THE STATE OF Such is, we know,

By dist of mere suffering some among them mischief held the reins of Government, and they begin have been brought to pause, and they begin to reason with themselves and with one another. The lomentations over the dead and the wailing of the wounded on a bloody bat-He-field are not more affecting than the cries of the ruined and the broken-hearted now heard through the whole length and breadth of our country. Whilst we deplore a state of things which we have done every thing in our power to prevent, it is a subject of gratification to perceive that it has at length roused in the less bigoted adherents of their party a spirit of inquiry into the causes and the authors of so much evil.

We ask once more of such of these as are in a condition to hear reason, to go with us back to the recollection of better days, and trace our history up to the present time, that we may discover what have been the causes, and who the authors, of all this mischief.

For the first forty years of our national existence, the Government was administered by profound statesmen devoted and disinterested patriots. During that period, a country so prosperous and happy as our own, one that moved on with so successful a develop ment of its vast resources, the world has never seen. No cloud darkened our horizon for more than a brief period of time, and then from causes that no foresight could avoid, and of a nature to which every People must be subject, however wisely its Government may be administered.

The blessings of prosperity and happiness were vouchsafed to us through all this space of time, until the People, in an evil hour, with hearts overflowing with gratitude to the founders of our Institutions, were cajoled into the belief that they would find in Gen. JACKSON "a second WASHINGTON," and placed him at the head of the Government, without his possessing a single qualification for its safe administration.

Had Gen. Jackson been wisely distrustful of his own capacity, he would have found in the example of his illustrious predecessors the chart of safety. He had but to throw himself on the wave that was carrying the whole country on to its proud and enviable destiny, and all would have been well. But the infirmity of his character prevailed over the dictates of reason. With during courage indeed, but yet with presumption which ignorance alone could excuse, he approached the most delicate and vital principles in the science of Government, and determined to reform them, though the wisdom of nations had declared them good, and the experience of ages had pronounced them settled. He took hold of the currency and the finances of the country, and, in the absence of both information and experience on the subject, resolved to change them from their settled foundations. And this purpose he accomplished, in violation of the sanctity of the Constitution, and in disregard of law. Without a faltering step he pursued his determination, which has been of so much mischief the prolitic source. The warning of wise counsel, the remonstrances of friends, and the predictions of evil, only made his resolves the more inflexible, and his means

Thus was laid the foundation of all the evils which now scourze the country; and our present Chief Magistrate, by following in the footsteps of his illustrious prederessor, has consummated the work of mischief

of accomplishing them the more desperate.

crusade against the currency, the finances, and the institutions upon which their successful management essentially depended, must be dated the downfall of our national prosperity and happiness. And, if the wit of mankind had been toxed to work out a scheme of the quickest and most successful ruin, none could have been devised more fatal and efficient than that whose success Gen. JACKSON'S flatterers made him believe was to crown his fame with unfading glory. We have but to cast our eyes over our continent, and we behold in all directions the sad memorials of a desperate and fatal mal-administration of publie affairs. Our commerce, that once floated country, where there are mechanics, farmers guage might have been rash, impetuous, in on every sea, has dwindled down to a mere remnant. Our manufactures, that exewhile "I dropt in to have a talk with my old were enlivened with the busy movements of friend Bangum, the blacksmith, who was a industry and profit, are lingering out an unprofitable existence. Our agriculture, that, until lately, was rewarded with a rich return, seeks in vain for a market. Our internal improvements, that recently stretched out their housand arms to embrace the Union in one bond of fellowship and intercourse, are aban- says I, 'hear that'-and I jingled two pieces doned, and many millions of their cost are of gold that I keep in my pocket; and with already lost to the country in consequence. that he seized his sledgehammer and slamm'd That stream of capital flowing in from it on an anvil. 'Hear that,' says he, 'Major capacious reservoirs in the Old World to seek employment in the enterprise of the New, is does it amount to ?' I seed at once that he wholly cut off. Our credit, that once stood | was over the fence, and so I trudged round to with proud respect in all the marts of the old Plankum, the ship-wright, and found world, is now dishonored. Our enterprise, him and his children scraping up chips in his

prosperity. When this fatal purpose was lessens."

that they will lower that nothing but the last verified to the letter. So unerring was their step in the catastrophe seems capable of prophecy never foretohl events with predicament. Never did this observation apply with more course of the Executive the warning voice of force than to the supporters of the last and our real statesmen was raised with earnest the present Administrations; for they have entreaty. Their protestations against it were stood by the unwise measures of their lead-stood by the unwise measures of their lead-of a boldness proportioned to the magnitude crushed its thousands, and they find them- of the evils which they apprehended. But selves involved in the universal desolation. unhappily the persons who conceived the

Nor have things yet reached their worst, of things is yet downward. The tendency of things is yet downward. The same stern resulve that has broken down the prosperity of the country is now at work to crush with it the spirit that dares to complain. Success in this last effort is all that is wanting to perpetuate the reign of tyranny and oppression, under which the country has already grouned too long.

Surely, if there be any truth in the picture which we have sketched of the present state of our country -and that there is, we presume no one will deny-and if the state of things be, as it undeniably is, the fruit of mal-administration of public affairs, still wilfully persisted in; what reasonable or thinking man but must be satisfied of the necessity of a change of administration, to produce a change in the face of public affairs?

Setting aside all questions of personal preference, or party pride or predilection, is it likely, we ask, that a dogged perseverance in a foolish and ruinous policy will lead to a wise and prosperous end? Is it not the known determination of the now dominant power in the Government to persevere in its present policy? Is there, then, any other earthly mode of bringing back the country to its former sound and happy condition, than, by a concert of all men who see and acknowledge these truths, to effect such a reform in the administration of the Government as will give it a new direction?

These are questions which are put to our readers, and which we trust that those who yet doubt will think upon, and each one answer for and to himself .- Nat. Intelligencer.

GEN. HARRISON ON AGRICULTURE. The following extract from an Address by Gen. Harrison before an Agricultural Society in Ohio, is at once eloquent and true. It exhibits a just conception of the dignity and purity of the primitive employment of man;

"The encouragement of Agriculture, gentlemen, would be praiseworthy in any country; in our own it is peculiarly so. Not only to multiply the means and enjoyments of ing a candidate for Elector for this district. life, but as giving greater stability and security to our political institutions. In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil, are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master. I have no doubt, also, that a taste for agricultural pursuits is the best means of disciplining the ambition of those daring spirits, who occasionally spring up in the world, for good or for evil, to defend or destroy the liberties of their fellow men, as the principles received from education or circumstances may tend. As long as the leaders of the Roman armies were taken from the plough, to the plough they were willing to return. Never in the character of the General, forgetting the duties

The history of that far-famed republic is full of instances of this kind; but none more remarkable than our own age and country have produced. The fascinations of power, and the trappings of command, were as much despised, and the enjoyment of rural scenes | however much he might favor the sentiments From the beginning of Gen. Jackson's and employments as highly prized, by our of the Resolution, he had no idea of making tion of the price of the lands, until the balance unsold, WASHINGTON, as by Cincinnatus or Reg- this personal contest a party concern. Let after a certain time, shall be finally given to the States ulus. At the close of his glorious military the Van Buren party do so if they think career, he says, 'I am preparing to return to that domestic retirement which it is well known I left with the deepest regret, and for

> Major Jack Downing is always quick in discerning any black clouds, that threaten to overshadow the party. In a late letter, pubished in the New York Express, he mentions several scenes, the like of which are constantly occurring in every town in our or fishermen. The Major says:-

long and painful absence."

spell ago one of our stand-bys, and found his fire out and his bellows leathers breathless. Why.' says I, 'Bangum, how goes it?' 'Bad enul, says he : and so he went on talking about want of work, &c .- that horses even went barefoot and no shoes wanted. 'But.' -and which makes the most noise? but what that was wont to explore every avenue for ship-yard, and so I dodged round the corner profit, is stricken down in hopeless despair.

Index, that brought its return of happiness and comfort to tens of thousands of families.

Index, that brought its return of happiness and comfort to tens of thousands of families.

Index, that do sanguine, and we had almost despaired of seeing the old North State remains and trade to another, found pretty night all they declare the right of Legislatures to take away at the petitions, with his reasons, to those that sent them, any time the charters which they have granted to law-full corporations. Under this view of the subject, can busy doing nothing, and every one I talked to the presents them to the House, and had them f families, busy doing nothing, and every one I talked to the Republican States of the confederacy. now wanders about in rags begging for em- grit their teeth, and that is what I call rate But we are happy to be enabled to say that playment. The exchanges of our country, grit: And some do say the farmers are also from conversations which we have recently which, ten years ago, stood at less than one complaining, but this can't be, for the Gene- held with intelligent gentlemen from various per cent, between the extremes of the U- ral and Mr. Van Buren said that the farmers quarters of the State, especially the West, nion, are now ranging, between places on- would all he rich and happy, and contented, by a hundred or two miles apart, at from six provided the merchants and bankers and all Carolina votes for Van Buren, it will be atand seven to fifteen and twenty per cent .- that train was broken down. There is one tributable to the lukewarmness of the Whigh In fine, a national paralysis, ruined fortunes, class of folks, however, who are doing well, themselves. That such a result will be progloom, suffering. and a banktupt 'Freasury, and we must stick to them, no matter how duced by such a cause, we have too much are the prints of Gen. Jackson's footsteps, much other folks complain, for it is for their respect for the intelligence and patriotism of in which Mr. VAN BUZEN has faithfully fol- interest to work sharp to keep the party to- the State to fear for a moment. With an able gether, and that is the officeholders. No mais and efficient press, intelligent and popular Such are the consequences of casting away ter how bad the times be, the worse they be Electors, and industrious Committees of Vig. the valuable lights of experience, substituting the better for them, for their wages don't ilanee and Correspondence, the old Northfor them the crudities of ignorance, and ex- change. The scarcer money is, the more State will be as surely found on the righperimenting with the life-blood of a nation's they can buy with their wages, which never side of the political fence as the day of elec-

In conformity to previous notice, a meet- no more right to abuse ing of a number of the Republican Whig citizens of Orange county was held at the Court-house in Hillsborough, on Friday, the 3th instant, for the purpose of concerting there is no rule that would make it otherwise in the

The meeting having been called to order, Catlet Campbell, Esq. was appointed Chair man, and Dennis Heartt and Dr. Edmund

On motion of Dr. James Webb, it was Resolved. That a Committee to consist of five members, be appointed, to meet Commit ees from the counties of Granville and Person, to nominate a candidate for this District to be placed on the Whig Elec-

Messrs. Willie P. Mangam, Harrison Parker, Dr. E. Strudwick, William Lipscomb, and John Ray, Sen. were appointed to compose said Committee.

Mr. Hugh Waddell addressed to the meeting a few pertinent remarks, in his usual fervent style; in the course of which, he suggested the propriety of placing upon our Electoral Ticket men who would be capable and willing to canvass their respective districts, and place before the people such information as would enable them to decide justly upon the great political questions now agitated; and also of inviting an interchange of visits and discussion with the Virginia electors on our Northern borders, as proposed by the Virginia Convention. He did not propose any instructions to our delegates to the district meeting, but merely threw out these remarks as suggestions which had passed over his mind.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum also addressed the meeting in a few brief remarks; and concluded with offering the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adont

Resolved, That the Whig party of Orange will, at the usual period, present a full ticket of candidates, to represent said county in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That our Whig brethren in the various parts of the county, be requested to consult the wishes of the people, in regard to the proper persons to be would lead selected as candidates, and that they convey those the States. wishes, through Agents to meet at Hillsborough, of the Tuesday of the next County Court. Resolved. That in these times of pecuniary distress

and general calamity in all the business concerns of the country—the result, not of seasons of drought and diminished crops, but of a deeply disordered and deranged state of public affairs, -it is the duty of eve trust reposed in it; or in other words to act with comery good citizens to take that position the public will mon honesty. Careful guardians these, who to be may assign to him, and to struggle with a true Whig spirit, for the ascendency of genuine Republican should do ourselves an injury with it! Clear sighted Whig principles and Whig practices. On motion it was also

Recolved, That it be recommended to the Committhe fulfilment of the duty assigned to them of selecte

H. K. Nash, Esq. presented a Resolutions expressing in strong terms, disapprobation of the insult which Judge Saunders, in his address to the people on Tuesday, had cas. upon the Editor of the Star, and condemning. also, the action of the Van Buren Convention on the subject.

On introducing this Resolution, Mr. Nach, observed, that had the matter rested where it stood on Tuesday evening, he should not have thought it proper to propose any action upon it by this meeting; but he had learned that the Van Buren Convention which assembled on Thursday, had passed a Resolution, unjustly, as he thought, censuring Mr. McQueen, and thereby had given to the transaction a party character. Mr. McQueen of the citizen, and ever ready to exchange the had visited this place as a private citizen, to triumphal purple, for the homely vestments obtain subscriptions for a literary publication, and had been publicly and grossly insulted as a member of the Whig party; and he, therefore, thought it due to him, and to the party, to place the matter in its true light.

P. H. Mangum, Esq. objected to the adoption of the Resolution. He said, that proper; their cause needs such props; but he hoped the Whig party would look higher? which I have not ceased to sigh through a battles, as he was abundantly able to do,

Giles Mebane, Esq. remarked, that he enin the Resolution; but he thought with Mr. Mangum, that the Whig party should have nothing to do with it. Mr McQueen had been wantonly insulted, and he resented it as a man of warm feelings would be very apt to do in like circumstances. His lan prudent; but there was a spirit in his boson that could not brook an open insult. He defended himself then, and he can do it again

Mr. Nash made a few remarks in reply and ably justified the views he took of the matter; but said that in compliance with the advice of some of his friends, he would withdraw the Resolution; which he accor-

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. CATLET CAMPBELL, Chm'n DENNIS HEARTT, EDMUND STRUDWICK, Seccretaries.

NORTH CAROLINA. ·Until a few days past, we have believed that those of our friends who have counted rison, were too sanguine, and we had almost tion comes .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket the monies recieved from the sales of the public lands to the States as a part of those lands were conveyed in trust by them to the General Govment, and the balance bought with the common

> were 68,319,843 dollars. This sum if divided amor the States as proposed in Mr. Clay's land bill, would give to North Carolina \$3,921,276, which if put out at interest, would yield an annual revenue of 235,286 dollars, a sum sufficient to pay annually 200 dollars to each school district in each county in the State. Or if divided among the counties would give to each the amount set opposite to it in the following table:

74 844 Jones

Anson	74,844	Jones	29,779
Ashe	37,102	Lenoir	41,009
Beaufort	58,245	Lincoln	119,236
Bertie	65,111	Macon	29,318
BLADEN	41,467	Martin	45,342
BRUNSWICK	34,600	Mecklenburg	106,588
Buncombe	86,450	Montgomery	57,980
Burke	94,935	Moore	41,126
Cabarrus	46,781	Nash	45,082
Camden	35,752	N. HANOYER	59,792
Carteret	35,030	Northampton	71,106
Caswell	80,632	Onslow	41,499
Chatham	81,800	Orange	126,951
Chowan	35,561	Pasquotank	45,894
COLUMBUS	21,989	Perquimons	39,395
Craven	72,928	Person	53,343
Cumberland	78,769	Pitt	64,214
Currituck	40,648	Randolph	65,876
Davidson	71,196	Richmond	49,893
DUPLIN	60,955	Robeson	49,089
EDGECOMB	79,305	Rockingham	68,685
Franklin	56,631	Rowan	110,374
Gates	41,768	Rutherford	93,228
Granville	102,776	SAMPSON	61,777
Greene	34,053	Stokes	86,001
Guilford	99,493	Surry	77,016
Halifax	94,491	Tyrrell	25,127
Haywood	24,309	Wake	108,313
Hertford	45,331	Warren	63,067
Hyde	32,837	Washington	24,471
Iredell	79,215	WATER	54,858
Johnston	58,081	Wilkes	63,550
On the other	hand it is a	ontended by the	support-

ers of the Administration, first, that if the proceeds of the Public Lands were given to the States, that it would lead to too great extravagance on the part of

This argument comes with an ill grace from an Administration that has in addition to the whole revenue of the country, squandered the proceeds of the Public Lands, and is now actually creating a public debt, by borrowing money, and that too, in time of peace, and thereby putting it out of its power to do justice to the mon honesty. Careful guardians these, who to be the beam in their own!

The next objection urged by the government party tees from Person, Granville, and Orange, to meet at against distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands Red Mountain on the last Saturday in April next, for among the States, is that it would be unconstitutional to do so; and yet these very men, by their acts, disavow this doctrine, as is shown by their efforts to give these lands to a part of the States. Witness Mr. Benton's graduation bill to reduce the price of the Public Lands, which is but an indirect method of giving them to the States in which they lie; and thereby not only depriving the old States of their interest in these lands. but doing them an injury in another form. For if the price of the Public Lands in the Southern and Western States was greatly reduced, it would produce a corresponding depression in the value of lands in the old States, for the inhabitants would emigrate to the new. But it remained for the great weathercock statesman of South Carolina to bring forward a bill. which, if it becomes a law, will cap the climax of injustice to the old States: It proposes; but stop let us have the bill itself, here it is,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the Public Lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exceptions of the sites of fortifications and all other public buildings, shall after the thirtieth day of June. 1842, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, they having previously complied with the following conditions. That the said States shall severally pass acts to

irrevocable that they will annually pay to the United States fifty per cent. on the gross amount of sales of such lands on or before the first day of February in each succeeding year, &c.

The bill then goes on to propose a gradual reducin which they lie. That some idea may be formed of the quantity and value of the lands which this bill proposes to give away, one half for the other; and also to show that the new States have been already dealt with, and leave Mr. McQueen to fight his own with a literal hand; we subjoin a table, which shows the quantity of land unsold on the 30th September, 1838, in each State enumerated in the bill, and also tirely concurred in the sentiments advanced the amount already given each for the establishment

I public schools	, acc.	
114/5-12 1-14	Unsold.	Ceded to the State
Ohio	3,953,316	1,842,911
Indiana	5,964,220	1,074,163
Illinois	18,103,622	1,537,317
Missouri	21,515.093	1,212,426
Alabama	19,644,037	1,363,132
Mississippi	11,913,751	833,550
Louisiana	11,100,029	613,781
Michigan	7,448,782	969,759
Arkansas	16,758,799	976,896
Like Sept	116,441,640	10,424,643

that we cannot imagine what has beset the man to propose it; unless he has become giddy from the freident and rapid political turns, and party changes, he has lately made; or, that in very truth, "too much learning hath made him mad." Give one half for the other indeed! Why North Carolina would take them would seem uncharitable to give credence to public rumor that it is the preconcerted scheme of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Martin Van Buren, to purchase the votes of the new States in this way, and yet it is hard to account for it on any other principle. What can he or the party mean by a State passing an irrevocable act? Has such an act ever been passed or can it be aware, that the petitioners were wrong-that Congre done? We know they deny the right of a Legislaon the vote of North Carolina for Gen. Har-rison, were too sanguine, and we had almost ors. So far in fact, do they carry this principle, that tioners. Well knowing this instead of returning it be that their design is to cede the lands of these States, and then let the States refuse to comply with the conditions of the grant, and keep the lands for nothing! Suppose, as would be most likely to occur, these same new States were not to pay the "fifty per cent to the general government on or before the first of February in each succeeding year," what then would be done-force them ? Where would State Rights Nullification then be found? Would it be supporting the government against the States? Or the States against the government? Or suppose as it should be null and void-we do not see how property once transferred and taken possession of, can be taken back unless by force, or by a re-transfer, and would the States retrocede these lands to the United States? JERE'H LIPPITT. JNO. McRAE.

D. D. ALLEN.

On Thursday last, a tremendous Tornado! assed through this County, in the vicinity f Wake Forest, and what appears almost most respectable citizens of the county, who

up and carried several miles without sustaining the slightest personal injury, except the fright!

MR. EDITOR: It has occurred to me, that of money by the negligence or dishonesty of Subscribers and Advertisers. However, I suppose it is nothing to me: but what should we do, without a Press ! And how shall a press be supported, without prompt and regular payments on the part of debtors to it? Crush the press by brute force, or cripple its energies by faint praise or inefficient pa ronage, and this great country will at once become a den of robbers-the fosterer and perpetuater of every thing revolting to humanity and civilization.

Now, Sir. I am not interested in this matter. I never owned-I never expect to own a Press; but my ears are perpetually pained-my soul is continually sickened, by reports of defaulting subscribers-by the dereliction of those who should be the first to stand by and field up the army of the Editorial fraternity. It belongs to you, as a body, to apply the remedy. Let it be done, right quickly-or you will be ruined men! Go on, Sir, with your gallant pen in the great it was only by the occasional passing of a sick ordisabled which is now waging for the protection and preservation of American freedom. To you, as a body, intelligent, chivalrous, and patriotic as you are, belongs the high task of advancing in the front of public sentiment, and of imparting ener v and direction to individual and national action. In this noble crusade, may you be abundantly sustained and encouraged; and may your efforts contribute to work out the political regeneration of the country.

[Well and justly said. O, si sic omnes !] EDITOR REGISTER. WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1840.

I have read the defence of Romulus M. Saun-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

ders in the Standard, in which he labors to palliate his unjustifiable conduct in presenting abolition peti-tions when he was a member of Congress. Well may he deem some apology for himself due to the outraged people of North Carolina. He has given en-couragement to Abolitionists to persevere in their that in North Carolina they have ailies, who regard Slavery as " the sin of oppression." And hereafter, wnen a Southern man shall say you have no right under the Constitution to interfere with Slavery, the Abolitionists will point to Romulus M. Saunders as a North Carolina Member of Congress, Attorney General, and Judge-who has admitted the power of Congress over the subject. Already has this been done. Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in a recent speech in Congress, in defending the conduct of the petitioners for abolition, referred, for this very purpose, to "Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina;" and already has the Emancipator, a vile, abandoned and slanderous Journal, published an article relating to Judge Saunders' abolition petitions, applauding his course, and claiming his authority as that of a Southern Constitutional lawyer for the right of petition and the power of Congress respecting Slavery. Should such a man be elected Governor of the State, the Abolitionists will no doubt rejoice over it, and well they may. They will be encouraged to go on-will think that every man who casts his vote for Saunders, justified his presentation of Abolition petitions-and will confidently maintain, that the State has adopted and ratified his conduct, and pronounced to him a " well done" for his efforts in behalf of universal liberty. Are the people of North Carolina prepared to give such encouragement to Abolition?

But what is the apology offered by Mr. Saunders? He says that at the time of presenting the petitions, he stated that he did not concur in opinion with the petitioners. Let me ask Mr. Saunders how aid he express his disapprobation? Where is the evidence of his dissent?

I have taken the trouble to look into the papers of that day published at Washington City, to see if I could find any notice of Mr. Saunders' dissent from the wishes of the petitioners. The National Intelligencer, of December 14th, 1824, (the day after the first petition was offered,) merely reports that petitions were presented from several States, and one from North Carolina, by Mr. Saunders. You will look in vain for any protest from Mr. Saunders—any word of

If you look to the columns of the "Washington Gazette," another paper printed at that time, you will find no expression of disapprobation from Mr. Saunders. So much for the petition of 1824.

Then, as to the second petition. Looking in the File of the Intelligencer for 1827, I find on the 23d January the following notice-" Upwards of sixty petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees." No other notice of petitions but this-not a word from Mr. Saunders.

Upon referring to the National Journal, which gives an account of the proceedings of January 22d, when the second petition was presented, I cannot find one word, from Mr. Saunders, of dissent or disapprobation-nothing but this notice by the reporter-" Petitions were presented from North Carolina Messrs. Connor, Saunders and McNeill." The Telegraph has the same notice as the National Journal; and the Telegraph sustained the party to which Saunders belonged.

Where, then, is by evidence of Mr. Saunders' dissent? It exists in his own fancy alone-for he says, in his defence, he had forgotten he ever presented these petitions!! Is it likely then he would rememfor a million of dollars a year clear profit then. It ber that he' expressed a dissent? Would be forget the main fact, and yet remember a circumstance attending it? But, if his statement be true, how stands

consideration. No. He was, at the time, distinctly has no power to act on the subject, and consec had no right to entertain the application of the petireferred to "appropriate committees"—at the same time, however, stating in his place, that he d ffered in opinion with the petitioners. What a statement to be offered as an apology for conduct so unwise—so unfaithful to his constituents—so fraught with danger to the South—so destructive of the Constitutional distribution of powers between the Union and the States. The saying, in his own profession—"vox audita perit—litera scripta manet," should have taught him the permanence of a written memorial, and the perishing nature of a verbal protest. Yet he places on the Journals and amongst the files of the the bill further proposes, that if the States fail or re-fuse to comply with the conditions of the transfer, that House, his argument for Abolition, and thus gives it a being as lasting as the archives of his country; while his dissent, neither entered on the Journals, nor inserted in the papers of the day, is left, by this considerate friend of the South, to take its chance for preservation amongst the accidents of time. What an ac-D. D. ALLEN, count to give to the people of North Carolina of a transaction so deeply affecting their rights and honor.

True, he recorded on imperishable materials, the ad-

sent, traced but in the sand, has disappeared when that argument is urged against us by lina will tell Mr. Saunders, in August next, what they think of his conduct—they will then record their seatence of disapprobation in a form as lasting as that in which he has embodied his encouragement to About 1971 (1971). A NORTH CAROLINIAN

From the Ohio Republican.
"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT!" Twenty-six years ago last Autumn (said a gentlem to us the other day,) I was a boy attending school in a log cabin, with no other windows than the light afforded through the space of two logs, by a removal of a piece of the third, with greasy bits of paper pasted on as substitutes for glass. This cabin, dedicated to learn. ing, was situated in the out-skirts of a now populo town in Pennsylvania. No State in the Unio nished more or better soldiers for the defence and po tection of the Northern frontier of Ohio, during the lab war, than did Pennsylvania. Not a few of her some were in the army surrendered by Hull; beside, hunbers of her brave fellows were massacred and scalpel at Winchester and Dudley's defeat. Still, the after call of Gen. Harrison for more soldiers, was answered by large numbers of Pennsylvanians, including several from our village. The departure of these brave [el-lows from their families and friends, was then viewed as a voluntary sacrifice of life for the defence of their country, and the "farewell—God bless ye," was utter, ed in a tone and feeling that sunk deep in the heart

from my memory. In those days our mails were few and uncertained our country. The last news was, "a battle is sooner. pected between the American army under Gen. Harrison, and the British and Indians under the blood thirsty Proctor and Tecumseh."

of the by-standers, and which will never be effaced

Days and weeks passed by, and yet nothing w

Days and weeks passed by, and yet nothing was heard from our army. Our citizens eagerly hailed at strangers from the West, with the anxious inquiry of "any news from Gen. Harrison?" Such was the delay, doubt and uncertainty, that it was generally feared, and by many believed, that Harrison and his army had, like those before him, been defeated and massacred. While I was sitting (said my informant) at the long low window of our school house, and our Irish school master was busy in repeating our A B C to the smaller urchins, I suddenly heard the sound of a horn. I looked forth, and saw descending the hill, half a mile distant, the mail how on his horse at full speed. looked forth, and saw descending the hill, half a mile distant, the mail boy on his horse at full speed. At the foot of the hill, he crossed a bridge, and the rapid clatter of the iron-hoof resounded throughout our cabin. Rising the hill near us, his horse at full speed and recking with sweat, he again sounded his shrill horn, and when opposite our Log Cabin, he called out 'Hausson has whipped the British and Lad ans' Our Irish tutor, with as true an American heart as ever beat in a son of Erin, sprang from his scat as though he had been shot, his eye flashing with fire.

"BOYS, do you hear THAT ?" He caught his hat, darted out at the door, and folowed the mail boy at the top of his speed. The scholars were not a second behind him-the larger one

taking the lead, and shouting "Huzza for Harrison!

and the smaller ones running after, halloing and scream

ing with fright!

The people of our village, hearing the confusion and seeing the mail boy and horse at full run, followed by the school-master at the top of his speed, and his whole school shouting and screaming, knew not what to make of it. The mechanic left his shop—the merchant his store—and the women stretched their necks out at the windows, while consternation and dismay were depited on every countenance. The mail arriving at the office, the carrier rose in his stirrups, and exclaimed a the same time whirling his hat in the air:
"Huzza for HARRISON! He has whipped the

British and Indians!!"

"BOYS, DO YOU SEAR THAT!"

A universal shout of joy involunta ily burst forth bonfires were kindled in the streets; and our village il-luminated at night. In those days I heard no one say that Harrison was a 'coward,' or a 'Granny,' but Idd hear many say, 'God bless General Harrison!' A Pennsylvanian.

INCREDIBLE .- One hundred and sixty housand dead, have been buried in the cir rumscribed space of Trinity Church Yard, New York, since 1702 .- Noah.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE — By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the first day of June, 1839, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, dec'd, for the purposes therein express. I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 18th day of April ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M. that valuable Low, known in the Plan of said City as No. 101, containing, besides a hand-ome two story Dwarf. LING House, all necessary Out-houses, with about an acre of ground—being the same formerly belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Hassas, and purchased up ty, by said Campbell
WESTON R. GALES, Trustet.
26 der a Decree of the Court of Equity of Wake Com-

Raleigh being required by the Art passed by the General Assembly for the government of the City, is give in to the Intendant of Police, on oath, on or before the first of April annually, a list of the Taxable Property of which they are possessed, with the free male Polls of their respective families (including Boarders) and their Male Blaves working within the limits of the City. limits of the City are here by notified, that attendance wil be given at the Court House on Saturday next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 in the af ernoon, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the evening, to receive the same. And if there he any who cannot conveniently attend on that day, the Intendant will receive their lists at his Office, on the Monday, Tuesday or Wes nerday following. Persons faiting to give in their lists of Tarable

Property, as required, will be subject to a fine of lollars.

J. GALES, STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAY

COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840 Just Brooks & Larkin Brooks. us. Executors & Legatees of Larkin Brooks, dec'd .-Petition for account and settlement. It appearing to the natisfaction of the Court the

Parker Brooks is not an inhabitant of this State: It is. therefore ordered that publication be made in the Ruleigh Register for aix weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for Chathes County at the Court-house in Putsh-rough, on he 2d Monday of May next, then and there to answer he aid by allegations of the Petition, de or judgment will be Withese, Narman A. Stenman, Clerk of our sid Court at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C. March 27, 1840.

EACON & OMNIBUS,—The Publisher has at lamuth received such information respecting the requisite new staterials for the "Beacon and (in-mbus" as leads him to expect their arrival daily, after which the paper will appear with all possible dispach and continue regularly every week.

ing on the State House Square, where communication tions, advertisements, de. will be thankfully received March 27, 1840.