

highest perfection, or did he mean his mental powers were decayed? If so, it was an unfeeling, unceasing allusion. I thought, sir, respect for old age was the "instinct of Nature." And, sir, though I did not rise as a defender of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (he needs none, sir; I repeat, he is well able to take care of himself.) I must say that the chairman is mistaken, ay, sir, sadly mistaken. The venerable gentleman from Massachusetts and myself differ widely upon some subjects, sir; upon this right of petition, which was referred to just now, we are as wide as the poles—we differ *toto caelo!* But, sir, I could not but feel indignation at hearing the chairman speak, as he did, of a man whose age, whose long public service, whose vast acquirements and boundless information, all, entitle him to respect; of a man who had been the first magistrate of the first nation in the world. Mr. Speaker, I am not given to adulation, even in these times. I scorn it. I have no compliments to bestow on the gentleman from Massachusetts, but, sir, I venture to prophesy that, if the gentleman from Massachusetts shall deign to notice him, he will have cause to regret it. In that case, I can only say for this chairman, as we say of culprits sometimes in our part of the world—"May the Lord have mercy on you!"

But, sir, the chairman further complains that I came in in this debate as a "volunteer." And pray, sir, how did he come in? May I ask, sir, did he come as a regular, to execute the fiendish purposes of party? If so, sir, I prefer to be a "volunteer." The chairman forgets himself, sir, in his high-blown pride. I thought we had equal rights and privileges on this floor. It is news to me, sir, that some are "regulars" and some "volunteers." But I am proud to be a volunteer, when I see an attempt made to trample on the rights of an individual, and on the rights of those he represents; and the unimaginable terrors of this chairman's voice cannot deter me. I will venture to say, sir, this chivalrous chairman will never be a volunteer in his country's cause—not he. But he is a regular, it seems; and if his country should need his services in Florida, or elsewhere nearer home, to fight her battles, I hope he will not go in chains.

But, sir, it seems I gave great offence to the chairman, by alluding to the sepulchral tones of his voice, to his "doleful sounds" as they first fell upon my ear, and attracted my attention. He says I have raised my "puny voice" here, and drawn my dagger, in this contest. I did not intend to say, sir, that he had not a sweet, melodious voice; but I thought the solemnity of the subject had made such an impression on his imagination, that his voice even had a melancholy tone. He may believe, sir, if he pleases, that he has a nightingale's voice; I will call him the Connecticut nightingale, and tell him that he has a powerful and melodious voice. As to my "puny voice," such as it is, it was given to me by the Almighty; I am thankful for it, and am satisfied. I regret deeply, sir, it does not please the ears of this nightingale.

Sir, this voice of men may sometimes lead us into erroneous opinions. It is in Aesop's fables, if I remember right, that a certain animal, conceiving he had a fine voice, and, like this chairman, proud of it, put on the skin of a noble beast, and by the exertions of a voice (not to be compared with this nightingale,) frightened all the beasts of the forest; they expected he really was a lion: (it is sometimes unfortunate to expect much, sir, either of man or beast.) And, sir, if this nightingale chairman from Kentucky—from Connecticut, I ask Kentucky's pardon—will excuse me for the comparison, I was, like the beasts of the forests, disappointed; for all that came from him was "nothing but voice." And when he rose to notice me, I thought, from the pompous elevation of his sepulchral voice, I should at least hear a roar; but, if he will excuse me for saying so, I only heard a bray—a melodious bray.

The chairman says, sir, I have drawn my "dagger of lath" in this contest. Mr. Speaker, he has been dreaming of daggers so long, I fear, like Macbeth, his imagination is disordered, he sees daggers in the air: it was but

"a false creation,  
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain."

The gentleman need not be alarmed, sir. I have been raised in a country where the laws and a good character are protection enough for any man. I never wore, and own no dagger. But he, sir, has a "dagger of the mind." He would not injure mortal man by daggers; Angelo-like, "with settled visage and deliberate word," he is anxious to punish those who he thinks have grievously sinned; but, under cover of a committee, an order of this House, urged on by the demon of party, he would stab a man's character, and take from him that which he prizes more than life!

[Here Mr. Petriken rose, and called for the reading of the 27th rule, which forbids members to stand between the Speaker and the member who is speaking.]

Mr. STANLY said, Mr. Speaker, I will not trespass longer. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for the floor. I leave this "outward sainted deputy"—this mourning nightingale—to repose on his laurels. I thank him for his notice, and would recommend to him to be satisfied with those laurels he has won, or he may meet with disappointment.



## TARBOROUGH:

SAIURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

### CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 26th July next.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
EDGEcombe COUNTY.

For the Senate.

House of Commons.

JAMES GEORGE. WILLIAM S. BAKER.

[We are indebted to the Hon. Edw. Stanly, Representative in Congress from this district, for a pamphlet copy of his Remarks on the Duel Reports. We copy them entire in this paper, but we cannot approve the position he takes on the Reports, nor his bitter and uncourteous rebuke of the Chairman of the committee that reported them.

We should like to know, for curiosity's sake, who is the Washington Correspondent of the Tarboro' Press.

Raleigh Register.

Idle "curiosity" is troublesome and frequently dangerous. By the indulgence of this propensity the fallen angels lost their first estate, old mother Eve wandered from the path of rectitude and misled her partner, and millions of their progeny have since paid dearly for yielding to its dictates. Instead, therefore, of gratifying the worthy Editors of the Register simply "for curiosity's sake," we feel reluctantly compelled to withhold the desired information, that we may rather restrain than excite in them this morbid appetite. They would probably next "like to know" who was the father of Zebedee's children.

To the Editor of the Tarboro' Press.

My answer to "A few plain questions that must be answered before our next election of Governor," which appeared in the Tarboro' Press of the 12th instant, I hope will satisfy all candid minds of the injustice—to say nothing worse of said publication. Without further comment, then, I shall proceed to answer these "few plain questions" separately in the order in which they have been put.

First. "What made it necessary and requisite, that Governor Dudley set apart \$100,000, under the Act (page 167, Laws last session,) and Revised Statutes, page 351, sec. 12? This question boldly insinuates and directly intimates, that \$100,000 was set apart by the will and act of the Governor, in which there is not even the shadow of truth. The Governor can exercise no discretionary power in the matter whatever. Unlike many of his colleagues in the Confederacy, the enactments of the Legislature become law and are binding upon all the officers of the State even without his signature or assent. He has nothing to do with the power of the law, except a tacit and strict obedience to all its injunctions. The law recording the appropriation will show any man of ordinary sense that the Governor could exercise no such power. The Public Treasurer was directed to receive the surplus money (vide pamphlet laws, page 305, last session) from the Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. and to deposit the same in the Banks of the State, as a separate and distinct fund and not to be drawn but as the General Assembly should direct—except in case of danger of loss to be ordered to be removed by the Governor. Subsequently the General Assembly made the appropriation of the \$100,000 for the use of the Treasury Department to meet the expense of the Government, without reference to any power of control given to the Governor. The whole sum stood to the credit of the Public Treasurer in the banks and could only be drawn for the specific objects directed by the General Assembly on the warrants of the Governor or the Treasurer, and approved by the Comptroller. What then has this appropriation to do with the Governor or his election?

The next question in order, (viz:) "What was done with our Taxes, amounting to sixty or seventy thousand dollars, that we the people paid?" requires but few words in answer. It certainly is or ought to be known to every man of ordinary sense, that the taxes have been received from time immemorial by the Public Treasurer, and disbursed by him in the payment of the expenses of the government, and not by the Governor. The P. Treasurer of this State has given a bond of \$250,000, for the safe keeping and faithful accounting for the "people's money;" and I have no doubt that he will fully do both the one and the other at the proper time and place. So then what has the taxes to do with the Governor or his election?

The next, to wit: "Was there ever \$100,000 put at the disposition of any Governor in No. Ca. by any previous Assembly?" This question I expect the members of the last Assembly hold themselves ready to answer, whenever responsibly called upon to do so; but I hope I have

shown in my answer to the first question, that there is no truth in the allusion of this question? If there was, does the writer suppose the temptation to which he might fall a victim, the price of every man's virtue? What then, has this \$100,000 to do with the Governor or his election?

The next question in order, viz: "Was any previous Governor ever invested with power to nominate and appoint the Board of Public Works, that has the disposition of so many hundred thousand dollars of our surplus money sent us by the General Government?" is intended to convey the idea that too much power has been given to the Governor. If so, it is the affair of the General Assembly and not of his. It is his duty to execute the laws, be they what they may. He has plighted his solemn oath to this effect, and however lightly some people may regard the sacredness and obligation of such an oath, yet there are those (and happy for us that the people have the sagacity to distinguish them,) who admit its force and are guided by its precept. It may be well to recollect, that the G. Assembly was composed of a majority of members politically opposed to him; and if the power conferred is great and unusual, it is strong evidence of the high estimate in which his discretion and fidelity were held, or a plain case of bribery and corruption on their part—which alternative will the writer choose! The universal and almost unanimous applause given to all the acts of the last General Assembly, is the strongest proof of their intelligence, integrity, popularity and patriotism; and it will require strong proof to weaken their effect or destroy their character. The question, however, conveys a false view of the fact. The appointments it is true are directed to be made by the Governor, but by and with the advice of the Council of State; and why did the writer find it convenient to omit this fact? a very important one, too, when it is recollected that the Council is composed of a majority of the Governor's political opponents. So again I may ask, if the writer had any objections to the Board of Internal Improvements? If not, why allude to it? The members of that Board are gentlemen of the highest and purest standing, and the base insinuations of five hundred anonymous writers could never detract from their character or invent a lie to prejudice their popularity. What then has the Board of Internal Improvement to do with the Governor or his election?

The last question, to wit: "Has any Governor of No. Ca. ever been so kind before, as to sign pardons for men for crimes before they were tried for committing them?" if intended to convey the idea as may be fairly inferred, that the Governor has pardoned any criminal or person charged with crime without or before trial; without stopping to discuss the right of doing so, the charge, I feel authorized to say, is false in every part and parcel.

I might here rest from further answer to the "few plain questions," but to prevent any imposition on a too credulous community, as regards the management of the pecuniary affairs of the State, it may be stated why the General Assembly made the appropriation of the \$100,000, its disposition, and the disbursements of the taxes and other monies received by the Public Treasurer since 1836, when the present Governor and Treasurer came into office. It will be seen by reference to the Comptroller's Report of last November, that the State was in debt \$20,920, to pay which and the expense of the government and the building of the Capitol the taxes were considered insufficient, and hence the transfer of the \$100,000 to assist in doing so; and more clearly to show the fact, I append an account of the receipt of money and expenses of the government, taken in part from the last Comptroller's Report in round numbers; which will prove the necessity of the appropriation. For years back the taxes have been insufficient to meet the expenses of the government, and loans have been resorted to for that purpose, a power to effect which has been entrusted with the Treasurer. Nothing but the receipt of the surplus would have prevented such a course during the present year. It will be seen in page 334, pamphlet acts last session, that a resolution was passed giving a similar power to the Treasurer to borrow as far as \$50,000, in the event of the \$100,000 being insufficient, of which the Legislature thereby admitted a probability. JUSTICE.

Pro-forma account.

Dr. State of No. Ca. with P. Treasurer.	
Balance against State, Jan. 1837,	\$20,920
Paid expense General Assembly,	40,000
Judiciary,	24,000
Executive Department,	8,000
State House,	120,000
Interest on State loan,	11,500
Appropriation Government House,	5,000
	\$229,420
Contingencies to May, 1838,	10,280
	\$239,700
Cr.	
Appropriation from "surplus,"	\$100,000
Amount taxes 1837,	71,000
Bank tax,	4,000
Military claims from Gen'l Gov't,	30,000
Bank dividends,	17,000
	\$222,000
Balance against State, May 1838,	17,700
	\$239,700

N. B. This balance against the State has

been supplied from the funds of Internal Improvements and Literature, and must of course continue to increase until the next taxes come in.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 25th ult. the Navy Appropriation bill was read a third time and passed—the motion to strike out the appropriation for the Exploring Expedition (about \$200,000, in addition to \$700,000 already expended,) having been previously negatived by a vote of 13 to 27.

The House of Representatives is principally engaged on the bill making appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities—the resolution relative to the removal of the Cherokees—the resolution for the repeal of the Specie Circular, &c.

Congress.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. American says, some idea may be formed of the retarded state of Congressional business, from the fact, that in the House upwards of 700 private bills come up as the order of the day on Friday next. One hundred and fifteen public bills remain dormant in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, most of which demand immediate action, and are of the greatest importance.

It is the general impression, that the present session will close on or before the 4th of July, so that we have now about seven weeks to debate and decide on some of the most critical measures that ever claimed the attention of our National Legislature. If we may judge from the past and present state of party feeling, we are not warranted in expecting much from the short period that remains.

The Cherokees.—The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Gen. Scott directing him how to proceed in relation to the recent aspect the Cherokee affair has assumed. He is to make an agreement with the agent of the nation for their removal. The execution of the treaty is not to be retarded. It is to commence on the sections sold by the States in whose jurisdiction such persons lie, that the proprietors of the land may be put in immediate possession. Letters have been addressed by the Secretary to the Governors of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and N. Carolina, asking their forbearance and co-operation.

The Post office at Blakely Depot, at the western termination of the Petersburg rail road is removed to Garysburg, at the junction of that road with the Portsmouth & Roanoke rail road.

Democratic Republican Candidates for the Legislature of North Carolina.

WAKE.—Senate: Samuel Whitaker. House of Commons: Nathaniel G. Rand; Col. Hillary Wilder; and ———

Our friends will see, with surprise no doubt, that the name of William H. Haywood is not announced as one of the candidates for Wake county. It is with regret that we are constrained to state he is not a candidate, owing, in part, to private engagements, and in part to ill health. No man in the State has devoted himself with more zeal, with more industry, or with more disinterested feeling to the great cause of the democratic party, than Mr. Haywood. As Speaker of the House of Commons, to other qualifications well suited to the station, he added energy, diligence and promptitude. It is deeply to be regretted that he feels himself bound at this period to retire from the service of the people. But we feel well assured, that he is not only with us in feeling, but will not be idle in efforts to give success to the cause, which he has so much at heart.

Raleigh Standard.

Candidates for the Assembly.

Pitt County—Alfred Moyer, Whig, without opposition, for the Senate. Macon D. Moyer and John Spiers, Republicans, and John L. Foreman and John C. Gorham, Whigs, for the Commons.

Execution.—Negro Killis, convicted of the murder of Benjamin Eborn, of this county, was hung near this town on Friday last, 25th inst., pursuant to the sentence pronounced by Judge Saunders at our late Superior Court. Owing to peculiar circumstances, Wallace, convicted of the same offence, has been granted a respite by the Governor for four weeks. The information was received but a few minutes before the execution of Killis. Wallace was brought back to the jail.

Washington Whig.

State Convention.—A writer in the last Fayetteville Observer suggests the propriety of holding a Convention, on the 4th of July next, in the town of Greensborough, for the purpose of promoting the commercial and agricultural interests of our State. The writer thinks that Wilmington ought to be made the importing town for North Carolina, and that a Rail Road should be built from the head of Steam Boat navigation on the Cape Fear to the Western part of the State. The plan has our best wishes for its success. We conceive it to be the duty of every one to lend his aid to better the condition of North Carolina.

Halifax Adv.

Real Estate Banks.—It is stated that banks founded on mortgages of real estate, are to be established at Demopolis, Wetumpka, and Selma, in Alabama. The Sel-

ma bank is to have a capital of \$8,000,000. Each Stockholder is to be entitled to a share to one-fourth of the value of his mortgaged property. Neither of these banks has been chartered by the Legislature.

Resumption.—We understand, that a convention of the Indiana Banks, it was resolved to correspond with those of Ohio and Kentucky, in reference to an early resumption. It is thought the Western Banks may resume, at an early day, without waiting for those of the Atlantic or the South. Cincinnati Gazette, of 18th ult.

Florida.—Gen. Jesup and his aid arrived in this city a few days since from Florida.

We believe the war in Florida may be considered at an end. There are but a small band of Mickasukies, and only a single chief of note, still absconding in the swamps. Gen. Jesup has taken altogether about seventeen hundred of these banditti, and among them the most influential, daring, and mischievous chiefs.—Globe.

Florida.—Besides the 500 Seminoles surrounded by Col. Twigg, and who were some time since sent beyond the Mississippi, 400 more have surrendered to Gen. Taylor, at Fort Gardner, which, added to 260 at Tampa, makes 680 men, women and children of the Seminoles ready to embark. These last belonged chiefly to the bands of Alligator and Coahochee. The total number come in this season is about 1000 or 1200. Not more than 250 warriors, it is supposed, remain out. There is manifestly a disposition to emigrate.

Occasional murders, however, continue. Some 14 of the garrison at Micanopy were lately attacked while bathing in a pool, and three of them killed.

Alligator, who was sent out to the nation, has returned, it is said, to the camp with 317 of his people. The campaign is considered at an end. Volusia and Fort Mellon are broken up.

The Superior Court of Prince George, Hon. John Y. Mason presiding, commenced its session on Friday last. Marks, the individual who killed Ledbetter and his wife a short time since, was put upon his trial for the murder of Mrs. Ledbetter, on Friday; and on Saturday the Jury found him guilty of murder in the 2nd degree, and sentenced him to fifteen years confinement in the Penitentiary. He is to be tried for the murder of Mr. Ledbetter, on Wednesday next. There were some most remarkable circumstances connected with this double murder, which we will publish after the unhappy man has stood his last trial.—Pet. Int.

French Courtesy.—The Steamboat from Norfolk to Richmond, having to await the arrival of the Baltimore Boat in Hampton Roads, on Thursday last, came to, near the French Slip of War L'Hercule. As soon as the Steam Boat approached the Ship, the fine band of the latter struck up Hail Columbia. This appropriate compliment to our nation, was responded to by three hearty cheers from the Steam Boat; the some of which, had scarcely died away, when the French Commodore's Barge came along side of the Steamboat, with a polite invitation to the passengers of the Boat to visit the Ship. This invitation was most readily accepted, and the passengers of the boat were in a few moments on board of the Ship, where they were treated with that refined politeness and hospitality, which is so distinguished a trait in the French character. After spending some time in examining the Ship, which is said to be a most beautiful specimen of naval architecture, they returned to the Boat with renewed sentiments of esteem for our ancient ally, and with the fervent wish that the friendly relations which now exist between the two nations may never be disturbed.—ib.

The late Abduction case at Erie, Penn.—Capt. C. R. Bristol, under date of Chicago, May 21, has published a statement of his conduct in the late affair. He says the young lady Miss Josephine Hamot and himself were regularly betrothed with full consent of parents—the wedding day fixed—cake made and some friends invited—when the father suddenly wished the marriage deferred a few days, and shortly after forbade him the house. Capt. B. however obtained an interview with Miss H. and she consented to elope on board the steamboat Madison, of which he was master. At Ashtabula they were overtaken, and Miss H. forcibly he says, brought back. He says he will shortly resume the command of the Madison and be at Erie to answer the reward of \$500 offered by Mr. Hamot for his apprehension.

Riots in Philadelphia.—Rioting, we regret to perceive, still continues nightly in the streets of Philadelphia. On Saturday night a mob collected and made demonstrations of an intention to destroy the African Church and also the office of the Public Ledger. The Mayor, and Mr. Rush, the Recorder, addressed the multitude, and several of the ringleaders engaged in a fight with some negroes, were afterwards captured by the Police.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, has offered a reward of \$500, and the Mayor of Philadelphia, \$2,000, for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person engaged in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, and the Orphan's Asylum. A man