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Happy new year to our patrons, and to our friends.

week, with... pounds.

on the... honest... any... down... unity... cess de... agree... sustain... making... deserving... who, not... share of... agreement, and... public with under... attempts to sink his... than he whom... ententiary for steal... actually steal his neigh... undermines him in this way?... of the mechanics of the coun... what class dates pretend to more... stability and honesty?) will answer in the affirmative.

family, and that Mrs Clay had been him, in sickness and in health. This is as brief a synopsis as we possibly give, of this connexion, of which the world has heard so much. It could be formed which all are bound to believe unless refuted by other evidence.

Government Bank and the Whigs.
We believe the Salisbury Whigs was one among the many Whigs who expressed such holy horror of a Government Bank, which he called the Sub-Treasury. We have not a copy of his paper by us, we are certain that he has abused the Sub-Treasury to all intents and purposes. But what does he say now? Why, in speaking of the Exchequer he says: "We do not like the precedent of making the General Government a Banker, but we do not see that we can do better than to accept it," &c. &c. Here he acknowledges it to be a GOVERNMENT BANK; still it will be accepted for the sake of keeping together that conglomerated mass, known as the "Whig party." Such principles as these are not going to do. The Sub-Treasury was brought forward and passed by the Democratic party, and the Federal party would not rest until they repealed it, merely because it was a Democratic measure. Now the same Federal party have brought forward a far more odious measure, and they think it will do.

As long as party prejudice is cherished in this country to this extent, we may expect no stability in the laws. What one side builds up another tears down. A miserable condition of things, indeed.

Our attention was called at too late an hour for an extended notice of an article appearing in the Journal of Commerce received yesterday morning, which has excited so much feeling in this community, that we understand the subscribers to that paper intend returning the number and ordering the paper discontinued. This is the true way to treat such conduct, and God grant that the eyes of the South may be opened to the fact before it is too late. Some one signing himself 'L. paid the Journal of Commerce for publishing the article, which was taken from the New York Evangelist. This verifies the remark of Bishop Hughes, that the Journal of Commerce is what it always has been and always will be—the Journal of Commerce.

The Country in danger.

The last war we waged with England was for the honor of our flag, and the rights of free trade, against the insolent claim she set up, to search our vessels trading on the high seas—the free road equally of all nations.—Now, whilst Great Britain is setting up this right anew, and is daily insulting our flag, and detaining our vessels at great expense, and loss of the lives of our seamen in the sickly seas of Africa, the old Federalists of the real Essex Junto, blue light, abolition stamp, have got possession of every important post of the Government, having charge of the honor, rights and interests of the country in its relations with Great Britain—Webster, Secretary of State, appointed by President Harrison—Edward Everett, of Boston, Minister to England, appointed by a Whig President and Senate, and John Q. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, appointed by that base tool of Henry Clay, Speaker White. Oh! Democrats! Democrats!! Friends of your Country and of Freedom!!! does it not make the blood run in your veins to see all these abuses? To see her flag pulled down on the high road of nations by a petty British Officer? To see the apologists of your enemy, in power, entrusted with your country's honor, but to betray it? To see yourselves proscribed from office, and from all opportunity of defending that honor? To see your representatives gagged, and the mass of the poor and laboring classes ground down by Whig oppression, and taxed to their teeth in every necessary of life. Then down with these traitors! Let us do or die!!

Mr. Preston and Distribution.

This gentleman begins to show signs of contrition for the political sin he committed in voting for the Land Distribution Bill.—He said in the Senate on the 21st ult. that his mind had changed as to the propriety of the measure! He believed the policy unwise!!! This is honest at least.

The Secretary of War asks for an appropriation of \$20,000 to continue the removal of the obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, and says that \$60,000 will be required to complete the works contemplated.

By the recent statement of the Commissioner of Pensions, we perceive that North Carolina has within her limits 1,253 persons drawing pensions from the Government, under the different acts of Congress; that is excluding Navy Pensioners; the number of whom, if there be any, we have no means of ascertaining.

Honor to whom Honor is due.

It is said that the only real retrenchment practiced by the Whigs, since they have been in power, was Mr Badger's order to retrench the size of Midshipmen's whiskers. Sublime reform!!!

Commerce of New Orleans.

On the 18th ultimo, there were in the port of New Orleans 145 Ships, 28 Barks, 37 Brigs, and 24 Schooners, making 234 sail!

To Correspondents.

We are always pleased to publish the communications of our friends, and gladly receive contributions which are in any way calculated to enlighten or amuse the public, but our friends must learn to express their ideas in fewer words. We have this week omitted our items of news to accommodate, but we hardly think it will be done again. "Brevity is the soul of wit;" therefore be brief and to the point. "Nuf sed."

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.



SAMPSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of Democratic Republican citizens of Sampson County, held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 18th December, 1841. On motion, Edward C. Gavin, Esq. was called to the chair, and Patrick Murphy, Esq., was appointed Secretary. On motion Richard C. Holmes, John Boykin, Curtis C. Oates, William L. Robinson, Joseph D. Parker and William C. Draughon were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the present aspect of the politics of the country and in relation to the contemplated Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 10th January, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of this State. Said Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

- Resolved, That we have come to congratulate each other on the overwhelming victory achieved by the democratic party in the recent elections throughout the Union. And that we regard them as an earnest of the speedy dissolution of the self-styled whig party.
- Resolved, That we regard the late called session of Congress, as an useless waste of public time and money, and an evidence of the shallowness of whig pretensions towards reforming the abuses of the government.
- Resolved, That whilst we generally disapprove of the administration of President Tyler, we feel bound to express our approbation of his vetoes of the two Bank bills of the Extra Session.
- Resolved, That we will leave no effort untried to redeem North Carolina from the misrule of modern whigery, and to this end we approve the Convention to be held in Raleigh the 10th January 1842.
- Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to represent this County in said Convention, viz: Kilbee Lassiter, J. Goodwin, I. McClam, J. Tew, George H. Doughty, A. Benton, R. Darden, J. Hines, J. Bennet, W. P. Hobbs, J. Colwell, Wm. Faison, G. W. Robinson, D. Murphy, Hardy Herring, L. Rich, Jr., H. Owen, Nellie Campbell, B. H. Crumpler, J. Spell, J. Sellers, and A. B. Chesnut.
- Resolved, That we will zealously support the nominee of said Convention for the office of Governor of the State, while at the same time we would respectfully express our partiality for LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq., whose well known ability and sound republican principles eminently qualify him for the office.
- Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian and North Carolina Standard.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD C. GAVIN, Chairman.
P. MURPHY, Secretary.

The last Raleigh Standard brings us further accounts of Democratic meetings in Granville, Jones, and Person counties!!! Glorious will be the triumph of Democracy over the false prophets, and faithless promises of Whiggery!!!
"Sound the glad tidings o'er mountain and lee,"
Truth and Democracy triumphant will be.

Presentment Quashed.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the presentment of the grand jury against Nicholas Biddle and others, was quashed.—Judges Barton, Conrad and Doran, severally delivered opinions at considerable length, sustaining the motions to quash, in which numerous authorities were cited, giving the law and practice in relation to grand juries, and defining the duties and powers of such bodies as recognized and exercised for several hundred years back in England, and since the Independence of the United States, in several States of the Union, and particularly in Pennsylvania.

House, Monday Dec. 27, 1841.
The Speaker called for the special order of the day, being Mr Rhetts' amendment to the motion of Mr Fillmore to refer the subject of the tariff, as alluded to in the President's message, to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr Weller then took the floor, and commenced his speech by repelling the attack that had been made by Mr Arnold on several members of the other House, and particularly one of the Senators from Ohio, [Mr Allen.] His object in rising, Mr W. said, was not so much to discuss the question before the House, as to glance at some of the other topics that had been brought up in the course of the debate.

Mr Hudson of Massachusetts having obtained the floor, went into a lengthy and ingenious argument in reply to the speech of Mr Rhetts, and in favor of the protecting system.

SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1841.
The President pro tem. presented a petition, praying Congress to take measures to remove the seat of Government to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, or Philadelphia; or to some central Point in a non-slaveholding State.

On motion of Mr King, the motion to receive said petition was laid on the table.

1841.
Sec'd and re-... the praying... Bank... presented... day of... greably... given on... to introduce a bill... of the corrections of the... law till July next, and to extend... provisions to the banking corporations.

Mr Preston, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that committee would give it such consideration as the importance of the subject demanded. It was one which had been the subject of diplomatic discussion and correspondence between this Government and England for many years. He believed the position assumed by the British authorities on this question was totally untenable, and at variance with the laws of nations.

The debate continued at some length, and was of an interesting character, but we have not room or time to give even a brief summary of it. It will be given at length in the Congressional proceedings.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Beaton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for postponing the operation of the bankrupt law till July next, and making provision to include all insolvent banks in its operations.

House, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1841.
Several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees; after which, the order of the day was taken up, being Mr Fillmore's resolution to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, the question being on the amendment of Mr Atherton to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr Marshall then took the floor, and after disclaiming any wish to occupy it in preference to the gentleman from Virginia, addressed the House at considerable length and with much force and eloquence in opposition to the amendment.

Mr Rhetts addressed the House in reply to the gentleman who had preceded him in debate, and who spoke in favor of the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, and particularly went on to show the injustice and oppression of the protective system. He denied that this iniquitous system was the protection of American industry, for it was nothing but a bounty to a small portion of the community, by taxing all the rest. Out of a population of over seventeen millions, the numbers engaged in manufactures and trades of all kinds, was only 791,600. Deducting from this the mechanics, who were as much oppressed by the system as the agriculturists, how small a number were left who were, by the friends of the manufacturing interest, called the people of the United States, and for

Mr Rayner argued in favor of the reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, as being the only appropriate committee to take charge of the subject, if revenue was the object in view in the contemplated revision of the tariff. He considered this emphatically a test question, and upon its decision would

be utterly opposed to the Committee on Military Affairs. The object of the bill was to repeal a law, disposing of the proceeds of sales from the public lands; and therefore was not germane to any object usually coming within the jurisdiction of the Military Committee. It was more a question, he contended, of general policy, or of finance; and the main point, repeal, was not a matter with which the military Committee had properly any thing to do. He was in doubt whether the bill should be committed at all. It was an insulated proposition, fresh in the memory of every Senator, and required no investigation on the part of any committee. The Senate was prepared to meet the question, and he was prepared to meet it bluff.

He contended that the condition of the Treasury was appalling, and that there would be a large deficit next year—nearly fourteen millions. He was therefore opposed to pledging any specific amount annually to defenses, but would vote for such amount as was from time to time required. They wanted all the money they had, and would have to borrow to carry on the Government. For one, he could not say that he had not changed his mind as to the propriety of the passage of the distribution bill last session. The policy he believed unwise; but that it was unconstitutional, he did not believe. He was prepared to retrace his steps if the interests of the country demanded it.

The debate was further continued by Mr Linn, Mr King, Mr Calhoun, and Mr Woodbury, in favor of committing the bill and against the policy of the distribution to the States, to the detriment of the defenses of the country. They were followed by Mr Mangum, Mr Rives, and Mr Archer, against the commitment.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr Calhoun, to refer the bill to a select committee—yeas 17—nays 24.

On motion of Mr Linn, the bill was then made the order of the day for Tuesday three weeks.

House, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1841.
The resolution referring to so much of the President's message as relates to the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, with the amendment of Mr Atherton to strike out Manufactures and insert "Ways and Means," came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr Rayner argued in favor of the reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, as being the only appropriate committee to take charge of the subject, if revenue was the object in view in the contemplated revision of the tariff. He considered this emphatically a test question, and upon its decision would