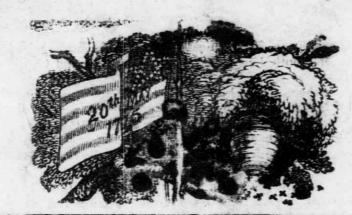
# Mecklenburg



# Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression." - Madison.

VOLUME 4,}

## CHARLOTTE, N.C., NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

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#### Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, EDLTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY

J. W. HAMPTON & S. C. CRAWFORD.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffer onian" is published weekly a Two Dollars a year, payabl invariable in advance. Advertisements will be consciously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square or the first insertion, and Twen

Letters to the Editor nless containing money in sums of Fire Dollars or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office he e will be charged to the writer a every instance, and colletted as other accounts.

#### Political.

EXTRAORDINALY DEVELOPMENT!

lar, issued from this cit by the Whig Central Committee since the elections have taken place in Pennsylvania and Georgia-hundreds of which we are informed, have been pit into circulation secretln! This circular is marked "confidential," and conto arouse in the whig anks, a spirit of bullyism at | ner in which these charges have been preferred, dethe polls.

Standard. The person who sent it, states that he is FALSE, and with our whole souls we harl them name, as his note at the foot of the letter will show. | merit. It is post marked " Releigh, 15th October," and addressed to a person wto, as we suppose, being unwilling that his name hould be known, has erased from the superscription, and endorsed the circular vert to the point of time this circular was issued to he Editor of the Sandard, prompted no doubt from this Sity-the 15th October ;- just about the tion: to do so, by the grave tharacter of the charges S.E. | time that sufficient returns of the elections in Penn CRETLY made against the democratic party, to sylvania and Georgia had been received here, to sa which party having a andoned wargery, he has usty them that Mr. Clay was defeated, if some ex attached himself. The letter may be seen by any traoidinary expedient was not resorted to. It shows gentleman, on applica ion at the office of the Stan that the leaders of whiggery are alarmed—that des

### [CON IDENTIAL]

Dean Sin: We let it an imperative duty to address you is regard to the approaching Election. It has long occured test, that the Demorcatic party has degenerated in a mere laction, and very recent events have demonstrated that, despairing of encoseding by any joil and honest efforts, they are resolved to use whate or means may seem to promise success to a caus, having, in itself, nothing to attract the regard of good and patriotic men. It is evident, that a powerf dand unsted movement is now making, and will be nade, to carry this State for Texas and Disumion. And what acts will not be resorted to, in order o make it effectual? They they charge upon us a design against the Union, Imamous abuse, deli erate forgeries of letters and when all the recognized organs of the Democratic who have a ready ad ed to wilfull falsehoods and certificates, will scar e be withheld by scruples of party have indignantly disavowed it; when conscience, from doing anything, however unprincipled and profligate, if it shall promise to be ser

We should all remember the inexpressibly in portant matters which depend on the Election of November. We should also remember, that no means are provided by the Constitution for purging the polls of traudule t votes. It by any means, an apparent majority is returned for Polk and Dal-Las, nothing but re olution can help as-even if such apparent majo, y should be procured by open gross and demonstrate traud. Now, then, is the time and the ONLY ime, in which we can act for our country with eff et.

We, then, impressed with the importance of the occasion, and charget with a general oversight of the Whig cause in this State, beginest earnestly to urge upon your unitediate measures to counteract the efforts of our op oncuts and secure the vote of the State for Clay and Fredinghuysen. To do this eve recommend tha some persons of true Whig principles, and of in luence in their neighborhood, be at once selected, and pledged to the following du

First, To attend he Polls in their Precinct, and see that every Whi; is brought forward to vote.

Secondly, To see the people of the precinct before the day of Election, urging upon them the duty of attending and oting, and gain their promise

Thirdly, To cha lenge all bad or doubtful votes.

and, if possible, pre ent trauds. Fourthly, To wan the people against those falsehoods which we may expect to hear on the eve of the Election. There falsehoods will doubtless be gross in kind, and many in number, but they can deceive none who consider that truth would be made known early and falsehood only dreads ex-

By immediate ar I active adoption of these means alone can we INSU B the State for the whig cause. True, we have a trajority of six thousand in the State; but, if two or three thousand whig voters stay away, and Ed, ecomb votes a thousand beyond her real strength, and other strong Democratic Counties resort to imilar means, what avails our REAL majority? 'he apparent majority will thus, by our neglect and THEIR fraud, be on their side, and when once the happens the result, however false and fraudulen cannot be corrected.

tee, and are,

Very respectf lly RICHAR) HINES, Chairman. GEORGE T. BADGER, CHARLE MANLY, JOHN H. BRYAN, HENRY W. MILLER, WESTON R. GALES.

by the person who sent it to the Editor of the Stan-

" From such a cause as this, good Lord deliver me! Arouse Americans, and put down the man! These I find all over my country."

#### A REFORMED WHIG.

What surprise must such a letter create in the bosom of every good man, containing as it does, ty-five Cents for each continuence—except Court and other todicial advertisements, whice will be charged twenty-five per ally, attendant upon collect ms). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise y the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be in inked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged to fill, the public mind with false alarm —inflaming the passions of neighbor, and tending to a fraternal strife of blood on the day of Election. Had this organ of the Whig party of North Caro lina, as they style themselves, been satisfied to issue secret circulars to organize their party for the election, we should not have complained; but these secret charges against the Democratic party, of frauds, forgeries and disunion, is a STAB IN THE DARK, and from a quarter we had supposed to elevated in society to have lent themselves to such work. Hence the necessity, in justice to ourselves, and to our cause, to meet and put them down. We are charged with the design " to carry this State SELLOW CITIZENS Chance has thrown into for Texas and disunion;" and that too, in the face our possession a printer d confidential letter or circu- of two Addresses, lately published by the Democratic Central Committee, which must have been known to this Whig organ, not only disavowing all unpatriotic designs against the Union, but solemnly declaring that WE WENT FOR THE UN-ION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS; and in the tains the most unwarrantable charges against the latter of these Addresses, urging on our fellow citi-Democratic party, of P EMEDITATED FRAUDS AND zens the necessity for annexation as one of the stron-DISTRICT, and was intended as we have reason to gest guaranties for the PRESERVATION OF believe, to create a lase alarm on the eve of the THE UNION, and for counteracting the efforts election to frighten the timid from their duty, and of British and Northern abolitionists. The manmands the decided reprobation of all just men-the The copy we hold was sent to the Editor of the charges themselves, we pronounce FOUL and

Desperate indeed, must be the cause which re quires such means to sustain it; and desperate must this whig organ have believed it to be, when we adperation has seized upon them, and points to the fatal doom of their idol, Henry Clay, on the 4th of

With what grace does this charge of frauds up on the election, come from the organ of a party who gave paternity the execrable practice of pipelaying" in 1840! and that too, after the fruits of their triumph in that election, secured by such frauds, seemed as by an avenging power, turned to ashes on their lips! With what grace, charge they upon the Democratic party, a design of fraud upon the election, when their own party lately, in the Senate of the United States, by a strict party vote. refused to fix the Presidential election on the same day througout the Union! With what grace can none but a few Hotspurs in South Carolina, not the one thousandth part of the Democratic party, have given the least countenance to such an idea; and when their own party are making, at this moment, thro' such men as Giddings, Adams, Webster, Ew ing, Choate, Semard, Cassius M. Clay and others, the most desperate appeals to the obolitionists (the worst enemies of the South,) to unite with them in the support of Henry Clay? What reckless inconsistency do they exhibit, when, in the same breath they charge "disunion" upon us, they unblushing. ly advise, that " if by any means, an apparent ma jority is returned for Polk and Dallas, IF NO-THING BUT REVOLUTION CAN HELP US Here we have the spirit of violence over, bloodshed, revolutions, dancing in the brains of this VERY PATRIOTIC, "LAW-AND ORDER" LOvino organ of whiggery, casting its horid glare upon a happy and contented community! And by whom and for what, are the peaceable citizens of N. Carolina threatened with revolution? Why, 'it by any means" the good people of the State should happen to prefer Gov. Polk, her native son, educated in her schools, and true alike to the South and to the country, to Henry Clay, for their President, then we have the menaced intention of those who profess to be "CHARGED WITH A GENERAL OVERSIGHT OF THE WHIG CAUSE IN THIS STATE, to excite a revolution in the government! If this be not their meaning, what is it? Connect it with what one of their great leaders in the North, J. Q. Adams, lately said, in an address to the young men of Boston, that "THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION IS THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET FOR A FOREIGN

CIVIL, SERVILE AND INDIAN WAR. We have been forced into this defence by a proper sense of what was due to the honor and dignity of the Democratic party, whose organ we are. We had hoped that the ensuing election would have been permitted by our adversaries to take its accus tomed quiet and peaceful course; we had hoped that they would have consented to address the people of sake. N. Carolina upon the great questions at issue between the parties, and particularly upon the Tariff and the annexation of Texas-questions of such deep concern to the South; and at all events that they would have excited their influence to restrain the public mind from any excesses of violence—not to exasperate and prepare it for revolution. But we say, and say it deliberately, too, that if revolution and violence must come, Democrats will be found We beg your pr mpt attention to their suggestion battling for their country, its laws, and republican from your brother Whigs of the Central Commit- Constitution, and resisting ever and all treasonable refforts to overthrow them, by all the powers with which nature has endowed them.

> of good order and free government to be on their | Congress confirmed in office by the whig Senate is | we take the following extract: suard against false alarms, unfair means and violence, on the day of election, Efforts may be made
> to drive Democrats from the polls. In the language
>
> Congress committee in onice by the wing Benate is
>
> Providence, Oct 3, 1844
>
> A lade of Allegheny Pa combining the lenguage
>
> Of the Postmaster General, removed
>
> The Dear Sir: I send you a copy of the State ago, to three children—two boys and a girl.

ly, and falsehood only needs examination." Beware then. fellow citizens of secret means to surprise your better judgments and to inflame your passions .-There is much wisdom in the adage that "the greatest theif is apt to cry the loudest," and they who are even ready to charge others, ought most to be suspected.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Chm'n. JOSIAH O. WATSON. WELDON N. EDWARDS, THOS. N. CAMERON, PERRIN BUSBEE. CHARLES FISHER. GABRIEL HOLMES, JOSEPH ALLISON. WILLIAM R. POOLE, LOUIS D. WILSON, B. B. SMITH, JAMES B. SHEPARD, GEO. WHITFIELD, THOMAS BRAGG, JR., WILLIAM WHITE. ALPHEUS JONES, W. W. WHITAKER, BURTON CRAIG, JOHN HILL, GASTON H. WILDER,

WM. W. HOLDEN, Democratic State Central Committee of N. C.

#### RICH AND POOR.

It may fare hardly, perhaps, with some of the former by and bye, but on this earth, or at least this portion of it-so long as it remains under whig dominion-it is on the whole a very comfortable thing to be rich. Witness, for example, the truly paternal solicitude for their interests, in contradistinction from those of the great mass of the laboring poor, exhibited in the arrangement of the provisions of the present tariff. We trust that while so well "taken care of," by the polite attensions of a government that "knows how to treat a gentleman as a gentleman," they will not forget their reciprocal duty of A REFORMED WHIG, but does not give his back upon our accusers with the indignation they themselves "taking care of the poor." The following comparative view of the different rules of taxation applied by Whig legislation to the "upper" and "lower classes," may not be new to our readers, as it has been for some time going the rounds of the democratic press; but we are satisfied that none of our readers will find fault with its reproduc-

### INDUSTRY REWARDED.

The rich man's spice

,	The Alderman's spices	40 10		- 1	Ve
	Gems and Pearls for the ladies			8	of
(	Gentlemen's neckcloths	20 t			re
(	Gold eafety chains for the exquisite		20	- Au-	65
14	Sweetmeats, &c. for tea table		21	- 1	fe
4	Gold trinkets for the ball room				C
]	Porcelain and China ware for enow		3	0	ne
1	Game for luxury, and silks and ribands	00	0/		CC
	to promote bankruptcy	23 to			V
-(	Coach lace for the man in his gilded coach		3		a
1	Feathers and artificial flowers		3		th
	Fans for lolling effeminacy		2		11.
	Needles for embroidery, &c.		2	0	2.1
1	Thread, and gold, and silver laces for tin-			1	al
i	selled vanity		1	5	0
1	Diamonds and the cameo for the loungers			-	
	about town			7	p
1	Cosmetics and perfumery for toilet		2	5	0
	Paints and essences for decayed beauty and	1			d
	faded virtue	15 t	0 2	5	a
1	Costly wines for the civic feast	50 1	0 9	3	p
	Sardines preserved for the few		2	0	ti
1	Condiments to stimulate the pallid appetite	3			13
1	of retired affluence.		3	0	d
1	Billet-deaux and fancy paper for biped but	-		1	a
1	terflies		3	0	tl
İ	Silk robes and embroidery	20 1	0 3	0	a
ı	For the manufacturer's use, 170 enumerate				t
I	articles	15	0 3	0	10
I	IDLENESS REPROVED.				
1		00 to	17	10	
1	Z iio peet iiiaii =	00 10		0	
1	The farmer's cloth	14 to			6
1		1.3 ((		10	1
	Bootees and shoes	90 to			f
	Workingman's shirt	30 10	17		i
	Iron drag chains for the woodman		À 6	0	9
1	Sugar and molasses to sweeten the food	CE A	1 =	10	U
1	c. nobodelity	65 to			(
!	Sadirons for the laudry	80 to			9
		152 to	35	39	3
1	Beef and pork, for necessity, and flannels		96	00	y
	to promote health	40 to			I
1	Bockings and bazies	54 10	) 10	U	1
	Bage and cotton bagging for the planter	0.0		20	1
	and producer	30			1
1	Pins for absolute necessity	60	10	10	
1	Brass kettles for the kitchen.				1
	Cordage and tarred ropes for the weather	0.0		20	1
1	beaten mariner	66 t	0 1	30	1
-	Iron and steel for the industrious and use-		0	~~	1.
2	ful artizan	75 t			
	Hard soap for the poor man			51	
	Paints and oils for mechanics	59 t			
	Barley for rural small beer		-	20	
	Herrings, dried for the million.			77	1
1	Condiments to give zest and relish to the				
	frugal meal	25 t			2
1	Medium and foolscap paper			97	
7	Sailors' tustian jackets, &c.	97 1	0 1	60	1
`	For farmers' and mechanics' use 270 enu-				1
	merated articles	30 1	0 3	89	
9					
	MATTERS WORTH RECOLLEC	TIN	C		
	MALIERS WORLH RECOLLEC	7 77 4	00		1

MATTERS WORTH RECULLECTING. Here are some of the promises made by the Whigs

They would appoint no member of Congress to

They would reduce the expenditures. They would pay off the national debt.

They would separate the 'purse and the sword from the hand of the Executive. They would make a sound and uniform national

They would regulate the 'exchanges.' They would raise the price of produce. They would increase the wages of labor. They would 'relieve the people.'

fair question. Let us see the answer : 1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair; ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four whig

And subscribed to the above, is the following note of this circular 'truth should be made known ear. 1,700 postmasters during his brief power, 'for opin- Prison rules, which you are at liberty to use as a ion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000

> 3. The whig Congress, when it adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, lett a national debt of nearly FIF-TY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr. Van Buren retired it son or other Mr. Dorr was in his closed cell was about 5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it times. No one of his friends who has been t would now have been had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's last year were \$22.351.147. During the first year of the retrenchment' whigs they were \$26,394,242, and during the next two years averaged near \$25,000,-

4. The 'purse and sword' were separated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration, imposing a fine and penalty on all who use the public ed to visit him in his cell and hold conversation and money for private purposes.

The whigs as soon as they came into power, united the 'purse and sword' again, by repealing this law without providing a substitute.

5. Having done nothing to improve the currency of course they have not kept that promise. The tack upon it, and it is good now, but no thanks to went there, and that he declined the service ind said it would. And as to the 'exchanges,' there

6. Under the whig administration, the prices of produce and the wages of labor have been reduced, notwithstanding the whigs promised the people 'two sick, his knees and one ancle much swollen w h dollars a day and roast beel,' and better times.'

#### Erom the American (Pa.) Sentinel. DIED.

At Thomaston, Maine, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. DEBORAH, P., widow of the late Hon. Jonathan

to the especial attention of the people of Kentucky. usual answer from an underkeeper, when any of is Wm, J. Graves, by whose bullet, wilfully and delibarately shot. Mrs. Cilley was made a widow, heads the electoral ticket of Kentucky, pledged to vote for Henry Clay, by whose pen, carefully guided, the challenge was written which led to the fatal

The two infant children of the Hon. Mr. Cilley, the eldest of whom is not 12 years of age, cry aloud sick." to the people of Kentucky to sympathize with them for the loss of their murdered father and heart-broken mother. We call upon the people of the United States who value morality, and who have a proper regard and esseem for their families and their lives, a further prosecution of his defence by writ of or or to reflect upon the death of an estimable, virtuous, before the Supreme Court of the United States isttalented, and amiable lady, at an early age in life, brought about by grief which had nearly dried up, matter of right on the part of the counsel, and a mitand whose flow was again occasioned by the constant parading before her of the name of him who 40 to 77 | cansed her hus and's death.

emark he uttered when he heard of her husband's. or the Attorney General would say it was necessary illey are in penury and distress, perhaps in sickess, because deprived of a mother's kind care, he'll onsider those things a bubble for nine days more. dd nothing to what he so well said, speaking of nothing about it by law." his very duel at the time of its occurence.

"Truly, the blood of war has been shed in peace," nd this in high places, and among the law-makers

"The law of the duelist is an outrage upon every principle of order and humanity. It sets the laws of God and the institutions of a Christain people at tefiance; and if the murderous spirit be not met, public sentiment, on ourselves will abide much of the guilt of muruer. It can be checked and efficienty repressed, whenever the people, true to their high luties, shall rise, in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon the atrocious deeds of violence; and the blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a righteous God, call upon hem to speak, and bear their stern and indignant estimony against this Heavan daring sin.

## "THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN."

People of Kentuckey!-shall the man who has God and the institutions of a Christian people at defiance," be your representatives and elector? Shall it be said that you can be truly represented by such a man? And will you give your vote to one who urged and encouraged this deed of blood? Truly in the eloquent language of Mr. Frelinghuysen) do the blood of the murdered Cilley and his wife, at the same time, conscious of the rectitude of my you to speak and hear stern and indignant testimo- in an attempt to promot the equality and estal ish ny against this Heaven-daring sin!

## From the Globe.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY. Among the items of news in the latest northern the sentiments by which you are animated, exchange

papers, we find this announcement: "Mrs. Cilley, the widow of Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, died at 15th inst. Ever since the savage death of her hus-

in the most melancholy state." We think if Mr. Clay has any sensibility left, this last knell must fall heavily upon his heart .- | When the bleeding body of Mr. Cilley was borne along the Pennsylvania avenue, and Mr Clay (who had advised the revival of the controversy, settled already between Messrs. Graves and Cilley) perceived that some of his friends were appalled at the general grief and consternation produced by the sight, he said, lightly, "Oh! it's only a nine day's bubble" Can he now look upon the broken heart-They would make no removals for opinion's ed widow's fresh grave, and in the eyes of her weeping orphans, and dismiss the subject with as little remorse! Although he has never yet manito see what years of affliction he has visited upon the tender-hearted wife and mother, and what gloom and sorrow and hardship are in reserve for her hapless, helpless offspring.

## TREATMENT OF GOV. DORR.

How have these promises been kept? This is a The Bay State Democrat publishes a letter from a gentleman in Providence, of the highest respectability." concerning the treatment which Thomas, This secret circular ought to caution the friends fices, and since that time the number of members of W Dorr receives in his imprisonment, from which

think fit, and with such comments as you please Since they were adopted the Inspectors have iss permits to sundry persons to visit the State pris A friend of mine has been twice, but for some for the purpose of seeing him, has succeeded be

than he did. The only chance to see him on the visits is (when he is in the workshop) from a tance of some thirty or forty feet, through an irc. grated door in the second story, looking down u on him from the rear as he fronts the opposite dire

tion at his bench.

"His father, some weeks since, was once allot. ever since has been peremptorily refused admirate, to him. Why? God only knows. I believe, how ever, for no other reason than that he does not think so highly of the 'Institution,' or of the comfortate situation of his son, as to certify to it. I know that currency was good when they commenced their at- he has been importuned for a certificate since a them. It regulated itself, as the democrate always nantly; and I know that they have refused to adr !: him a second time. One of the Hon. Board of 1. was no more regulation under a National Bank than spectors, a butcher by trade, told one of Mr. Dor's friends that he would never be admitted aga a. When Mr. Dorr, senior, was there, he found him rheumatism-a complaint in the head and chest, and begging for a chance to get a little fresh er, and a line exercise in the prison yard, but which had been constantly refused to him. His father las petitioned every way for this indulgence, but it las been totally denied to him. They say he is ot sick, 'by the report of the physician,' as maligo ne We commenced the above mournful intelligence | an Algerine as lives and lies in Rhode Island. The friends go with a permit to the prison, and not fi d. ing him at work, ask where he is, is that 'he is of well, and has not come from his cell to day.' I'sk any inspector for indulgence to him on account of his sickness, the story is at once, 'we go by the eport of the physician, and he says that he is ot

"Some four weeks ago, Mr. Atwell, Mr. Turrer, and Mr. Burgess, Gov. Dor's counsel petitioned this Hon. Board for the privelege of a short in :rview and consultation with their client in regite to ing forth the facts of the case, and urging ter of justice to the prisoner. It was returned to them not acted on, with a note from one of the Board stating that although it was with them a matte of What will Mr. Clay say when he reads or hears disorction, still it was taking too great a responsition of her death? Propostly he will repeat the feeling ity on themselves to grant it unless the Chief his continuous continuous the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking too great a responsition of the chief his continuous taking takin It will be a nine days' bubble;" and when this unto; but to Chief Justice Durfee, on the 27th of & ptember, they addressed a communication with all the proceding papers, asking him for such a st. e. ment as would operate upon their discretion fave a-What will Mr. Freinghuysen say to it? He can bly. The Chief Justice replied that he could lo

## GOV. DORR'S APPEAL TO THE PEOP I

Extract of his speech before the Court Se re sentence was pronounced:

"Better men have been worse treated than I L vo and firmly and fearlessly rebuked, by the frowns of been, though not often in a better cause. It bo service of that cause I have no right to compute that I am called upon to suffer hardships, whatever may be the estimate of the injustice which inf cts

All these proceedings will be reconsidered by that ultimate tribunal of public opinion, whose i thteous decision will reverse all the wrongs which may be now committed, and place that estimate p. on my actions to which they may be fairly enti ed.

The process of this court does not reach the an shed human blood, and who has "set the laws of within. The court cannot shake the convictor of the mind, nor the fixed purpose which is susta ed by integrity of heart.

Claiming no exemptions from the infirm ics which beset us all, and which may attend us in the prosecution of the most important enterprises; nd, and the tears of the bereaved orphans, call upon intentions, and of having acted from good and ves the just freedom and interest of my tellow citiz us, I can regard with equanimity this last inflictic of the court; nor would I, even at this extremity of the law, in view of the opinions which you entertai of

side upon the bench. The sentence which you will pronounce to the her residence in East Thomaston, Maine, on the extent of the power and influence which this court can exert, is a condemnation of the doctrines of 76, band, her health has been much impaired, and por- and a reversa! of the great principles which sugain tions of the time her mind has been wandering and and give vitality to our democratic Republic, and which are regarded by the great body of our felow. citizens as a portion of tha birthright of a free 100-

the place of a prisoner at the bar for a scat by jour

From this sentence of the court I APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE IND OF OUR COUNTRY. THEY SHALL DE CIDE BETWEEN US. I commit myself + 1th. out distrust, to their final award.

Waking up the wrong passanger .- The Haven Register states that the steamhoat strich conveyed the New Haven Whigs to Bride port, passed a sloop in the Sound, the hands of which on board cheered lustily. The Coons in the stamer fested the least contrition for the affair which he who were "fishing for compliments," cheeres back conducted to its fatal result, against the advice of again, rang the bell, and gave evidence of the most the responsible second, it must now touch his heart lively satisfaction. A banner was run to the pop's mast-head! the Coops cheered again! and a the tast died on the breeze, the watchword of " " olk, Dallas and Texas," was seen upon its folde! Just at that moment a company of very green loking gentlemen might have been seen on the deck if the steamer .- New York Plebeian.

> The name of William J. Graves, THE NUR DERER OF CILLEY, stands at the head of the Clay Electoral ticket in Kentucky. This i very proper-" like master, like man."

A lady of Allocheny Pa conshirth of 1 days