placed. They appeared to consider it neavail. They acted as if they considered their safety dependant on their success in affixing infamy and odium on my character.-How far they have succeeded depends upon a verdict of the people. They will pass upon it after they shall have perused the statement and evidences I shall lay before them. Sensible of having committed a great moral wrong, I can now only appeal to a forgiving and generous people; and if they can find any extenuation, in consequence of my ardent temperament, which in the enthusiasm of party excitement and party strategy, led me into excesses, my object, so far as regards myself, will be accomplished. With politics I have done-I have no hopes or expectations from The disclosures I shall make will be free from any bias, and on mature deliberation, after having carefully collected the facts and memoranda upon which to base it. I know that fearful odds are against me-I am almost friendless and alone. Opposed to me I have wealth, character, influence, public and

private station and trust. Bearful odds!

But, believing in the maxim, that "truth is

wrong, or do a good and justifiable action. .

Independent of any evidence, let us apply the ordinary rules of logic to the transactions in relation to these frauds, and see whether they are for or against the truth of my statement. If the statement which I made to Mr J. D. Stevenson in relation to these frauds was not true, (and it has always been denied by the leaders of the whig party,) why was I removed from office? It was admitted that I had faithfully and ably performed the duties of the station I held, and if the charges against me were false, then I was a persecuted man, and as they admitted I was competent, and had rendered essential services to the party, was it not their duty to sustain me? I had their written acknowledgment of my services, not in measured terms, but in terms of unqualified approbation. Let us also look at the other side of the question. If the charges were true, and known to Governor Seward and the prominent leaders of the whig party (which I solemnly aver they did know,) were they not bound to sustain me, instead of attempting to degrade me and leaving me to contend against the other party unaided (except secretly) and alone! It is well known that the whig leaders would neither openly carry me though my difficulties, nor permit the whig party to rally around me. If I alone was guilty-if they had no participation in the frauds -- if they were ignorant of the transactions-if I accused and charged upon the innocent a gross violation of the laws of the land-then I deeply injured them. I merited their severest censure. Why, then, did they secretly aid and assist me, but publicly calumniate me? Such was the course they pursued, until they supposed their public slanders had so far blasted my reputation that their victim could be sacrificed without danger to themselves.

Unless I was guilty of the charges against me, there is no reason why I should not have whig party. During a period of nine years, I labored like a slave, as thousands can attest, in the organization of that party; and after the result of the election in 1838, I was solicited to accept office, and declined it. 1 was satisfied with the business in which I was ry, are safe guarantees against the exposure then engaged; and subsequent events have convinced me, that the most unfortunate era of my life was that in which I accepted office. It was conceded that I merited the office; it was conceded that the duties were ably and faithfully discharged; yet I was removed from it before the expiration of the term for which I had been appointed. Was there not some cause why I was removed? What was that cause? If I was guilty of the frauds charged upon me, was I alone guilty? were they known only to me? It innocent, why remove me from office, and thus add the persecution of my own party to that of my political opponents?

These are questions which I wish the pubhe to solve. If those charged as participators ocence sealed by a verdict of a jury persecuted men. But the which history wil on from false premises; energy wit on-they created a them ves. Instead of

cir efforts wer

understood the true position in which I was | was their guarantee for my silence. The indictment was pending, and they knew that a cessary to so far ruin my reputation that ought word against them would turnish evidence I could say in relation to them would be of no against myself. They also knew that the statute of limitations would soon protect them from any indictment for the part they acted in the frauds for which I was indicted. That time expired the beginning of November, 1841. Three attempts were made by my counsel, James M. Smith, jr. Esq., for my discharge, urging at each time either a trial or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the Court from term to term, until the statute of limitations would protect was granted !!!

again to ask of me a favor, humbled as I was Frampled upon as I had been, I had still, as they knew, the power to harm. I had certain they knew, the power to harm. I had certain mode of avoiding a repetition of the papers in nry possession which were danger- ing at all. papers in my possession which were danger- ing at all. ous to them. I was in possesssion of some facts, and they feared that information might possibly leak out that would defeat the confirmation of certain nominations under the general government. Again, therefore, negociatious were set on foot, and I confess openmighty and will prevail," I enter the lists, considering that it is never too late to redress a ceeded, the public hereafter shall know. In the expose which I feel it my duty to make, many will be mentioned whose feelings I would not willingly wound; but it is not my fault if others, less immediately connected in, is selling at 7 to 8 cents, no change in price, but and inculpated in these transactions are point- purchasers more inclined to take hold. Brandy ed out. The act was their own; and as my ket, and sells read ly at 40 to 50 cents; Aprile, 35 to statement must be a faithful one, I cannot 40 cents, being an advance on last quotations, th pass them by. The whole transactions shall now be given to the public, with such evidence as I have to substantiate the charges. All I ask is a careful perusal, and I appeal to wax, 27 to 28 cents, sell quick. Butter, 12; to 15 all who shall read these written, and now complete documents and narratives, to mark the connected, unbroken and lucid chain of evidence they present, of locality, names, dates, persons, incidents, conversations, &c., &c., to say, whether they believe it to be within the compass of possibility, that any human being, s ason closes. Hides, dry, 121 to 14 cents, green, however gitted in intellect, base in moral de- 4 to 5 certs. Lard, small parcels of new have been the most fertile and ingenious inventive powsuch papers as are presented.

Almost all the original letters and memoranda have come into my possession within a few days; and those who deserve the censure cannot now, by any any subterfuge, escape the just and merited reproach which a people, jealous of their rights, will visit upon those who attempt, by fraud, to wrest them from them.

It will be seen in the sequel, that the reproach and the ignominy which they strove to fix on me alone, should be shared by others cash. who hold higher stations, and have more sustain them, than myself; and though I am aware of their participation will not screen me from the reproach I merit for the part I have performed, it will, at least, teach them that neither wealth, place, influence, or perju-

To the public I appeal, confessing and regretting my errors, and by their verdict I must bide, be it for or against me. Very respectfully,

JAMES B. GLENTWORTH. New-York, Dec. 2d, 1841.

The following is the language used by the "whig" leader and oracle, Biddle, before the literary societies of Princeton, in which he abused the best and purest men of the age, for resisting his schemes of fraud and plunder. How remarkably he prophecied about himseli!

"The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long enthe election frauds were innocent, why did dure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and ot court investigation, nav demand it? profligacy. You will live to see the laws reestablished. These banditti will be scourged ecause they would have been claim its fugitives, and the only remembrance upon that city by the Banks:

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, January 8, 1842.

To our Delinquent Subscribers.

the persons implicated, and then my discharge whose subscription year will expire on the lated case—there are hundreds equally, or 2d of March next, and who will then owe more trying. Notwithstanding the disastrous For sometime after the trial, my confede- for THREE years. Unless all, or a portion, wreck of the Bank of the United States, there our purpose is to get the people to pledge rates ceased to hold any communication with of the amount then due be paid, at or before are those who would have its place substiturates ceased to hold any communication with the distriction to the election frauds. But a circumstance occurred which brought them our list, and the accounts collected in the lest way to us known. We have privately think that the system itself is erroneous and of Fayetteville to, and the absolute necessity offered them easy terms, the which, if they corrupting, and that consequently there is for, a Turnpike. It smacks of absolute neg-

will be sent longer than three years without vast power to domischief in their own hands." of the roads during the winter, while Wilpay; and no paper will be sent out of the This is a picture of deplorable distress mington and Raleigh have been helped to a advance.

The Market.

There has been considerable activity in our mar ket the present week. Cotton, not much coming stock is considerably reduced and a fair demand. Whiskey, but little coming in, stock on hind light, selling at 30 to 321. Bacon, small lots of new have scarce, sell readily at 35 to 40 cents. Flaxsced, \$1 35 to \$140. The season for shipment will soo close; Farmers in the interior holding then would

Wilmington Market.

Naval Stores. - The quantity of Turpentine and Constitution and Laws of the country. Tar delivered this last week has been rather mode rate. The sales on yesterday of Turpentine were at 2 15, and of Tar at 1 35. Our quotations for other kind of Naval Stores are

the prices at the distilleries. Timber.-There has been a good deal of Timber at market lately, selling from 5 to 6 dolls, per M. for ordinary kinds; some sales of extra length and quality at 7 and 71.

Lumber.-Sales are reported of quarter boards at B, wide boards at 71, and scantling at 5 dolls., all

Bacon.-New bacon begins to come in pretty ders 61. Lard .- Sales of arrels at 61, cents, kegs at 7. Corn .- None affoat. It brings from the wagons

35 to 60 cents Rice.-Transactions to a considerable extent are eported at \$3 per100 lbs.

Salt .- A small cargo T. I. brought 25 cents. W. I. Grocerics. - Two or three small cargoes of Cuba molasses, amounting to about 300 hhds., are landing, but we hear of no sale. There is a lot of

At an election held on Monday last, th 3d instant, for Town Authorities for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

Dr. Thos. N. CAMERON, Magistrate Police

Commissioners.

1st Ward, Amos JESSUP, 211 " P. TAYLOR, 66 3d JOSEPH AREY,

Cuba coffee also landing.

4th CHARLES MONTAGUE, 4th A. A. MCKETHAN,

6th JOSHUA CARMON, 7th JAMES KYLE.

The heart sickens at the picture.

Read the following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday the 21st ultimo, intry, would have made for them back to their caverns. -The penitentiary will giving an account of the distress brought

> "The sufferings and distress in this city, consequence of the total sinking of thirtys of capital, by the failure of the United States Banks, are hat would be conceived by

ese two institutions is now fresh in our recollection. It is that of a man about sixty years of age, who, besides reara family, had from his labor laid aside bout sixteen thousand dollars; ten thousand of which he had invested in the stock of the II. S. Bank, and about six thousand dollars the Schuylkill Bank. Of this amount, the terest on which was deemed sufficient to apport him when unable longer to attend to siness, three hundred dollars could not low be realized. The condition and state of There are some names upon our books, magined than described -- and this is no iso- and not retrospective, in those remarks.

ly to the public, that, convinced as I had been, by their acts, of their utter turpitude and treachery towards me, I professedly acceded to their offers, and availed myself, by stratagem, of the commend all the Democratic papers in the State and Corporation stocks, had contribuadditional evidence to fortify myself against State to do the same. If others are satisfied ted vastly to swell the credit system in Eng- Legislature, and unless Comberland County my powerful adversaries. Their foot was on with the present system and will not come land and France, and consequently in all the takes a stand in the Legislature determined my neck-thousands to one against me; and into the measure, why let them stick to it, if countries intimately connected with them by to defend her rights, she will be chizelled while thus prostrate, strategy was my only they are able. We go for protection, not trade. It has brought more distress and ru- out of every thing. hope of deliverance. How well my plan suc- by laying a tax, but by demanding pay in in upon the world, than has ever yet been produced by the villainy or perfidy of man. From individuals 10 families, proceeding upwards to villages, towns, counties, cities, corporations, and sovereign States-over every spot and corner of this once prosperous and happy country, it has shed the curse of Peach, is searce, very little of good quality in mar- its blighting mildew. It has not only ruined the fortunes and hopes of millions, but beggared thousands of widows, orphans and helpless beings, whose little all, under a false confidence, had been placed in its charge; been sold at 6 to 61 cents, not much demant. Bees- but by the reckless falsehoods, knavery, bold cents, a good supply on hand. Corn, wry little and contemptuous disregard of law and juscoming in and sells at 45 to 50 cents. Flour, 853 to tice, which characterized its management; \$63, sells readily, stock on hand light. Feathers, and by its bribery and corrupt accommodations to members of Congress, members of several of the State Legislatures, editors of do well to bring them in soon, as a decline in price Whig newspapers, electioneering demawill probably take place soon after the shipping gogues, leading officers of many of the State Banks, and a secret standing army of agents tion &c. Among them was one calling on pravity, or maddened by despair, could, with the most fertile and ingenious inventive now-

> Glad are we to see that that ruffled-shirtvillain and arch fiend, Nicholas Biddle, has been presented by a Grand Jury of four and twenty of his neighbors, under oath, as a common cheat. The demands of justice-the bleeding honor of our country, needs, however, a greater atonement than the mere upheld? who encouraged? and who has supported this Bank and knave, for the last 12 by their acts, by their speeches, by their influence, personal and political, and thus gave it, with its gigantic money power, the moral power to do all this evil? We say, Mr Clay, Mr Webster, the noisy Federal demagogues orators, and panic makers, and the whole corps of Federal Whig editors, big and little,

public morals, of public honor, of the obliga-

tions of common honesty, and fidelity to the

throughout the Union. disgrace, this misery and ruin upon the counatempting to fix another Monster Bank uppresper, and its honor, credit and morals be tors! Grom dishonor.

day, now fast approaching, ery will stink in the

been construed by the gentlemen represent- ous of human passions." ing this county in the last legislature, to cast censure on them. Such was not the inteneling of that family may be more readily tion. Our views were entirely prospective,

It is pretty well established that none but Democratic candidates can be elected, and these candidates to seize every opportunity As we have often before stated, no paper great disaster is for the people to hold the hardly approachable from the impassable state State unless paid for in advance. These it is true, yet it is but a drop in the bucket, \$600,000 rail road. If the people of Cumrules we have adopted, and with them, we'll compared to the losses, misery, ruin and dis- berland County are going to suffer such negeither sink or swim. We perceive with much fress, that the United States Bank has brought lect any longer, they may prepare themselves

The Glentworth Frauds.

We publish in another column, a letter om James B. Glentworth, in which he declares his determination to divulge the secrets of that diabolical scheme, known as the "Glentworth Frauds," committed on the elective franchise, by the leaders of the Whig party in New York, in 1838 and '39, and successfully practised in Ohio in 1840. This letter is but the preface to his disclosures .-If practicable we shall lay them entire before

Since writing the above, we notice that the Glentworth disclosures have been published in pamphlet form, copy right secured.

Resumption.

The citizens of Philadelphia held a Town meeting on the 30th Dec. 1841, and adopted resolutions concerning State faith, resumpor to wind up their affairs. Another resolution appoints a committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting the "Macon Specific;" that is, that no money be received but coin, or paper made equal to coin by a discount.

Our readers will perceive from the Congress news that Mr Mangum opposes the Exchequer. We have published only a very few of his remarks, but take them altopunishment of this execrable knave! Who gether, and all the gall and wormwood which And the most of their sisters have emerged from has gathered in Mr Mangum's heart since the vetoes, seems to be spirted out, like an poor Exchequer, which seems more monstrous in his eyes than the most diabolical scheme ever entertained. The Sub-Treasury he thinks was a lamb to it. He thinks the Sub-Treasury, after all, was not so bad as in and out of Congress-their lying stump the (lying) Whigs made it out to be. He confesses now that he OPPOSED IT NOT lowa, Wisconsin, and Horida fair, FROM WHAT IT WAS, but from what it might become!!! This is something, at all These are the men! This is the party! at events. Let Mr Mangum's friends stare; whose door, lays the cause and sin of all this they will find out after a while that the whole gang of their political leaders have deceived re!! And these are the men, who, with all them in this same way. When Mr Van Buthe ruin staring them in the face, are now ren was the bar to their ambition, he and the Sub-Treasury were monsters; now Mr or the country. Thank God! the pillars of Tyler is the bar; the Sub-Treasury is not so the great marble Bank palace have fallen in bad, but Mr Tyler's Exchequer is the "bold-Philadelphia-that Juggernaut of Federalism est stretch for power ever witnessed in this and Whiggery! And not until every Fede- Government!" And so they go, just as inra Whig traitor is expelled from office and terest or prejudice leads them, so they try to Those sages; of old, who our doctrines maintained, from power, will the business of the country lead the people. Pretty men for Legisla- With Van Buren and Jackson we couple their names;

The Fruits of Whiggery.

The present Legislature of Macyland, are A renown, which shall last till the Earth's wrapt in called upon to provide \$1,215,483 67, to meet the demands upon the Treasury of the State. How is it to be raised? It must be ed, and the people taxed to pay it and

t would the people of North Carolina should their affairs be brought to this on? And yet they are fast verging to ready has the Legislature pledged the tate to two rail roads; to the which the State will few more such

"The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times In the Carolinian of the 24th ultimo, was says, that tove is, alphabetically speaking. short notice of the trade and brightening one of the most a-gitating, b-ewitching, c-onprospects of Fayetteville, which closed by founded, d-eceitful affairs of life; and the saying that the people of Cumberland should most e-xtravagant, f-utilitous, g-lorious, h-ansend men to the next Legislature who knew dy dandyish, irksome, j-ocose, k-illing, Lyrthe rights of Favetteville and would dare ical, m-iserable, n-ice, o-mnific, p-laguish, maintain and urge them, to the benefit of a quarrelsome, reacy, s-easonable, t-ouching, turnpike to the mountains. This part has u-ngovernable, v-ixenish, w-ild, z-tatic, z-eal-

The above should have been credited to Sterne, from whom the Spirit of the Times stole it. The Corporal uses it in describing Love to Uncle Toby.

We are glad to see that the Charleston Mercury appears with new type. The appearance is much improved.

Property in Hamburg, S. C. The owner and founder of Hamburg, Mr Shultz, finding himself involved imperaniary embarrassments, determined to sell his pro-

e uninte	restin	ng:			
Lot No.	163,	50 b	v 1901 ft.	sold for	\$900
	161.	**			715,
44	16%	44		- 46	700,
**	159,	66	- 66	**	700
- 46	158,	- 66			700
-6	157,	44	44	- 44	915
4.	153,	401	y 150 ft.	40	240
66	155,		1901	"	655
44	154,	-		- 44	600
"1528		**			1650,

Tetal amount, \$7675,. The terms of sale were. If six months credit.

On the 24th of December the Banks in N. Orleans refused to take each other's notes on deposite, and some would receive dues in no notes but their own. The whole city was thrown into confusion. Another evil of the Banking system; and is a strong argument against giving corporations the power of ma-

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. The Temple of Democracy.

All hail to the morning That bids us rejoice; The temple's completed, Exalt high each voice; The cap-stone is finished, Our labor is o'er,

king money.

Shall hail us no more. To our blessed Constitution, which ever has guided Our fathers of old, high exalting their fame-To him! who hath governed our hearts undivided, Let's send forth our voices to praise his great name.

The sound of the Monster*

Republicans, assemble On this joyful day, The occasion is glorious The key-stone to lay. The States have all voted We've routed the foe, Democracy's triumphed

And Whiggery's low. The South State, New-Hampshire, and Benton's Missouri,

Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, and the Ark, Are the States which stood up for Van Buren most truly,

the dark.

The great Empire State, In her glory appears; Indiana and Georgia, We hall with three cheers-Mississippi, Ohio, And Maryland too; Here's young Michigan, And with Maine again true.

With a brotherly love, on the arch we engrave, When the time shall roll round, may their voices appear,

To swell the proud flood of Democracy's wave. Equal rights, equal laws, On our pillars appear;

Truth and Justice, our mottoes, In characters clear-No Bank, no Monop'lies. Distributions, or Loans-All tyrants we hate.

And a fee to all thrones. And the famed twenty-two, | in the Senate, who

flames.

Our own Carolina, Is not to be found In the arch of the temple, Altho' she is sound: The s'ar of her glory Will yet shine with lustre. And be placed in the midst Of a radiant cluster.

With HENRY to guide us as chief of the North State, Our course will be onward, Democratic and pure-He's a statesman, a scholar, protound in debate, shall be Give his name to the People-our victory's sure.

*Bank. †Jackson. †Jefferson and Madison .--|22 Democratic Senators of the Extra Session.

Supreme Court. The following gentleman have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the

Superior and County Courts of this State, to Superior Courts .- William J. Ellison, of Williamston, E. W. Jones, of Plymouth, J. R. Hargrave and William R. Myers of Anson, George Davis of Wilmington, Alexinder C. Blount of Newbern, Thomas J.

Wilson, of Stokes, Wilson W. Whitaker, of Vake, and D. D. Ferebee, of Currituck. County Court .- Francis H. Hawks and rancis J. Day, of Washington. Darius H. tarbuck, of Guilford, David A. Barnes, of forthampton, William Thompson, of Casell, Francis A. Terry, of Richmond, R. B. ecy, of Edenton, J. A. Lillington, of Vilmington, and Wm. H. Henderson, of

aleigh. - N. C. Standard.

Report and Estimates for the Navy. We yesterday spoke of the Report of the ecretary of the Navy, especially of that part it in which it is recommended that Governent should aid individual enterprise in buildocean steamers. Our attention has since en drawn more particularly to the estimates the support of the Navy for 1842.

The Navy Commissioners say, in their reto the Secretary of the Navy, on the subof steam vessels, "Three are already