

highest honors, he seems never destined to enjoy, and fell the victim of an intriguing and an irregular course of action. He looked around him and beheld the host of compatriots in the same career, rivals in fame and excellence, whose well founded claims to the honors he contemplated, would probably postpone, his pretensions to their acquisition, to an indefinite period. Possibly in an evil hour he listened to the maxim, which has been attributed to Wm. C. Rives, "that a man who is not a Democrat in early life is a fool, but he who is one in his old age is a hypocrite." Perhaps he practised on it, for notwithstanding he received the distinguished honor of a foreign mission, and afterwards occupied a seat in the Senate, his ambition was not yet gratified. To smooth his way to the highest honors in the gift of the people, by conciliating the Northern and Eastern States, he became the putative father of the American system, the advocate of a National Bank, which he once most ably and eloquently opposed, of the doctrines of the protective system, and high tariff, of internal improvement, by the General Government, in fact of all the ultra opinions and principles of the Federal party; principles in the holy abhorrence of which, he had been trained and educated. Devoured by this gnawing and unholy ambition, he has been many years before the people, struggling, reaching, endeavoring to clutch the highest honor in the world, the Presidency of the United States; but the people have calmly and steadily rejected his pretensions. When Genl. Jackson was first brought forward as a candidate, Mr. Clay saw in his election the certain death of his hopes. All of you know how by the intrigues of Mr. Clay, the old Genl. was defeated and defrauded out of his election in 1825, and John Quincy Adams raised to the Presidential chair, and Mr. Clay rewarded with the high and distinguished office of Secretary of State. You also know how the people exhibited their indignation at this manoeuvre, and how at the next election they, with general acclamation, invested the honest and faithful old Genl. with the highest and most dignified office on earth; and you know too how he acquitted himself of the arduous duties for eight years.

You will also recollect, fellow citizens, that before Genl. Jackson was well seated in the Presidential chair, at a meeting of the malcontents and conspirators against the rights and interests of the people, this same Mr. Clay in a virulent speech, predicting all the evils of Pandora's box upon the country, and invoking upon it war, pestilence and famine, rather than that a military chieftain should preside over its destinies, denounced war, war to the knife, against the Administration of the people's choice. You also recollect the persecutions of the Federal party, exercised on Mr. V. Buren, the disgrace attempted to be attached to him by recalling him from his mission to the Court of England, and the causes which led to the elevation of this excellent and distinguished man to the Presidency as the successor of Genl. Jackson. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Clay was a leader in all those dark intrigues, to obstruct his elevation, to defeat the wishes of the people and to impose upon them Presidents whose principles they abhorred, and which they so unitedly labored to resist. Mr. Clay still holds his seat in the Senate of the United States, the soul of the Whig party, opposed to every act of the government, and to the interests of the people. Though an acknowledged and avowed candidate for the Presidency, he has not had the delicacy to withdraw to a private station, knowing that the people will never call him from it; but makes himself the centre of all the miserable manoeuvres, all the dark intrigues and electioneering schemes and plans of the Whig party, for his own elevation to that dignified station; the centre from which radiate all those malignant influences, and insidious operations intended to revolutionize public opinion in his favor, in every section of the Union. Mr. Clay does not blush, in the dignified presence of the Senate, to make speeches openly offering pledges to the cupidity of the various interests and the various parties, which he believes can with most certainty impel his advance to the high object of his ambition. For some years he has indirectly aided and countenanced, by speeches in the Senate and by intrigue, the daring assumptions of the Northern fanatics; but recently, apprehensive that he had failed to conciliate their support, (or what is more probable that it is an arranged affair to deceive the people) he has denounced their incendiary attempts in an anti-abolition speech in the Senate; while in order to secure the immense banking influence of the country as his most powerful resource, he has proposed a splendid National Bank to be chartered by Congress with a capital of Fifty Millions of Dollars! Should the people be insane enough to elect him, it requires no prophet to predict, that all the abuses, all the corruptions, of J. Q. Adams's administration, from which Jackson and Van Buren, have cleansed the Augean stable, will be revived, and riveted upon the country, to be shaken off only by another moral revolution, by the ballot box. But where find another Jackson, with his superhuman intrepidity, his moral courage, patriotism and disinterestedness?—Alas! my countrymen, they will be fixed upon us forever. With a Bank to support him, capable of controlling the whole commerce and industry of the United States, of measuring the value of every man's property, of raising and depressing that value according to its caprice or its interest, and of holding at its mercy, the rights, privileges and liberties of the whole American community. How, with its inherent propensity and power, to bribe, and corrupt the public press, and buy up the votes of unprincipled politicians in and out of Congress—how, I say, would it be possible to procure the independent and patriotic expression of the public will? God forbid that that fatal moment should ever arrive, when this bad man, this political Proteus, shall be elevated to the Presidential chair. The influence of this modern Machiavel extends so far, that even the Legislatures of the States pause, to know his wishes, and await his nod, before they can venture to elect a Senator to the Senate of the United States.

I have thus fellow citizens endeavored to strip the mask from the visage of our Representative, and to exhibit him in his real political character to your view. In so doing, I here most solemnly affirm that I have been actuated by no personal dislike or prejudice to the man, but that my remarks have been intended to apply solely to the public servant. Will any one presume to assert that a member of Congress is placed above accountability, or shielded by office from the stricture or reprehension of the most humble individual in the community? This would be to make him the master and not the servant of the people. Not such is the understanding of Republicans of the institutions of our country, and thank heaven, the late attempt of the Federal party in the Senate of the United States, to suppress the liberty of speech, as well as the by-gone attempt by the same party, in the well remembered times of the Elder Adams, to destroy the liberty of the press, has met the fate to which freemen who know the value of their rights and slumber not, will ever consign them.

I think I have succeeded in convincing you fellow citizens, that this "Address" has been circulated among you, to bring into disrepute and to mock and sneer you out of your Republican predilections, to prepare your minds for the reception of Federal alias Whig principles so detestable in themselves, so abhorrent to your deliberately formed principles and cherished notions, and consequently for the purpose of arranging, at this early period, a Whig triumph at our next election, and more especially at the Presidential election in 1840.

I think I have shown beyond contradiction, that Mr. S. feels a deep-rooted hatred and antipathy, to Republican principles and has heaped upon the professors and possessors of those principles, unmeasured abuse and vituperation and with what view? Do you believe him a Republican, either abstract or practical? Most assuredly not.

I think you are now convinced, that Mr. S. is the ardent apologist of those dangerous and murderous fanatics, who are using all the means, which circumstances may place within their reach, to carry, fire, desolation and ruin into the peaceful abodes of the people of the South, solely for political purposes. In further proof of this, I refer you to a letter of Mr. Stanly, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, last winter, which I regret I cannot now lay my hands on, but the substance of it is this: Mr. Slade the leader of the Abolitionists in Congress, and the most unmitigated fanatic in the United States, introduced some resolutions in the House, of the most atrocious character, an infamous libel on the South, which Mr. S. says roused his indignation and he immediately rose and offered some amendments to them. These amendments were out of order and of course not received by the House. But mark! Mr. S. expresses great pleasure and gratification that his amendments (perhaps the only thing during the session likely to do him credit) were not received, or that he withdrew them, because he was convinced that Mr. Slade, in his vile resolutions meant no offence to the South. Is he therefore their apologist or not? I entreat you to get this letter and read it attentively, and then judge whether the charge is unjust or illiberal.

* To the Editors of the Nat. Int.—Washington, Dec. 14, 1838.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton; in the Intelligencer of this morning I find the following report:

Mr. Slade introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas there exists, and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columbia and other ports of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to distant parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States; and whereas such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression.

"Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided.

"Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month as relates to 'the removal of slaves from State to State,' and prohibits the action of this House on every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is rescinded."

After which, it is reported that "Mr. Dawson called for the reading of the resolution; which having been again read, Mr. STANLY said he wished to introduce an amendment. The Chair said it was not now in order, the resolution not yet being in the possession of the House."

When Mr. Slade's resolutions were read, and I heard the words "outrageous violation of human rights" and "disgraceful" applied, as I thought, to the slaveholding States, and to North Carolina as

I feel perfectly assured that, not a doubt remains upon your minds, that it is the purpose of Mr. S.'s party to defeat the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, if in their power, and to elect Henry Clay President of the United States. It is well known that they would move heaven and earth to accomplish their object, that they are wholly unscrupulous about the means to deceive the people, and make them the instruments of their unholy purpose. Watch well then Republicans the devices and stratagems of this Jesuitical party. Put no confidence in any man, especially a public man, whom you can detect in the least departure from the Republican landmarks, from a single iota of the Republican creed. Ask him, if he believes that Congress can constitutionally charter a National Bank? If he believes it can, then is he a latitudinarian and will unhesitatingly support any unconstitutional measure. Ask him, if he is in favor of Internal Improvement by the General Government? If yea, he will support any measure, to tax the people to the utmost extent of their ability, to squander hundreds of millions of the people's money in visionary projects for the "general welfare." Ask him, if he is in favor of collecting revenue from the people's pockets, to distribute among the States? If yea, he is already a fit subject for bribery and corruption in all their shades and characters, prepared for any violation of the constitution. Ask him if he is in favor of an Independent Treasury, and of divorcing the Government from all connection with banks? By this sign shall ye know that he is a bank man, a rag paper money man, who would transfer country, government and people to the tender mercies of a National Bank, and prostrate all at its feet. Ask him, if he is in favor of bringing down the revenue to the expenditures necessary for the support of government? If yea, be sure he is a high tariff man and an ultra Federalist. Ask him these questions—

Do you believe, that this is a government of limited powers?
Do you believe, that Congress can do indirectly, what it cannot do directly?
Do you believe, that the constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of the confederacy?
Do you believe that ours is a government of a confederacy of States, or is it a consolidated government?

Are you in favor of the election of Henry Clay, for President of the U. States?
To these questions a Republican of sound principles will respond, categorically yea or nay, without shuffling, quibbling, special pleading or prevarication. By these signs will ye know them. Watch, I say unto you again Republicans, watch. Give no pledges to any man, but resolve firmly, and keep the faith committed to you by the great apostles of Republican liberty, who have for more than forty years out of fifty, conducted the ship of State safely, through the political storms and tempests, which the old as well as the modern Federalists alias Whigs, have raised and excited, in order to wreck and shatter her on the quicksands of party.

I warn you fellow citizens that a crisis, hurried on by the desperate designs, and dark and mysterious intrigues of the Federal party, is approaching, in our national affairs, pregnant with the most ominous danger to our political prosperity and happiness and to our Republican institutions, that this country has ever known. A desperate and most determined effort is preparing to wrest the government from Republican hands, and place it under Federal or Whig rule. You are the only freemen in the civilized world who may be truly said to have individually a share in your government, who can truly boast of the freedom of the right of suffrage. I conjure you to believe and know, that your votes are of more value than all the gems of the East, and though your hands are hard (the Federalists call them huge paws) from forcing a happy subsistence from our common mother earth, let those Whigs, those Aristocrats, know that the Fifty million bank of their minion Henry Clay, is not rich enough to buy you, or your suffrages. Tell them like freemen, that you reserve them for the preservation of your country, your Republican institutions and your rights and liberties.

My task fellow citizens is now finished—yours is yet to begin. The remarks are now before you, use them as you think they merit. If you judge them worthy of consideration, ponder well the principles, which it was their object to defend and cherish. Read them again and again, and treasure up those principles for the sake of themselves. If you condemn them, with a long sigh for the destinies of my country, I can see you commit them to the flames with the most frigid indifference.

Permit me fellow citizens to linger yet one moment at parting and to conjure you once more, by all that is sacred to you in our Republican institutions, by all that is dear to you in your hopes of social and political happiness, by your cherished homes and happy firesides, to give heed to the warning you have received. I repeat that a crisis is approaching portentous in its consequences to the welfare of your country, dangerous to your prosperity, your rights and liberties, and to the cause of free government throughout the world, which can only be averted by the cool, deliberate, and wise application of the right of suffrage at the ballot box. You only my countrymen can save and preserve for posterity the brightest heritage, that Providence ever vouchsafed to the most favored people. The tempest howls already in the distance, yet a little while and it will burst with all its fury on your heads. Woe to you if it takes you unprepared; woe to your children and children's children perhaps to the latest generations, if you discharge not your duty. Awake, my countrymen. Rouse from a deceitful repose, and bethink yourselves of a manly resistance and breast the storm. Ply your skill and courage. Be faithful to yourselves, and the black hovering clouds which threaten your destruction, will pass to the howling regions of night, to exhaust their rage, leaving the horizon clear and serene, as if the elements of strife and contention had never been. Once more be faithful to yourselves and all will yet be well. That a kind Providence may watch over and protect your moral, social and political happiness is the sincere prayer of your friend and well wisher.

May, 1839.

one of them, I could not repress the indignation I felt at such language. It was under the influence of this excitement that I wished to "introduce an amendment," when the "Chair said it was not now in order."

The amendment I wished to introduce was in the words following:

"Resolved, That said resolution is disrespectful in its language, and outrageously insulting to the Representatives of the slaveholding States; that it is calculated to provoke and irritate the members from said States; and that the consideration of said resolution would be an 'outrageous violation' of the respect due to the slaveholding States, and would necessarily tend to weaken the bonds of our Union.

"Resolved, That said resolution is 'disgraceful' to the member who presents it, as it evinces a total disregard of the feelings of the Representatives of the slaveholding States of this Union, and does not deserve to be considered by the House."

But the rules of order, different at different times, prevented me from introducing this amendment, and I do not now regret it, as the resolution was not considered by the House, and as I have been since satisfied that though the language sounded harshly to the ears of a Representative from the South, nothing offensive was intended, and I write this note now, that my constituents may be informed what my amendment was; waiting for an hour of leisure, when I will inform them more fully why it was that I did not vote upon the resolutions recently offered by a member from New Hampshire.

I have good reasons for refusing to join in the miserable farce which has been played by the instruments of party in the House of Representatives during Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Oblige me by publishing this note. Very respectfully yours, EDWARD STANLY.

From the Haverhill (N. H.) Democratic Republican.

Swartwout and the Federal Press.—The following we copy from the Canandaigua Messenger of the 27th ult.

"It is but a short time since the Federal press teemed with flattering encomiums on the very man whom they now denounce as a 'runaway sub-treasurer,' 'friend of the Administration,' &c. In the spring of 1837 the following article appeared in the Ontario (N. Y.) Repository:

"Voters of the United States: Allow us to present for your suffrages at the next Presidential election the following strong team, combining legal knowledge and mercantile talent of the highest order, to wit:

"For President: 'DANIEL WEBSTER:
"For Vice President: 'SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.'!!!

When this same Samuel Swartwout was dismissed from the New York custom house, the Whig merchants of that city presented him with a service of plate! Now what was all this done for? Why these expressions of regard for a man whom they now stigmatize as a "runaway sub-treasurer?" But the particular regard of the Federalists for Swartwout's character does not merely consist in the fact of his being recommended as a suitable candidate of their party for the Vice Presidency, nor

in the compliment paid him by the Whig merchants of the city, but in the fact that he presided at many of their meetings, as well as being named among their list of candidates for Congress. Let the people remember when they read the Whig charges of corruption against the Administration, that the greatest scoundrel of the day—the man by whom the United States have lost more than a million of dollars—is a Whig, and has received from his Federal partisans numerous testimonials of their respect for his character.

Another Change.—Col. Downing, Delegate from the Territory of Florida, elected as a whig, has lately avowed himself in favor of the present Administration, as the following extract from a recent circular of his will show:—

"As a Floridian, I am satisfied with this Administration. And resolved as I am to judge of every man's motives by his acts alone, and not by those charged against him by his opponents, I shall believe those motives pure, as long as their purity is evinced by good deeds. As to corruption with which the Government is charged, I know of no period of time, or portion of the world, in which in free Governments, similar charges have not been made by the opposition. But I am losing confidence in these charges. I have heard them so long and so often, and have as yet so little proof, that like the shepherds in the fable, I am incredulous to the cry."



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

Republican Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR CONGRESS,

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

☞ We invite attention to the Remarks on Mr. Stanly's Circular. It having been suggested to us to print some in pamphlet form, we have done so, and they can be had at this office at the following prices: 10 cents single, \$1 per dozen, \$4 for fifty, or \$7 per hundred copies.

☞ The Washington Republican of Tuesday last, contains the proceedings of a public meeting held in that place on Wednesday evening the 1st inst. at which Dr. THOMAS H. HALL, of this county, was nominated as a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States—and it was recommended to the Republicans of the other counties composing the District to hold meetings in their several counties and express their views in relation to said nomination. We shall insert the proceedings in full in our next.

☞ Mr. C. F. Cloud has issued proposals for publishing in the town of Halifax, a newspaper to be entitled the "North Carolina Democrat." It is to make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. We will insert the Prospectus next week.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that a stable was set on fire and consumed at the Race Ground, near that city, on Saturday night last, by which the beautiful horse Red Wasp, and one of a pair of match horses perished. One half of Red Wasp belonged to Dr. John J. Daniel, dec'd, of this county—the other half, and the match horse belonged to Maj. D. McDaniel.

☞ The Commencement of the University will take place on the 27th of June. We understand, that the Annual Oration will be delivered on the day preceding, by the Hon. Bedford Brown, as the Representative of the Dialectic Society.

Raleigh Register.

Bank robbery... The Globe states that Mr. Orme, a teller in the Bank of the Metropolis, took fifty thousand dollars from the bank. The suspicions of the cashier being awakened by appearances, he counted the money, and discovering the deficit, charged the teller, who confessed every thing, and pointed to the person who had it in his possession, Mr. Goodrich, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. G. was arrested and the money recaptured.

Late from Florida.—A letter, dated Gary's Ferry, April 23d, says: Gen. Maccomb, I presume you have heard, has arrived here, and is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory, within prescribed limits. As soon as they are aware of this, it is thought that the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn, and their ammunition is nearly exhausted.

Foreign.

Late from England.—Liverpool dates to the 28th March, have been received at New York. The political intelligence is unimportant. A Liverpool paper of the 28th says: Our Cotton market has been quiet for the last few days, and though holders generally are firm, prices are a shade lower. The sales for the five days (since our last circulars) amount to 18,400 bales. The Manchester market is dull again. Flour is lower.

The sick are all taking Goelcke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skillful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm.