselves became perfectly convinced in less time, than three short months thereafter, and gave up Judge White, on whose *shoulders*, the Governor had rode in the gubernatorial chair, and threw their votes for Mr. Van Buren, when it was too late to correct the error, that they had committed in the election of the Governor.

I have said the election was held under a false excitement for governor, and that there was an imposition then practiced upon the people of this State. This I will make good, by a mere reference to the following facts, which I presume, none will be bold enough to deny.

1st. It was stated by the *Whig party*, that Judge White was a Republican—a friend to General Jackson and the Administration. Is he now, or was he in truth so then?

2nd. That Judge White had been earnestly put in nomination, and was a *bona fide* candidate for president, with most promising prospects of being elected; all of which is now admitted by all parties, to have been untrue.

3rd. The Judge, had never been nominated with a serious view of electing him, and was therefore not a "*bona fide*" candidate.

The result of his election affords most incontestable evidence, that he never once, had the remotest possible prospects of being elected. Hence the excitement gotten up at the time, was a false one, predicated, as it was, upon suppositions that have been proven to have been untrue by the undoubted events, that have since occurred. But this was far, from being the worst part of the character of the transactions, which were then exhibiting nearly over the whole State by the Governor and his *new party*, the *Whigs*.

4th. The Governor giving the lead, in his celebrated letter to the Raleigh Committee, in which Mr. Van Buren was denounced, in substance, (having not the letter before me, I am not able to repeat the identical words,) as a *Tariff-man*—an

Abolitionist—*Anti-Southern* in all his principles, and "not one of us."

This was greedily seized hold of, by nearly every *Whig*, and every *Whig-press*, and rung with almost infuriated zeal, from one quarter of the State to the other, upon every note, and in every language in the *whiggish political vocabulary*, until thousands by *oft* repetition, and the boldest and daring assertions, were induced to believe them true, and under such feelings and excitement were induced to cast their votes—all which, time and circumstances, have proven equally fallacious.

5th. Mr. Van Buren has been *steadfast* in his opposition to the *Tariff*, has gone farther in *denouncing*, and almost *reprobating* the *Abolitionists*, than his most sanguine friends had either required or anticipated, for which the *Abolitionists* have denounced and proscribed him in return.

6th. His principles in favor of Southern policy—the Democracy of the South, as well as the North, East, and West, have proven to be equally constant and unvarying.

7th. His whole policy has been exactly, what a large majority of the South, has ever contended for. Hence have come to his support, such men as Calhoun, Hamilton, Pickney, McDuffie, and others; which has afforded the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence of the *falsehood* of the charges, upon which that excitement had been gotten up against him, and those who supported him; by taking the advantage of all which, Governor Dudley was run in to the Executive Chair in 1836.

Believing then, as I do, that Governor Dudley must be as well convinced of these facts, as I am, and that he must be equally conscious of the injustice and wrong that he has done, not only to Mr. Van Buren, and to those who had foresight enough to see through the deception, which was then in operation to elect Harrison, but to Governor Spaight, his then opponent, who had taken the true and *firm* stand, in which time has proven him to have been in the right. I say, knowing these facts, as every observing man must know them, that has noticed the political events of that day, it is my solemn and deliberate opinion, that Governor Dudley, "as a man of honor, should now decline;" it is due, as an atonement for the errors and impositions which, he then aided in practicing upon the good and honest, but too *confiding* people of North Carolina. If not, I again repeat, that the honest people, that are opposed to the tyrannic and oppressive rule of a *United States Bank*—the doctrines of the *Abolitionists*—*Whigs* and *Anti-masons*, should hold *primary* meetings in every county in this State, and select some man, as a candidate for Governor, not connected directly or indirectly with any of the above named *parties*. A REPUBLICAN.

N. B. Our friend of the *Standard*, is again mistaken in his application of his "*Kilkenny Cats*." My object is to rally all true-hearted Republicans in defence of their long cherished principles to prevent their being swallowed up, by the *Whig* and *Abolition* "*Cats*," which I fear the course of the *Standard* is well calculated to effect.

CONGRESS.

The Senate is still principally engaged in debating the Independent Treasury bill. In the House, on motion of Mr. Stanly, resolved, that the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of cutting a canal for the purpose of connecting the waters of Albemarle sound with the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial, praying Congress to rescind the resolution of December 24, 1837, and, accompanying it, a memorial praying Congress to cause the Declaration of Independence to be expunged from the Journal of the old Congress; which he moved to refer together, to a select Committee.

Mr. Morgan, of Virginia, has offered a resolution, providing for an amendment of the Constitution to make any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send, or accept, or bear a challenge, ineligible to any office, civil, military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the U. States.

The Neutrality Bill has finally passed both Houses.

Mr. Fry of Pennsylvania moved a resolution fixing the 14th of May as the day for closing the present session. Laid on the table.

The State of Maine has lost another Representative in Congress. After a brief sickness, the Hon. Mr. Carter has paid the great debt of nature. In consequence of this event, nothing was done in Congress on the 16th and 17th.

The appeal of the Postmaster General, in the case of Stockton & Stokes, has been decided against the Department; the Chief Justice for himself and Judge Barbour and Catron, dissenting from the opinion of the Court. The questions were: 1. Does the record present a proper case for a Mandamus? 2. Does the Circuit Court of the District possess jurisdiction in the case? The Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs, and remanded that case to that Court for further proceedings.

Raleigh Standard.

Merchant's Convention.—The Address of the Merchants' Convention, lately held in Augusta, Geo. appears in the Chronicle of that place, of the 2d inst. Another Convention is to take place in Augusta, on

the first Monday in April. We observe that movements are making in several towns in this State to send Delegates.—*ib.*

The Cherokees.—The Milledgeville Union informs us that the Cherokees show no signs of an intention to remove, though the time stipulated by the treaty is less than two months and a half. On the contrary they are repairing their houses and farms, making arrangements for planting crops, and, many of them openly declare their intention to remain where they are. John Ross controls the tribe. He is now in Washington, encouraged by Wise of Virginia, Everett of Vermont, and other Federal leaders, to hold out against our Government and contemn the provisions of a solemn stipulation. There are certain "Whig" representatives, of the South, who will find it difficult to satisfy their constituents that the encouragement they have given Ross and his party, is consistent with a due regard to the general welfare. The desolation of our frontier will be considered as "going a little too far," in opposition to the General Government. The requisitions of the bank and federal party, on our southern "patriotic whigs," are likely to lead to results, which North Carolina and Georgia, will feel severely.

Since writing the above, we see the following in the Raleigh Register, of Monday last, which brings the matter nearer to our own doors.—*ib.*

Indian Disturbances.—We entertain serious fears that much difficulty is about to be experienced, in carrying into execution the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, which provides for their removal beyond the Mississippi. We have a considerable body of them, it is known, in the South-western part of North Carolina, and so alarming are the indications of hostility among them, that the General Government has made a requisition upon the Executive of the State, for a force of Volunteer Infantry. The Adjutant General has, accordingly, by direction of Gov. Dudley, issued Orders to the proper Commanding Officers, to call out their respective Regiments, with a view to the immediate organization, if practicable, of one or more Volunteer Companies, in each.—*Ral. Reg.*

The citizens of Wilmington have hit upon a singular expedient to overcome the inconvenience so generally felt for the want of small change. Bank bills are divided into halves, thus furnishing the fractional parts of a dollar with ease. For instance, the half of a five dollar bill goes for \$2.50, half of a three for \$1.50, and so on. The Banks receive them as other money.—*ib.*

The Carolina Gazette, printed at Rutherfordton, is now under the sole control of Weldon Hall, Esq. the late associate Editor, Wm. E. Mills, Esq. having withdrawn from the Establishment. He takes leave of his patrons in a very neat Vaudeviory, from which we copy the following, *pro bono publico*:

"About to retire from the political arena and no longer influenced by interest to misrepresent, I would express the opinion that every man, who wishes to be a good and useful citizen, should take a Newspaper. There is no other channel through which so much useful and valuable information can be conveyed to the minds of the People. There are no other possible means of keeping pace with the history of the country. Therefore, every man should read a Newspaper, who wishes to know any thing of the operations of his Government, or the conduct of his Representatives; or if he holds those rights and privileges guaranteed to him under our happy form of Government, as sacred and inviolable, then he should read the news of the day, that he may know when they have been invalid, and when and how to protect them. There is yet another inducement on the score of economy; it is not every one who is able to purchase a good Library, and the subscription to a Newspaper for the year will furnish more useful information than ten times the amount expended in books.—*ib.*

A Religious Periodical, printed in Baltimore, and edited by the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, was burnt in the public streets of Petersburg, by order of the Town authorities, a few days since, in consequence of the seditious matter which it contained.—*ib.*

Outrageous.—A Correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript complains of a most horrible exhibition of the remains of human bodies, in the suburbs of that City. They were in two barrels and a box and consisted of detached parts, as heads, legs, arms, hands, feet &c. white and black, all thrown in promiscuously, and appeared but recently "cut up" and in a good state of preservation. He supposes them to have been subjects for dissection and speaks in very proper terms of reprehension in regard to such exposure of human bodies in such a situation. The persons guilty of this outrage on decency and humanity ought to be exposed and punished.—*ib.*

From Florida.—By letters from Fort Foster to Feb. 28, we learn that the Indians had not come in according to the amnesty they made with Gen. Jesup a week before. So he has again allowed himself to be deceived by them, and they of course

have obtained what they wished, a response to prepare for another bloody ambush. The Indians are at Okeechubee, 100 miles from the army head quarters. N. Y. Star.

Rumors.—The Western Georgian of the 24th ultimo says: "It is rumored here that Gen. Charles A. Nelson, was killed in a recent engagement with the Indians." It is also said that John Ridge was shot in Arkansas, while engaged in addressing a council of his countrymen. A further report has reached us from the Cherokee Agency, that John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, had committed suicide. The report of the capture of 400 Indians by Gen. Jesup's army, turns out to be incorrect.

Late from the Army.—Information has been received at the War Department from Fort Jumper, Florida, as late as the 7th March, which states, that up to that time, more than three hundred Indians and one hundred and fifty Seminole negroes had come in. From information derived from them, it was believed that Sam Jones and his party were lying concealed on the Islands of the Everglades. Alligator and his party on the west of the O-kee-choo-hee, and Co-a-co-o-choe, with his band in the swamps of the St. Lucie.—*Globe.*

U. S. Circuit Court, March 10.—*Collusion between New York and the U. S. Government.*—In the case of Richard Sheridan, master, and S. Crocker, mate, of the schr. Aurora, committed by Judge Bates on the charge of having plundered the wreck of said schr. on the coast of North Carolina. Being about to be sent thither for trial, a person who had gone bail for the Sheridan, applied for a habeas corpus to Judge Ulshoeffer, who refused, and exonerated the bail from further liability; but ordered the prisoner to be held in custody at the suit of the civil claimant, as well as of the U. States. When the U. S. authorities demanded him, the keeper refused to give him up. Mr. Price, U. S. District Attorney, applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the jailer but Judge Bates declined, though he indicated to Mr. Price that the U. States' warrant to send the prisoners to North Carolina, must be enforced, as paramount to the State. So stands the matter.—*N. Y. Star.*

Massachusetts Banks.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, by a vote of 263 to 61, have adopted the principle that a refusal to pay specie forfeits the charter of the Bank. The amounts of loans of the Boston Associated Banks have been reduced the last 3 weeks \$2,527,610. Their present loans are over 23½ millions of dollars. Specie a little over a million only.—*ib.*

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati in the Pork Ware Houses.—By the Cincinnati Whig slip of March 8th, (brought by express Mail) we learn a fire broke out the afternoon previous in the large and elegant brick row of Pork Warehouses, situated on Sycamore Street, near the canal, and extending back to the Canal Basin. The houses are all three stories high, about 25 feet in front, and 150 feet deep. The aggregate loss is about \$70,000. About \$20,000 was insured, of which \$10,000 was effected in the Canal Insurance Co. only one hour before the fire broke out. The fire commencing while the policy was being signed!—*ib.*

A Slide.—By a slip from the Commercial Bulletin of March 1st, we learn that about three acres of Land opposite to the City of New Orleans, disappeared on the 28th of February. The Bulletin says, that it is fortunate that the Mississippi had not reached high water mark, otherwise the loss of life and property would have been immense.

Melancholy death.—Mrs. Angelique Belcour, wife of Jonathan D. Belcour, of Sault St. Marie, was frozen to death, together with her infant, 18 months old, in the month of January. They were overtaken by a snow storm near the above mentioned place.

Dreadful calamity.—Mr. John Van Hoozer's house in Farmington, Michigan, was burnt down Feb. 15, and horrible to relate five of his children perished in the flames. The father escaped with difficulty—the mother had gone on a visit to a neighbour!

Useful Receipt.—In consequence of the frequent repetition of steamboat explosions on the Western waters, by which many of the scalded sufferers die for want of timely assistance, the editor of the Cincinnati Express publishes the following prescription for scalds and burns:—

"Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid with a feather or soft rag to the wound. The lime water and oil will form in the proper proportions a white mixture rather thicker than cream, and should be stirred until they become of this consistence. Under the application, the pain of the severest burn instantly subsides, and if duly renewed, it is an effectual cure. This application is not generally known, and as we have seen its efficiency frequently tested, can recommend it as the speediest and safest that can be used."

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that on Sunday, as a party of gentle-