was but pursuing the principle as well as the policy of a class of politicians, who, having their origin as a party in the views which straggled to defeat the Constitution at its birth, are not apt to allow its provisions to stand in the way of any political advantages they can gain by its betrayal.

Erom the Albany Argun.

THE VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.

The following are the resolutions which present the Legislature on Monday, and which the Governor declined to transmit to the Executive of Virginia, as contem-. . Pla'ed by the two Honses:

Whereas the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, upon the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, alleged fogitives from justice, charged slave within the jurisdiction and against the "laws of Virginia: And wherers the Governor has assigned, as the reason for such refueal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurishetion and against the laws of Virginia is not a "felony or other crime," within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States -

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Logislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Executive department of Virginia. These resolutions were concurred in by the Assembly the day before the adjournment, and under circumstances which will not have been forgotten. They were press ed immediately to a vote by the application of the previous question-there being no time to be lost in debate at that stage of the

session, and the house being then under a heavy pressure of business-if, indeed, there was any occasion for debate, except such as might be prompted by a desire on the part of the minority to stave off the question. The bearing and scope of the resolutions were well understood from the reading, and, with few exceptions, all were prepared to vote upon them at once. As much time, however, as could be consumed in calls from the opposition leaders for the aves and nocs, and in calling the roll; and when the question at last came to a vote, and members had an opportunity to place their names on record, some of the "whigs,"-and they the most clamorous for the ayes and noes-were found among the missing, having abroptly shot the pit.

Of the wings that remained, (and there were a bandful that could not or would not dodge the question.) several declined to vote when their names were called, and were in one or two instances excused. Among these was Mr. Simmons, the able and learned member from Essex, who, stated that he was at a loss how to vote. His opinion upon the point involved in the resolution, it was well known, had been in accordance with the views of the Executive, and had been so expressed on the floor at the last session; but he confessed that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the grounds of it had come to his knowledge through the press, his confidence in the soundness of his former opinions had been shaken, and he was not prepared to

vote for or against the resolutions.

This, it will be recollected, transpired before the message of the Governor, alluded to above, was received. What might have been the result, so far as the whige were concerned, could they have anticipated the Governor's dogged adherence to his position on this question, as expressed in the message, it is not for us to say. We allude to these facts, and particularly to the special communication of his Excellency. reiterating his views of the subject, as case, it would not only coll for remonstrance. maintained through the controversy with but would justify resentment. This, howthe Executive of Virginia, as a sufficient ever, is in the highest degree improbable; answer to the attempt of the Evening Jour- and if, in spite of the unaust caution, an nal to represent the resolutions as a mere subterfuge on the part of the majority to can vessel should suffer loss or injury, it escape the responsibility of seting on the repeal of the "trial by jury" act-a bill reparation. The undersigned begs leave to which, so far from having been strangfed in the House, as the Evening Journal avers, was reported to that body, and failed only for want of time to reach it.

From the Raleigh Standard. STATE EXPENDITURES.

I am pleased to see that some attention State government. Let us inquire what the whigs have been doing here, while them. The Expenditures for 1830-9 may be found in a report of the Wing Committee on Finance, made to the last Legislature. It will be recollected that the whige never failed to compare the expenditures of Adams. It is now admitted that this was an unfair comparison; for Mr. Clay houself proposes to double the expenditures of Mr. Adams. But a comparison of the expenditures of our State Government, at those periods, is not subject to a charge of unfairness; for, by a change in our Constituand not increased.

Postage Account.

Nov. 1826 to Nov. 1827 .- Executive 1827 " " 1828 " 1826 " " 1827 → Treasurer 1827 # # 1828 1827- Comptroller 1827 " " 1828

" 1808 " " 1827—Adjt. Genr'l 34 38 " 1827 " " 1828 " 19 81 \$357 03

July 1928 to Sept. 1819-Executive 1838 " Jany, 1840-Treasurer . 1834 " March 1840-Comptroller 1838 " Nov. 1839-Adj. Genr'l

What say we to that? honest but deluded whigs .- An increase in the Postage secount alone, in two years, of \$613 25. And this, too, when these very whig officers were telling the people of Wake connty, particularly, that we were on the verge of ruin by the extravagance of Mr. Van The whig Committee, in excuse, Baren. say: "We cannot decide whether it be reasonable or not, nor can we ascertain whather all the Litters have been on rubbe business. The alteration in the manner wh the crime of theft, viz: stealing a of appointing Field Officers of the Mainin, has present the appropriate of frequent Cornenunications with the Governor, enclosing resignations or applying for Commissions, This alone has added a considerable amoun to the postage hill for the Executive office, And this is all and the only excuse ter dered for this shameful extravagence! The Committee were careful to speak of letters only. But were they not well satisfied that all the letters even were not on official business when they find the following charge in the bills for Newspapers?

Executive postage Newspapers, \$42 27 Treasurer, . Comptroller, "

Now does not the exhibition of this assage bill, alone, show the bollow professions of that party, with Gov. Marchead at its head, who praied so much about extravogance in 1842? But I may have bis are hereafter to put before the people some more of the doings of these whig econo mists. In the mean time, I aree the Democrats to preserve the official Documents. so that the whigs may not clude response bility by saying this is only newspaper anthority.

CONTRAST.

From the Globe. THE RIGHT OF SEARCH ARANDON ED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

We published, in our paper of Wednes lay last, the letter of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, on the right of search, in reply to Mr. Sievenson's last communication previous to his departure from England. After disclaiming, on the part of the present ministry, any responsibility for the grounds as sumed by Viscount Palmerston, and requesting "that his doctrines upon this sub ees, and those of the Government of which he is the organ, may be judged of exclosive ly from his own declarations," his Lord-ship says: "The undersigned again re nounces, as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right, on the parof the British Government, to search Amer ican vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely beligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas dur The only right has Lordship ing peace." ciaims is "the right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate right in knowing the truth, that the "cescl actually is what her colors announce," "The British croisers are not instructed to deman American vessels under any circumstances whatever; on the contrary, they are ordered to abstant toot from all interference with them, he they slavers or otherwise." "It is undoubtedly true," his Lordshep adds, "that this right may be abused, like every other which is delegated to many and different bands. It is possible that it may be exercised wantonly and vexationsly; and, should this be the error should be committed, and an Ameriwould be followed by prompt and ample repeat, that with American vessels, whatever be their destination. British eraisers have no pretension in any manner to inter-

Now, as we understand these words, (and it is possible we may misunderstand them,) here is a distinct disavowal of any right to search or to visit an American vessel, under any circumstances whatever, is bestowed on the administration of our The claim is to visit and search Brush vessels, or the vessels of nations who, by treaty, have authorized the act, whether they have declaimed so loudly against ex- bearing the American flag or not; and if, in travagance in the General government, exercising this unquestionable right, "an The contrast I present below, is drawn error is committed," by mistaking an Amerfrom official documents which say Demos ican for a British or other vessel over erat or whig can see upon inquiry for which the right exists, it is an aggression, however constentional! for which reparation is due; and in order that the British Government might be able to understand the reparation which will be due, Lord Aberdeen details the orders which have been Mr. Van Buren with those of John Quiney given to the British cruisers as to the course of conduct the object shall pursue, if he should board an American vessel: "He The boarding officer] will immediately quit her, offering, with the consent of ber commander, to note on her papers the cause of suspecting her nationality, and the number of minutes she was detained (if detained tion, our expenses ought to be diminished at all) for the object in question. And all the particulars are to be to mediately entered in the log-hook of the cruser, and a felstatement is to be sent, by the first opportu-

nity, ducet to England. These precautions and acts can have no meaning unless they emply that an aggression is committed, for which reparation 28 98 may justly be required.

to Great Britain-the right to visit and earth her own ships; and should a mistake be made, and an American vessel be inter fered with, reparation is due, and will be made. To this doctrine no one can object; although we can very easily perceive that nore defficulties may arise from the 'errors' which may be "commuted," than Lad Aberdeen seems to apprehend. If they have no right to interfere with an American vessel, an American vessel has the right not to allow herself to be interfered with She may neither allow herself to be boarded, nor may she come to, at the mandate of a British crosser. The reparation may then not be apologetic or pecuatary merely, but national; and we are inclined to think that resistance on the part of our merchant men may be necessary to prevent abuse The question, however, so far as diplomaev goes, appears to us, for the present, to be sculed between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The former Covernment has abandoned the ground assumed by Viscount Palmerston. in his correspondence with Mr. Stevenson, and notherized by the net of Parliament assed in 1839. Lord Palmerston's lanrange is: "Her Majesty's Government have decided that the flag of the United States shall exempt no vessel, whether American or not, from search by her Mabesty's ornisors to the Afronan seas, unless such vessel shall be found provided with capers entitling her to the protection of the flig she wears, and proving her to be United States property, and navigating the ocean according to law," The act of 1839 takes t for granted that the Braush ministry had either the authority to order, nor the mival oficers to institute and carry on the search The vessels of other nations on the high ens, which it legitimizes and sanctions .-Po serven the officer from the consequence: after not prince was known to be allocal. and to make it national, was the object of he set; whilst, if other nations could be caoled by treaties, or intendeded by force, ney would be practically subjected to the egislamon of England. Here was the prehe civilized and commercial world are inbehied solely and entirely to the United States for its abandonment. We mirroute he change of policy in the British Governnent, not to fear, (although the consequences to her, as well as other nations, of war forced upon them by her upon such arinciples, would be nothing to smile ac.) out to a thorough conviction that they wen erong, and a just and noble desire to do a hat is right. We commend the decision and magazinimity which have dictated the ourse of the present ministry of England. Both at home and abroad, so far as it has t liberal, just, and partie policy. From the Ruleigh Stundard. To "ONE OF THE PEOPLE" in the Register-

ship claims the right of doing what is right,

and what nabady ever thought of deaving

grave and important subjects, to which he was challenged, you have run off to linle it mat to low things, which seem to suit you to the German Reformed Church (permissester. I am foud of cyphering, and you eem to be inclined that way too. So I shall take a sum with you in your modern Arctimetic, if you have got time,

You make it out that Mr. venry got \$5 50 an hour for his services as Commissioner of the United States under some Treaty. You worked the sum out in this fash

1st. You say "He received \$5,204 31. 2. The number of days which the Board

studily sat was 159 " 3. He was accountly employed in the public business (you say) 6 hours per

Therefore, he was making \$5.50 right, if the tule is right.

I agree with you in the opinion so houstly expressed by you, that it is "rather importinent to be thus inquiring into muters which don't concern the public in the But the week your piece appeared Iverst. in the Register, I was at the Superior Court, and I saw the Attorney for the Literary Board there. (You know him, do you not?) I heard the Lawyers all taiking, and saw the aforesant Attorney for the Lite rary Board take some judgments. I beheve the number of them was four. "He was actually employed in the public business" exactly two minutes! I asked some one what he got for it. I was told that he received 16 dollars. That is, \$480 per our and once 8 ner minute!

At this rate, if the Governor "had actualy employed him in the public business" 6 hours per day for "159 days," he would have got the sung hule sum of nearly \$458,000.

I have more such sums to practice with, had thought such kind of labor for the public was paid for by the people to officers or their head knowledge and their talence. ed I had not found out to the contrary, unil I saw your piece in the Register. Now have discovered how it is. I'll go to arting out my saeas, and may be I'll send

ANO PHER OF THE PEOPLE.

New Jersey too! - The ball of revolution no is passing over this State! The Trenon Emportum of Friday gives returns from armus townships Elections and remarks. "Every breeze says change," every mad rings the intelligence of the defeat of the present dominant party. It may with roult be said, the days of Whiggery are numbered! The recent town elections in New Jersey, have told a sud tale for the

The whole matter, then, when sifed made, they have experienced either a great lie speaker, he has few equals, certainly no following persons be appointed to reprelown, appears to us to be this: his Lord | falling off, or a total rout."

Richmond Enquirer.



## THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLNTON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1842

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Governor, LOUIS D. HENRY.

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

65 WE are authorised and requested to announce ANDREW H. SHEFORD as a candidate for Col. Commandant of 70th Regiment of North Carolina militia, in place of Col. Jos. J. Barringer, resigned.

The "Lincolaton Republican" asks be Editor of the "Standard" to republish Mr. JAMES T. MOREHEAD'S Report to the last Legislature, on the subject of uniting the Internal Improvement, and Literary Fund Boards. If the "Standard" cannot get hold of a copy, we have one at its ser-

ice. - Raleigh Register. And in the same number of the "Repub lean" in which we made the above reques, of the "Standard," we made another, adressed to the Editor of the "REGISTER." for information in relation to the indebtedress of Gov. Morehead to the Banks of his Star; and that paper is mum on the tubject! It notices the request we made of the "Standard," but passes by altogether our inquiry addressed to itself! What ension which we resisted; and we think are we to infer from this? Why, that the fact is as we have heard it, that Gov. Morehead is "largely indebted to the Banks." The people may now understand why it is, that the Governor, and his parte, have hitherto failed to do their duty in relation to these faithless institutions.

MR. HENRY'S ADDRESS.

Agreeably to appointment, Louis D. Benry, the Republican candidate for Gov emor, addressed the people at this place, on Saturday last, the 30th ult. It was truly neen developed, they appear to be pursuing a proud day for old Lincoln, and will not soon be forgotten by her sterling Democ-

As the number of people from the coun-While Cumberland is engaged with his try was quite large, and all could not be accommodated with seats in the Court House, it was deemed advisable to repair sion to use which, had been politely given by its officers,) and soon it was filled to overflowing. Mr Henry commenced his address at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and concluded a little after four; during all which time he was listened to with great attention. We cannot pretend to give ever an outline of his speech; it was a compile' uon of facts, known and indisputable, going to vindicate the late Administration from the many fool aspersions that had been thrown upon it; showing the mismanagement of the party now in power, both in the hour and nearly 10 cents per minute. All Federal and State Governments, and exposing the frands and deceptions practised on the people by that party, or its leaders, before the Elections. He contrasted their practice with their professions, and called to mind some of their promises unfidfilled. and pledges unredeemed; shewing, that while they had denounced the late Administration for extravagance and promised retrench ment, they had actually in the first year of their power enlarged the expenditures of the Government several millions. and that while they had abused Mr. Von Buren for creating a national debt, (now shown by Whig documents to have been only about five nations and a haif.) and promised to pay it off, they had actually increased it four-fold since the Government had fallen into their hands. He also brought to light some new and interesting facts in relation to the management of our state affairs for the last few years under Whig control, all of which we shall notice more particularly in some subsequent num-bers of our paper; and he showed conclusively to our mind, that Gar, Morehead had failed to redeem the pledge made in his inaugural address, to be the Governor of the whole people, and not of a party. As a whole, this speech of Mr. Henry was one of the ablest we ever listened to, and we wish it could have been heard by every voter in the state.

The Democracy of North Carolina did wisely in selecting Louis D. Henry as their candidate for Governor. He is just the man for the times. He possesses all

superior in the State. He is dignefied, sent Lincoln county therein, viz : graceful, fluent, and when occasion requires n, theillingly eloquent; and he has such a fearless and straight forward way of telling the truth, that he is sure to command attention, and force conviction. Therefore it is, that he never fulls to make converts to our cause wherever he goes.

His speech at this place has been attended with the happiest results. It has of feeted several important changes in our favor, that we have heard of; and there are no doubt many others of which we have not heard. But more than this, it has infused an ardor and enthusiasm into our ranks such as we have rarely known before, and which cannot fail in the end to work out the most brilliant results.

THE MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.

Saturday last was quite a day in Lincoluton. First we had a large political meeting, then a political address, and last but not least, the beautiful ceremony of a Mayday coronation. Having been debarred the pleasure of being present on the last mentioned occasion, we are indebted to a friend for the following description of the interesting and imposing scene;

MAJ. WILLIAMSON:

I must notice in terms of high commendation, the efforts of our fair ladies at their recent May day celebra. tion. The morning threatened rain, and that added to the fact of there being a Democratic Convention in session in the village, gave rise to fears, that the May party would be thinly attended; but, in despite of every impediment, the academy was filled at an early hour with ladies and gentlemen anxiously waiting the entrance of the fair Queen, Miss Martha Rankin. At 2 1-2 p. or., she approached, attended by the Duchess of Kent, Miss F. Johnson, and the Duchess of Camerbory, Miss Nauev Er win, with her mands of honor consisting of the following young lad es, in her train.

Miss Anne Jenkins, Miss Jane Cline, Miss Margaret Butts, Miss Mary Ann Ram. sour, Miss Sarah Dews, Miss Sarah Michal, M.ss El za Rush, Miss C. Summey

The Queen having ascended the throne. was addressed in a neat and appropriate manner by the Duchess of Kent, which was followed by an address from the duct essof Canterbury which for beauty of style and delivery I have never seen surpassed, -Then followed the crowning with "a erown of flowers" the fair Queen. After the coronation had been gotten through with, refreshmenes were handed round in a profusion, which spoke well for the liberslity of the ladies.

The scene was one of beauty and leveliness and told well for the taste of the ladies in arranging flowers; but beautiful as were the decorations, they fell incomparably short of the beauty of the fair Queen and her retinue.

After refreshments, the Queen received the attentions of the ladies and gentlemen, in a style of grace and elegance peculiarly

The Lincoln Band, with their accustomed spirit of accommodation, were in attendance, and added much to the picasures given and received by all in attendance. At five, the audience dispersed, well pleased with them selves, and more particularly so with the fair ladies who had contributed so much to their enjoyment.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Republicans of Loncoln coun ty, met at the Court House in Lincolator, on Saturday the 30th ult. On motion, the Hon. H. W. Conner was called to the chair, and R. Williamson Jr., requested to net as Secretary.

by the Chairman, who, in an address of ries, some therty minutes in leng h, called attention to the state of public affairs; recounted the meeting. some of the misdeeds of the Whigs, their pludges anredermed, and promises brokeni and concluded, by urging upon all present expressive of the sense of said meeting, the duty of using vigorous, united and persevering efforts to expel that treacherous and mischievous party from power.

After which, the following preamble and

adopted by acclamation : Whereas, in times of difficulty like the present, when through the folly or wickedness of public agents, the national Treasu- Whereas, it becomes necessary in the ry is bankrupt, public and private credit impaired, and distress, universal and deep, boundaries for the better convenience of its pervades the land, it is the right, may the critzens. In consequence of the large extent duty, of the people frequently to assemble, of territory, embraced in said County, to consult together for a restoration of the and the fact that the extreme points be at accustomed prosperity: Therefore,

Resolved; That this meeting highly approves of the object of the adjourned Dem- business they are called to. future hopes of Federalism. In every the qualifications, both of head and heart, ocratic State Convention to be held at Salistownship or city, where a test has been requisite for that high station. As a pub bury on the 20th of May next; and that the

Gen. D. Sengle, John Killian, F. Line-

barger, Lawson Kistler, W. A. Burton

F. A. Hoke, J. F. Hoke, Jacob Daily, T. Williamson, Col. Peter Hoke, Thos. F. Hampton, Jacob A. Ramsour, Hon, H. W. Connor, Paul Kistler, Isaac Lowe, Col. John Hoke, Richard Burch, Joseph Jetton, J. W. Lowe, John Cline, Aaron Gordson, James Wells, Jacob Arnts, B. M. Jetton, A. Sherrill, Michael Hoke, T. Ward, Wm. Slade, Alex. Ward, Wm. Williamson, John R. Stamey, L. E. Thompson, T. M. Abernathy, Robt, Williamson, Jr., L. Stowe, John Houser, L. Holland, Col. M. Reinhardt, Rienard Rankm, Om Allison, O. W Holland F. Hoffman, B. Norris, H. N. Gaston, H. Cans. ler, J. H. White, Major Hull, Dank Hoffman, Jonns Derr, John Falls, G. Milligan, A. Love, W. W. McGinnis, N. Men. denhall, Jas. Quino, Thos. S. Adams, W. W. Munday, Robs. Barber, J. H. McCall, W. Forguson, P. Donn, W. D. Harnah, Isom Ford, John G. Lowie, W. D. Caldwell, James Carson, Andrew II, Shuford, Henry Ingold, E. Manney, D. Abernathy Mair Whitesides, J. Bost, J. Wilson, W. Long, Rev. Jacob Hill, L. fi, Holland, W. F. Holland, Jseob Killian, James Brown, Rev. Adam Miller, Col J. Barringer, Juo. Yount, Samuel Jarrett, Jonas Rudosill, L. Lowrance, A. Ray, W. D. Wycoff, J. Ferguson, Capt, J. Roberts, David Seagle, W. Rankin, W. Haradson, David Summerour, Joshua Wilson, Valentine Derr, Capt. R. Morris, Capt. Jao Lenhardt, Wallace M. Reinbardt, Franklin Reinbardt, Marcus Stinford, A. M. Derr, David Dellinger, Thos. P. McGill, Geo. Coon, Geo. W. McCollister, Rev. II Asbury, Caleb Rhodes, Michael Friday, Jacob Cosmer David Freday, Dr. Jao. W. Carrigan, capt. E. Rhyne, Jonas Cline, J. M. Wright, A. B. Cox, Eph. Scroggs, Henry Hoke, David R Benick, Capt. Wm. Little, Sasal, Beaty, David Cronse, Esq., Jno, Hoss Jr., C. Ezere, Jacob Aderhold, Geo, Seizer, Jr., Janes Reed, Jos. Sammerour, Lewis Dellieger, Michael Finger, Nelson Ward W. Brinkley, Richard Rozell, J. Wilfong, Jacob Summerour.

Resolved; That we raise aloft our standard, inscribed with this motto: "FREE TRADE-NO TAXES FOR PROTEC. TION-NO MONOPOLIES OR EX-CLUSIVE PRIVILEGES-BANK RE-FORM;" and under it, with the gallant HEXRY for us bearer, we promise our, selves a glorious and decisive victory in the approaching contest !

The following resolution was also proposed, and unanimonsly adopted:

Resolved; That it be recommended to be Democratic enizens of Lancoln, and of that part of Cleaveland attached to Loncoin, to meet in this place, on the Wednesday of our next June Court, to nominate a ticket for the Logislature, composed of such persons as will truly represent our principles. On motion of J. A. Ramsour Esq .

Resolved; That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Loncoln Republican, and the other Democratic papers of this State.

And then on motion, the meeting ad-

journed, H. W. CONNOR, Chairman.

R. WILLIAMSON Jr. See'y.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

A large proportion of the cuizens from the lower part of Lincoln County met, agreeably to previous appointment, on the 30th inst., at D. H. Hoffman's, Esq., to discuss the propriety of a division of the County for the better convenience of the eitzens residing in the remote part of each division

On motion, Isane Holland Esq. was called to the Chair, and H. A. Lowrance and The object of the meeting was explained John Webster, Esqrs., appointed Secreta-

The Chair then explained the object of

On motion of J. H. White, a committee of twelve was appointed to draft resolutions

Messrs. J. H. White, A. B. Cox. H A. Lowrance, J. Webster, S. C. Roberson, James Ferguson, J. Oates, Sr., Capt A. Love, J. Stronp, W. S. Dickson, D. Hoffresolutions were put to the meeting, and man, G. W. McKolister, Col. Henry Fulenwider, Esqrs. appointed committee.

The Committee after a short absence reported the following resolutions, (viz:) course of time to alter former County such distance from the Courthouse, it is burthensome on the people to attend the

To remedy the evil, therefore,

Resolved; That it is one of the great