"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

BALLEGER. W. C.

Tuesday, March 22, 1842.

9G- Several Whig meetings are unavoidably post noned until our next.

No Letter has been received from Mr. CLAY.

all the matter was in type for this paper. His communication shall appear on Friday, and it will excite public attention. He brings to light Mr. HENRY's famous Protest, as Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Federal Court, at May Term 1816.

AT FAULT AGAIN.

In Mr. HENRY's late Speech, he had a good der to say about the Bank investigation, instituted at the last Session of our Legislature, and insinuated that there was some concert between the Committee and Banks, and that the questions, propounded by the Committee to the Presidents of those Institutions, were drawn up by a Whig, so as to enable the Banks, to gloss over matters and make every thing appear smooth. A Correspondent of the " Payetteville Ob server," in the last number of that paper, states as fact within his own knowledge that William H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. of this City, was the author of the questions propounded through the Loco Foco Chairman of the Committee! Really Mr. Henry must, be mor circumspect in his outgivings and conjectures, or l will get his best friends in trouble.

THE ICE HOUSE.

Is it not time for the Editor of the "Standard" get off his stilts? Apollo's bow was not forever bent He sometimes indulged in lighter and more diverting enterprizes than slaying the Python, waging war on the Titans, or cruelly destroying the children of Niobe ! And it is certainly time, that our neighbor of the "Standard" should forsake the Siberian climate of the Governor's Ice House, and thaw himself in a more genial atmosphere. Should be find himself injured by too long exposure in so bleak a place, perhaps a dose of the Quack Medicine he advertises for sale-"HENRY'S BITTERS"-may restore him to his use al comfortable condition of flesh.

EDITORIAL SCRAP BOOK.

There are some people, who have an unpleasan habit of never agreeing with the views of those they converse with on any subject. There is always some shade of distinction between their opinion and yours, which they express in a dogmatic manner, as if it were quite impossible for them to be mistaken .-The only protection against such persons is profound

What a vile habit some people have of nick-namir children ? It not only smacks of vulgarity, but these names often adhere from the nursery to manhood with no little disadvantage, not only to the future res pectability of the child, but even to its moral and intellectual character. A name has more of substance in it, than SHAKESPEARE supposed.

Anger is a short madness, which casts the judgment and the graces into disarray, and makes us commi such follies as amaze us, when the paroxysm has passed by. With some, it is constitutional; with others, a morbid habit, the offspring of bad education.

Truth is essentially a unit, which admits of no fractions, of no modifications. It is a sun-beam, clear, pure and direct; its fountain is Gop, and when resident in man, is the noblest of his principles, the most powerful of the sources of his usefulness.

It is beautifully remarked by Lord Bacan, that virme, like precious odours, is most fragrant when crushed; for prosperity doth better discover vice, but adversity doth better discover virtue." There would be fewer vices, or less faults of any kind in the world, if we had but time to think. When the mind, from any cause, is brought to contemplate itself, it is sure to grow wiser and better. In prosperity, we are in ful sail ; the delights of the present moment occupy us too much to permit us to think deliberately; but, in adversity, the mind is necessarily turned upon itself, and dwells more feelingly and soundly, upon every duty and relation of life.

THE TRUE BASIS OF LIBERTY. There can be no solid basis of liberty, but the virtue and intelligence of the people, for little reliance can be placed on their leaders. And this is the case, though not in the same degree, in every conceivable form of Government, but more so, in the ratio of the degree of political liberty enjoyed by the people. Even in Governments, the most despetic in form, a salaary control is exerted over their rulers, by the virtue ind intelligence of the people; but when, both in law and fact, sovereignty resides in them, their liberties are hourly in danger, when the body of the people are either corrupt or ignorant. However democratic a Constitution may be, an ignorant and corrupt people Lonstitution may be, an ignorant and corrupt people may be greatly oppressed, by even a few ambitious and an principled individuals. Such a people have but a nominal political liberty, and but little security for heir civil liberty; for what is to guard either, if they may be greatly oppressed, by even a few ambitious and heir civil liberty; for what is to guard either, if they all the Nullifiers. ve neither virtue nor intelligence. The Constituion and Laws are but dead letters, (as our own histoy as a nation abundantly testifies) against the artifies or iron will of aspiring men. In such a state of hings the people may, for a time, cherish the belief hat they are free, but their leaders will finally convince em, that though theoretically sovereign, they are actically slaves!

We clip the following from the Journal of Cour erce. Now, who stole our "thander?" Speak out. Register.-Guilty or not guilty?--Pet. Statesman A wagon horse was killed by lightning on Monda obacco merchants were standing near at the time he shock is said to have fluttered them like a fowl g piece discharged among a covey of partidges.

Raleigh Register.

This is a very small business, but being arraigne plead -- Not guilty! The above paragraph nev appeared in the "Register," but the Poetry and inductory remarks, credited to the "Statesman" by Richmond Enquirer," did.

he- Our friend of the " Oxford Mercury," as arlent and bold a Whig as there is in the State, recentitted into his columns from a political opponent a violent assault on the Why s-on the ground, we suppose, that being the only Paper in the County, it ought to give both sides a hearing, knowing too, as he does, that our party desire nothing better than fai discussion. Such liberality of conduct is the mor commendable, because of so rare occurrence. W doubt, however, in these times of high party excite ment, whether such acts of courtesy are appreciate even by those for whose benefit they are exercised In the instance before us, the Loco Foco papers are publishing the communication of the " Mercury," as an original article from the pen of the Editor, and congratulating the public, on "such indications of r turning sanity on the part of at least some of thos who have been seduced into the ranks of the Fede

LIKE AND DISLIKE.

An old Connecticut Parson, whose peculiarities reaching were proverbial, was one day told by Parishioner, that he didn't like his Sermons. "Well, said the old man, 'I don't wonder at it, I don't like 'em myself.' It is also related of him that, being one lay pursued by some impudent young rogues, who IC- "ONE OF THE PEOPLE" came to hand after cried after him, "Parson M .- Parson M .- did you know the devil was dead? he turned round, shook his grey head, and spread his hands over them, saying in tones of compassion, 'Poor Fatherless Chil-

SECRETS.

A Secret is like Silence-you cannot talk about it and keep it-it is like money, when once you know iliere is any concealed, it is half discovered. "M dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "Why did you betray the secret I told you?" " Is it betray ing you call it? Sure, when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didu't I do well to tell it to somebody that could ?"

"SHOT HIS GRANNY."

Mr. CALBOUN so effectually " shot his granny he other day, in the Senate, that we hardly thought he would open his mouth again this Session, though we see he has been making a speech on Mr. CLAY's Resolutions. Mr. SIMMONS of Rhode Island, it seems was making an excellent Speech in support of the same Resolutions, during which he made Mr. Calhoun wince many times. At length, he arraigned him upon the subject of the Compromise Act, and charged him with having voted for the Home valuation principle in that Act.

" Never," "never," " NEVER," said Mr. Calbour "The Senator from South Carolina certainly did," responded Mr. Simmons, "I have seen the record!" Never,"" never," returned Mr. Calhoun. lieved the provision unconstitutional."

" Well," said Mr. Simmons, "I will not misrepresent the Senator. 'Let us see the Record.'

Mr. Calhoun. Bring it Mr. Secretary.' [Mr. Secretary vanished from the Chamber like a Locomo tive over a Railroad track, and Mr. Calhoun in close pursuit at his beels.

Mr. Simmons continued .- While the gentleman is hunting up his authority I will continue my Speech. Mr. S went on for ten minutes, when in popped Mr. Calhoun with book open and the page turned,

Mr. Simmons was interrupted in a hurry to make the explanation and Mr. Calhoun was up in a hurry. He commenced reading, when lo and behold, Mr. Simmons was right and Mr. Calhoun wrong! He had forgotten his own unconstitutional vote, and read the evidence of his own shame to the Senate.-As a moment before he had come into the Chamber plumed, booted and spurred, he now made his exit like a dog with his tail between his legs. Mr. Calhoun was now much longer absent and did not make his entrance until Mr. Simmons had closed.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF

Wedearn from the "Tuscaloosa Monitor" that the Steamers North Star, burst her boiler recently about ten miles from that place. After the explosion, the boat took fire, and burned to the water's edge and sunk. Fifteen persons are said to have been killed, among whom are Col. C. D. Conner of Marengo, formerly of this State, and a Mr. Tannahil of Tuscacosa County, Passengers; both of the Engineers, one of the Pilots, the Bar-keeper and several Firemen and Deck hands. The Captain, J. Parham, and the Pilot, were both blown into the river, but succeeded in eaching the shore—the latter severely injured.

Q- ANDERSON MITCHELL, Esq. of Ashe Counently represented by the Hon. Lewis Williams.

THON: JACOB F. MINTZING, Mayor of Charleston, S. C., died suddenly on the 15th instant, or

Gout in the Stomach. ABSURDITY.

Of the reductio ad absurdum, a very useful weaon of Logic, in arguing with ultras of any class, perhaps there is not on record a happier illustration, than the Duke of Buckingham's reply to Dryden. Th

"My wound is great, because it is so small, To which the Duke responded---

Then 'twould be greater were it none at all.

A number of GALLOWSES, to be erected by the 20th of May, near the Town of Salisbury, on Gallow,

Hill. One of extra height required. Mr. SPRAKER-Nullification is Treason, and Nullifiers are Traitors. They deserve to expiate

their crime upon the Gallows, and to "Go dawn to the vile dust, from whence they spring,

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Standard

Office, until the 20th of Aprile by LONG TOM, and

BILLY CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE REGISTER. SEIGNOR GALES :- I seldom appear, unless it b in a tempest. A raal Cape Cod storm having been got up by the Down Easter of the Standard, I am delighted to mount the whirlwind and take an airing. As I shall be greatly amused at the conferences that will take place between the black spirits and whitethe blue spirits and grey-that aid the old Cape Codder to upturn the order of things, I shall, corasionally, give you some account of these conferences. Such, I Bill by the Committee of Ways and Means, mean, as take place between Long Tom and Short all of which were concurred in by the Com-Tom-Cousin Billy Cumberland and Patrick Henry, mittee. the second—Contrast and Caliban—Democracy and the Devil. Can you spare me a little corner in your Paper, for the revelations of the Sprite.

Yours to command. ARIEL. [Come ahead, thou tiny little elf.]-REGISTER.

CONGRESS.

[Condensed from the National Intelligencer Reports-]

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 14. Mr. Clay presented a Petition, suggesting the propriety of a reformation in the mode of conducting debates in Congress, and recommending plans for retrenchment, and praying Congress to adjourn forthwith. The Petition was laid on the table.

After which, among others, Mr. Clay presented a petition from Mrs. Blenerhassett, widow of the late Mr. Blenerhassett, praying Congress to indemnify her for the depredations committed on the property of her husband, under an unjust suspicion of his connection with Aaron Burr, and representing her present distressed condition. After some eloquent remarks from Mr. Clay it favor of its prayer the Petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial suggesting to Congress the propriety of forming a Congress of nations, so that all questions involving National interests may be adjusted without war or bloodshed.

Mr. Clay's retreachment and reform Re solutions then came up as the special order. Mr. Choate obtained the floor, and spoke for upwards of an hour, chiefly dwelling on the necessity of an increased Tariff, not only to afford ample revenue, but to give direct as well as jucidental protection to home industry. He argued the power of this Government to do this, from that clause in the Constitution which delegates to it the power to regulate Commerce.

Mr. Miller obtained the floor; but the hour being late, at his request, the Senate went into Executive session; and, after remaining some time therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The call for Petitions was commenced at

A Petition from Tennessee in favor of

censuring Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wise for opposing a petition to dissolve the Union, was presented by Mr. Arnold, and rejected. Mr. Wise was infavor of its being received. as censure from such a quarter he considered

to be high praise. After various Resolutions had passed, and numerous Petitions had been received, the hour of 3 P. M. arrived and the House ad-

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 15.

Mr. Clay's series of Resolutions were then ntroduced, and Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, addressed the Senate at length, and in a very able and well reasoned Speech upon the merits of the question. The Tariff Resolutions were those particularly discussed. It was contended the receipts into the Treasury should be equivalent to the expenditures of the Government. This was the duty of the Government, and he would impose such an amount of duty as would be necessary to accomplish this object, be it twenty, thirty or forty per cent. Mr. M. Spoke until ad. journment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Stanly of N. C. and Mr. Botts of Va. offered Resolutions in relation to the Post Office Department, calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the extent of mischief done to the Post Office by the conveyance of letters by private expresses, by the use of Coasters and British Steamers in conveying the mails. They were

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution directthe Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Diplomatic Agents in the United States Government.

Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, made two reports in reference to the case of David Levy, the delegate from Florida. The question in dispute among the two branches of the Committee was whether or not Mr. Levy was a citizen at the time of his election. Two of the members think had made of reform an retrenchment. How could that Mr. Levy was a citizen, and four that he they have redeemed all heir promises under such cirwas not. The two reports were laid upon y, is the Candidate of the Whigs, in the District rethe table and ordered to be printed. It is the table and ordered to be printed. It is another? Was Washington and his comparious to blame for the treachery of Arnold, by which the Amerthat incompetent testimony has been receiv- ican army was near beit a ruined? Was the old Reed as to the fact of alledged alienism.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. Mr. Fillmore of New York moved, at one

Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. The motion pending was that submitted from his presence!

by Mr. Stanly of N. C. to strike out the proposed salary of \$3000 for the First Auditor. Mr. Lane of N. Y. and Mr. Sprigg of N.

Y. debated this proposition at length, when Mr. Stanly withdrew his motion. Another member proposed to reduce the salary of the same first auditor to twenty-five hundred dol- bear repeating. He the proceeded to expose the inlars instead of \$3000.

This motion opened the whole subject anew, and the character and services of Mr. Miller, with the daties of his office were debated as a new question.

Mr. Wise exposed the dereliction of

Auditor, and thought that he had been un-fairly dealt with by the House. He was willing that he should be removed, but he

The motion to reduce the salary was then

voted down, without division. Several items of the Bill were passed upon without debate. The Contingent expen- about nineteen millions ses were all struck from the Bill, and all the ber of Banks Had increase by law. A good deal of progress tree made twenty-siz millions! by law. A good deal of progress was made in the Bill, and much more done in one hour than has been done in many days before.

Various amondments were proposed to the

position to Mr. Clay's Resolutions proposing an augmentation of the tariff.

The Senate tho adjourned.

debate was negati ed. rise, which was corried.

adjourned.

went into Executive session, and, after a thort time spent therein,

The House sest ved itself into committee of the Whole and ook up the Loan bill, and the amendments proposed by the committee of Ways and Mean a were read. The question coming up on the first amendment, to extend the period or the reimbursement of the loan to twelve years, Mr. Wise moved to amend it by s bitituting "fifteen" for "twelve." This potion after considerable

The provision tathorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock below par, should it not be ili posed of before a certain period, was warm y opposed by Messrs J. Underwood and Visc. Mr. Fillmore obtained the floor to reply, but yielded it to Mr. Stanly, who is seed that the Committee

Mr. McKay the submitted a Resolution. calling on the Sec etary of the Treasury to inform the House, whether any propositions have been made to take the balance of the twelve million los , and upon what terms. The Resolution was ragreed to, and the House

WHIG MEETING.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In pursuance of | revious notice, the Whigs of Franklin assembled in Louisburg on Thursday, the 17t linstant; when, on motion of N. R. Turnfall, Esq. Col H. J. G. Ruffin was called to the Chair, and N. B. Massenburg appoir ted Secretary. After the object of the ineeting had been briefly explained by the C.Jairman, Mr. Daniel S. Hill moved that Committee of five be appointed to report f esolutions: Whereupon, the Chairman applinted the following persons, viz : Daniel Mill, N. R. Tunstall, Beniamin Foster, Wes on Perry and Benjamin T. Ballard.

Whilst the Committe were out, Mr. H.W. MILLER of Raleigh, being pres it, was called upon to address the meeting. He con henced his remarks by advert-ing to the long and arc lous struggle of the Whig Party to eject from powe those who had misgoverned the Nation, to the ove whelming majority they obtained in 1840, and to the series of misiortunes, the death of the lamented Harris in, the treacherons desertion of his successor, and the ase abandonment of principle on the part of one hig in office, by which they (the Whigs) had been foile and defeated in their efforts to restore confidence-to istablish credit, and to place the Commerce and Curret by of the country on a firm and Tyler as their Candida: for the Vice Presidency under the belief that he copy ined firmness and patriotism, with principles in sto it conformity with their own. These he certainly pro seed, and the Whigs believed, should be be called to the Presidential Chair, by an event which was bare y anticipated, and if looked to at all, considered flard) within the range of probabilities, that he would conhally co-operate with the great body of the party in the adoption of a system of measures sanctioned by experience and recommended by the great fathers of the Constitution. But their confidence had been misplaced. It had pleased Providence to take from us the ill istrions Harrison-a calamity which filled the Nation with mourning-his high hon ors devolved upon Mr. Tyler, and he left for him the dying injunction, that the should carry out the true principles of the Government. Thus called upon by every consideration which could address itself to the honor of man-by of repeated professions-by the voice of a large majori v of his countrymen-by the admonition of a dying latriot whom he had professed to delight to honor-it ras reasonable to presume that no obstacle would have been presented in that quarte -by him at least, to the cause of reform. But what had been his course ? No sooner was he installed in office than he began to be inflated with his own importance, and mindfu only of self, disdained the Counsel of those he he's professed always to follow The wisdom of depart it Statesmen afforded no help to him who listened to the flattery of living demagogue who beset him on all gues, and he who professed willingness to be guider by the counsels of the illustri ous dead was seen taki glessons from a miserable fac tion. One measure ad pred by Congress in the spirit

and adopted in the sam spirit of compromise by Con gress, he again interpored his Veto to defeat the wishes of the People, addin thus to his contempt for pubic opinion, perfidy to be Cabinet! Notwithstanding all leese facts, continued Mr. M. otorious and indispute ale as they were, and in the face of every exertion which has been made by the Whigs to prove true to those who elevated them to power under a noble and patriotic Chief-they had been charged with bein palse to those promises they cumstances ? Could the value foreseen the so sudden death of one President, I no the immediate desertion of publican party responsi is for the treason of Burr? Though one of the great objects for which the People placed the Whigs in power, the restoration of a sound currency has not been at emplished, the responsibility o'clock, that the House resolve itself into lay at the door of him v hom the Democrats had caioled into a desertion of his own principles, and who had received from them thanks and caresses, when

are had been proposed or the relief of the country by

the President himself ti rough his Cabinet officers,

his own friends, those w whad elevated him to power, who had toiled for h i promotion, were excluded Mr. M. proceeded: He attributed the deranged state of the Currency, and the ambarrassment and commerted States Bank, the rem wal of the Deposites, and the systematically unwise policy pursued by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, during their twelve years of supremacy in nearly all it Councils of the Nation. Banks. The Whigs, he said, were called or rather branded as the "Bank Party" by those who had been the cause of the es thishment of at least fourfifths of the spurious, r then Banks of the Nation Look at the year 1830, immediately, after Jackson was not willing to hear a friend and neighwas not willing to hear a friend and neighWhigs are to blame for he sins of their political opponents! This is indeed charitable! He then commented at some length of on the fact, that in the States of Maine, New Hampshi a Pennsylvania, Alabama, he number of Banks in 1830 Mississippi and Missouri, to seventy-siz but that in 1837, the numapital, to one hundred an then referred to the fact.

that in the State of Maine of those Banks which had there were at least 18 or 20 been created by the Democ-te" at insolvent; and as au-e "Globe" of the 28th ult. racy, that were " worthle thority for this, he cited to good authority with Derborats, if not with Whigs. He then insisted that the Whigs had never been the advocates either of Bank pauds, or Bank oppression. He then insisted that the advocates either of Bank oppression. They went for REFOR! Lave. But they had no cast children of the, Bank Alabama, Mississippi and of theirs. Let the Demo them. They were the truly board to Mr. Clay's Resolutions proposing in augmentation of the tariff.

He then insisted that the advocates either of Bank oppression. They went for REFOR! Lave. But they had no cast children of the, Bank of Senate in opposing them. They were the truly later of them, and about the led in nature; bound to but instead of this, they whole responsibility of the re

Whigs; but it would not do. The People we methigent for this. The times required 6000 MAN take care that they supported no others for the high of-fices of the State and General Governments than men HOUSE OF TERRESENTATIVES.

tices of the State and General Governments than men who were capable, qualified and true to their principles. He then appealed to the Whigs, to let nothing dis-courage them. Their principles were as dear to them now, as they were in 1840, when they rallied so galhow, as they were in 1840, when they railied so gal-lantly in their defence: of in the days of Jacksonism, when every saleguard of Constitutional liberty was threatened. He entreated them to be mindful of the high obligations under which they were placed, to ex-ert themselves to the utmost in defence of their cause. ert themselves to the utmost in defence of their cause.

Let there be no lukewarmness, no faltering, no servile and cowardly fear; but open, manly, bold, energetic action. What true Whig was afraid to defend his principles? None. They had seen darker days than this, and the same high and noble spirit, the same love of country and devotion to principle which animated them when danger came thick and heavy, mould not desert them now. would not desert them now.

It has not been attempted to do more than a brief sketch of the remarks of Mr. Miller.

The Committee then reported the following Resolutions, viz :

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Franklin are deep ly sensible of the wrongs and misfortunes which have befallen the country in the derangement of the Currency and exchanges, and that they believe these evils have been induced by the Veto of the late Bank of the United States, the removal of the Deposites, and the general mal-administration of the Government by Gen. ackson and his immediate successor.

2. Resolved. That while the Whigs stood pledged

to the country to reform these abuses, and as far as wholesome legislation could avail, to allevinte these evils, we consider them absolved from all present responsibility, for the failure of their efforts, by the perf. dy and treachery of the present incumbent of the Preidential Chair.

3. Resolved, That notwithstanding these sad reverses, our zeal for the welfare of the country and our confidence in the ultimate triumph of Whig principles is, in no degree abated.

4. Resolved, That this Meeting heartily acquiesc

n the propriety of holding a Convention at Raleigh on the 4th April, and that a suitable number of persons from the County be constituted delegates to said

5. Resolved, That our present Governor, John M. MOREHEAD, by his able, judicious and economical administration of Public affairs, and by his bonorable frankness of deportment, has entitled himself to the warm approbation and support of his friends, and to

6. Resolved, That this meeting feel great concern at the loss to the country of the services of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, Mr. CLAY, by his retiring from the public councils-that, from his profound acquaintance with our Constitution, Government and people, united to an ardent patriotism, evinced by a long life of public service and personal sacrifices, we deem him the most fit person to be called to the first their interest to do so. office in the gift of the people. 7. Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting be empowered to fill up vacancies amon

Which were separately read and unanimously adopted.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to the Whig Convention under please make payment to he

the 4th Resolution. Col. H. J. G. Ruffin, W H Hargrore, Jo- late firm for liquidation: seph Young, Joseph Kearney, Willis Horton, Calvin Upchurch, Jacob Cooley, James Strother, Jacob Fox, W B Hunter, Arch'd Pearce, Elijah B. Perry, Samuel Perry, Tol- in a few days be in the hands of iver Terrell, Daniel Hill, Weston Perry, Dr. for collection. A S Perry, P J Brown, R F Yarbrough Richard Noble, James Houze, John O'Brian, Jeremiah Odom, Joel King, Everett Pierce, Montfort Pippin, Wm. Carter, Thos Hayes, Robert Hunter, Archb'd Williams, William Coppedge, Sr. Abner Stallings, James Yarbrough, Henry N. Jasper, Marcellus Wil liams, Samuel Johnson, Levin Perry, Benj. Foster, John King, Nicholas Massenburg, N. R. Tunstall, Peter Foster, Alfred Lancaster, Jesse Person, George Tunstall, Thos. Person, Daniel R Goodloe, A. McKnight, Isaac Davis, Thomas Blacknall, Joseph Simons, G. Little, Joseph Murphey, A. Neal,

Bennett Staffings and Anthony Person. On motion of Daniel R. Goodloe, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to Mr. MILLER for his able and patriotic Address, and to the Chairman and

On motion, Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Register and Star, and that the Whig papers of the State be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned to meet their brother Whigs in Raleigh, on the 4th of April next.

HENRY J. G. RUFFIN, Ch'm'n. N. B. MASSENBURG. Secu.

IN BANKRUPTCY-HABEAS CORPUS.

The following case of Habeas Corpus up. der the Bankrupt Law was disposed of the other day (says the Fayetteville Observer) by Judge Potter, the District Judge of the United States. Nathan Sikes filed his Petition in Bankruptcy on the 7th of February, and on the 7th of March, after regular pub- whitish colour. No other marks recollected lication, he was decreed by the Court to be a other is a yellow bay, about the size of the first, Bankrupt.

On the 15th February, Thos. H. Massey sued out a warrant and obtained a judgment before a Justice of the Peace for \$17 10. for a debt owing prior to the filing of the petition, and which was included in the Petitioner's schodule. Upon this judgment, a Capias ad satisfaciendum was issued and put into the hands of a Constable to execute; and on the 9th of March, the Constable arrested Sikes and held him in custody. On motion of Sikes, by his Counsel, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq. the Judge granted a Writ of Habess Corner and satisfactendum was issued and william Howington, and at others. Howard He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well proportioned, and has black hair. He were pantations of yellow stuff, with a black strips, close bodied cost of yellow mixed, and yellow vest, his hat was old and and brim broken behind. He told some he was from North and on the 9th of March, the Constable arbear repeating. He the proceeded to expose the in-consistency between the proceeded to expose the in-the Jackson and Van Bu ex party on the subject of the Habeas Corpus, cum causa; and on the 10th, the Judge, after hearing the evidence and of singing and at times pro considering the case, decided that the arrest will give a reasonable reward for his ap and detention of Sikes was illegal, the same that he may be brought to jus States gives to Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States. Congress has passed an Act on that subject, which is now a law of the land. The Pc. titioner was decreed a Bankrupt by a competent authority, prior to the arrest, and if one and the Bank Capital to creditor may arrest, under such circumstances, all may, and thereby defeat the oh. ject of the act and virtually nullify the law. The Judge was fully aware of the delicacy involved in this clashing of jurisdiction; but duty with him was paramount to all

> The remains of the late Wm. B. Meares were brought here, on Thursday' last, from the first Monday of September of Warren county, where he died, and buried or demor to the Plaintiff, particular Warren county, where he died, and buried or demor to the Plaintiffe pat the Magnolia place, a few miles from will be taken as confused I town .- Wilmington Chronicle.

other considerations.

In this County, by the Rev. James Donnis, M. Obadiah Page to Miss Elizabeth F. Atkins.

TANTED TO HIRE, for the balance of the year, a most excellent Female House Setant. Apply to the Subscriber,

THOMAS G. SCOTT. March 21, 1842

WILLIAM WHITE, has Shore; he has also on hand a go Boots of his own Manufacture. All of which will be March 21, 1842.

HATS! HATS!

Spring Stock for 1842. I am now receiving my Spring Flock of Hats, embracing the various quali-ties of Beaver, Nutria, Rüssia, Moles-kin, Plüsh and coarse Naped Hats, to-Palm Leaf and double and single brimmed -s. lected with care by myself, and purchased on such terms as will warrant the assertion that I will sell to punctual dealers as low as similar articles can be bought at any other establishment, and in accordance My old customers, and Merchants generally, who

intend purchasing in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, are invited to ail examination of my Stock.

FRANCIS MAJOR. next door to Mesars. Paul, McIlwaine & Co

Petersburg, March 17. 24-law4w Spring Stock of Hats for 1842 WOLFF & DENISON.

BOLLINGBROOK STREET, PETERSBURG, Are now in possession of a large porlion of their Spring supply of Hats, di-rect from the Manufacturers, embracing a great variety of styles and qualities, great care, and upon such terms as will enable them lo offer greater inducements than ever.

THEIR STOCE, AT PRESENT, CONSISTS OF Beaver, Nutria, Cassimere and Brush Hats, of the latest style. Wide brim, black and white Russia do of all qualities

do Coney do, some very low White and colored Leghorn do, double and

single brims, -- among them a new style just intro-Palm Leaf Hats of all descriptions. Also, Panama and Manilla Hats, very wide brime.

They would respectfully invite Country Merchants and the public generally, to an examination of their Stock before making their purchases, as it may be to W & D. Petersburg, March 17. 24-law4#

NOTICE.

the firm of Lunsford & Hatcher is this day dis-solved by its own limitation. All persons having L. Lunsford for payment ized to settle the business and use the signature of the LEWIS LUNSFORD.

FRANCIS E. HATCHER Petersburg, February 15, 1842. The accounts due in Town to the above firm will

CO-PARTNERSHIP. E. HATORER and J. HESRY A. Lowsto, have ing purchased the entire Stock of China Glass and Earthenware of the late concern of Lunsford & Hatcher, will continue the Crockery business at the old stand, on Bellingbrook street, under the firm of HATCHER & LOWNES.

Our object is to keep constantly on hand a well select ed Stock of every article in the line to sui the marke (which ten years experien e in the place and luminess will enable them to make) and to offer them at such prices as will induce those who have been in the habit of purchasing out of Petersburg to encourage our determination to se'll for a bare living profit only. If this favor is extended to us, it is all we ask; and we pledge with this to give such attention to every branch of the business as will merit the patronage of generous public. The facilities of the concern well nable us to procure for customers any article, to order, in our line ; - and where we are entrusted with confi dential selections, such confidence shall receive every consideration which taste and care can bestow.

Going North, are particularly invited to call and terms can make it to their interest (cor great risk and cost of transportation) to leave their his ders with us Our packers are unsur business by any in the U. S .- which, of itself is therefore solicit from the friends of the old couce well as our individual friends, a fair trial, for we dou not the utmost satisfaction can be given. HATCHER & LOWNER

Petersburg, March 17. DOLLARS REWARD.—States from the Subscriber's wagon four notes from Columbia on the Camden Road two MULES. One about 5 years old 144 hands high, remarkably gentle, from the end of the nose balf way to the eyes of a he same mark on the head, and has on one of The Thief took the wagon saddle and two blind bridles I will give the above reward for the delivery of the above mules at John Rabb's or Capt John Boykin's.

\$20 for either, or \$10 for information so that I can

get them.

RTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY .- Court of Equity

Thomas P. Hawkins of Toxas, Henry A. Hawkins and Benjamin F. Hawkins of Arkensas, Junius Amis and Henrietta his wife, of Mississippi — Francis Haywood of Plorida, and William B. Hawkins of Texas—Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It is thereupon, on more nof the Plaintiffe counsel ordered, that the said Defendants be notified by additioned, that the said Defendants be notified by addition ment to be set up at the Court House, and also to be inserted in the Raleigh Register, a public Gazette published at Raleigh, for six weeks, that they appear a the next term of this court, to be held at Oxford of the first Monday of September part, and plant appear.

THO, B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. R.