

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I must call your attention to a few more acts of the Democratic leaders of the State, so that the People may understand perfectly well on what they have to depend. The Whigs are charged with being the 'Bank party,' and Mr. Henry, in his Letter of Acceptance, very charitably insinuates that they have virtually sold the country to 'British Bankers.' Now, I have shown to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that this is unjust, and that so far from the Whigs being alone to blame for the large amount of the debts of the State, the party to which Mr. Henry belongs have far outstripped them in running in debt, and even he himself, and his political friends and supporters in this State, were in favor of fixing a heavy debt upon our people for 'mad schemes' of internal improvement. In 1833, Mr. Henry was in favor of the States borrowing five millions, and that he had the 'British Bankers' in his eye, as proper persons from whom the loan could be obtained, is evidenced by the fact, that in the Address issued from the Salisbury Convention, which met on the 17th of October, 1833, the recommendations of which were approved by Mr. Henry, can be found the following paragraph: 'There are hundreds of Capitalists in America, and MANY MORE IN EUROPE, who would advance to North Carolina all the money she might need, on the sole pledge of her Governor's signature.'

'peculiar' opinions? Where was 'CUMBERLAND,' that he did not put them on their guard? How came his zeal to slumber at that hour? He best knows! I cannot believe the People of North Carolina will suffer themselves to be duped! In one breath, they are told that a particular policy is wrong, and in the very next, they are urged to support men who originated and defended it! The Whigs are denounced as the Bank party in the face of the recorded facts, showing that two thirds at least of the State Banks (particularly the broken ones) were established by Democratic Legislatures! The leaders of the party cry out against Whigs for voting for measures of Internal Improvement, and nominate in quick succession three men, as Candidates for Governor, who recommended schemes, which would have bankrupted the State! They shout lustily against State Debts as 'the evils of Whiggery' and support men for the highest Office in their gift, who, had their Councils prevailed, would have entailed upon our people a debt of millions upon millions! How such glaring inconsistency can be justified, is difficult to conceive!

There is another chapter in the history of Mr. Henry's party, which it would be well for the People to read. It will throw much light upon the question—WHO HAS BEEN WILLING TO RUN THE STATE IN DEBT TO ESTABLISH BANKS? It will, at least, put to rest the vile misrepresentations which are going the rounds against the Whigs. During the Legislature of 1833-4, Mr. Charles Fisher (now the Democratic leader of the West) introduced a bill to establish a Bank to be called the 'Bank of North Carolina.' The bill provided for 'A LOAN,' on the faith of the State, of between TWO AND THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! (I do not remember the exact amount, and have not the bill before me.) The Bill was referred to a Committee, and a short time thereafter, Mr. Fisher made an elaborate Report, urging its adoption, and recommending that the State should borrow the Capital Stock. I find in the Commons' Journal of 1833, the following entry: 'The House now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, the question being on the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone the bill indefinitely. This question was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 72—Nays 51. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Allison, Brown, Bynum, Clement, Cotton, Craven, Daniel, Dawson, Edmonson, Fisher, Foscoe, Gillespie, Grady, Guthrie, Guinn, Hammond, Hargrove, Hawkins, Henry, J. Horton, W. Horton, Iron, Jasper, R. Jones, Kirtland, Ledford, Lefflers, Leonard, Lily, Locke, Malloy, Monk, Montgomery, Stulen, Murray, McNeill, Peoples, Potts, Relf, Senwell, Seale, Sloan, Smallwood, Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Thompson, Tillett, Wadsworth, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman, Ziglar! Of those who voted against the postponement (equivalent to voting for the bill) a majority belonged to Mr. Henry's party, and amongst them are some of its most efficient leaders. There was Gen. Allison, of Orange, Mr. Henry's right hand man—the very man, of all men, he would be willing to select as his political oracle—his *Magnus Apollo!* Can Mr. Henry get him out of this scrape? There was Jesse A. Bynum, too, another great leader of the Party. The names too, of Major Cotton, of Chatham, and Dr. Montgomery, of Orange, whose zeal in behalf of their party no one doubts, may be found amongst the Nays! In addition to these, the most conspicuous of the other Democrats who voted against postponing the Bill, and thereby going for it, are Daniel of Halifax, Fisher of Rowan, Guinn of Macon, Hawkins of Warren, Potts (the author of the celebrated Instructing Resolutions) of Edgecomb, Clement, Dawson, &c. It must strike every candid man as passing strange, that Mr. Henry and his party, in the face of this vote, should denounce the Whigs, and endeavor to bring upon them the odium of being considered the 'BANK and STATE DEBT PARTY!' It will not do. The more it is attempted, the more glaring will be the inconsistencies of the Van Buren Party in North Carolina! Every day develops additional facts, to show, that men may preach one doctrine, and practice another!

CONGRESS. Tuesday, June 28. IN SENATE. In neither House of Congress was any business transacted, except that connected with the Funeral of Mr. SOUTHARD. His death was most feelingly and eloquently announced by Mr. ADAMS; after which, the Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its Speaker and Officers, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, to join in the last tribute to their departed associate and friend; where, in the presence of a part of his family, of the members of both Houses, of the President of the United States and all the Heads of Departments, of the resident Diplomatic Corps, the Commander and other Officers of the Army, and a number of citizens and strangers, a Funeral Discourse, accompanied with Prayer, were pronounced by the Rev. Mr. TUSTON.

Wednesday, June 29. IN SENATE. Nothing transpired in this branch of Congress, to-day, of general interest. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Adams called up his motion to refer the President's Message, stating that he had signed the Apportionment Bill and filed his objections to it in the State Department, to a select Committee with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. A. proceeded to comment at large with great force upon the novel, extraordinary and unconstitutional proceeding. When he concluded, Mr. Proffit moved to lay the whole subject on the table—lost Yeas 107, Nays 91. Mr. Adams' motion then prevailed, without a division. Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, then moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the veto Message upon the Speaker's table. The motion prevailed, and the Message was read by the Clerk of the House. It contains three points of argument: First—That Distribution is in violation of the Compromise Act of '33 and the Land Bill of 1841. That the Bill, therefore, is a violation of a compact which he cannot approve of by giving his sanction to the Bill. Secondly—that no bill can receive the sanction of the President, which does not repeal the Land Revenue in the National Treasury. Thirdly, that he will sign a Bill giving the country a sufficient revenue, if the Land Bill is repealed. These in brief are the positions sustained in the Message. As soon as it was read, a motion was made to print and to reconsider in the forms prescribed by the Constitution. Mr. Holmes of S. C. defended the President and the Compromise Act, which he regarded as a most solemn compact. Mr. Granger opposed and took strong ground against the Veto. He was followed by Mr. Saltonstall, who spoke with an overflowing heart against the Veto, which he regarded on the part of the President a mere measure of expediency, and therefore, unlike the Bank Question, the more to be deprecated. Mr. Fillmore made an energetic speech against the Veto, and found a reason for the cry of the Opposition in the fact, that this was but a part of a treaty between the President and that party, by which they were to have all the spoils of office. Mr. Cushing then took the floor, and defended the President at great length. Thursday, June 30. IN SENATE. Mr. Bates of Mass. made a lengthy and able defence of the Massachusetts claim, entering largely into the whole subject, and showing an intimate knowledge of it. Mr. Bates was sustained by his colleague, Mr. Choate, in some practical and appropriate remarks, in answer to the amendment proposed by Mr. Tappan, placing constructions upon the application which were deemed unjust, unnecessary and improper. The debate continued between the Ohio Senators, Mr. King, Mr. Sevier and others, when threatening to consume more than the morning hour, it gave way to the ARMY BILL. Mr. King, had moved to strike out the fifth section, which was in brief that a competent person should be employed by the ordnance bureau under the direction of the Secretary of War to superintend the manufacture of iron cannon that may be made under contracts with the U. States. A debate arose on it which was renewed again to-day, and carried on at great length. The amendment did not prevail, and the section was not struck out. Several amendments were then proposed in regard to Rations which were adopted, and the Bill was ordered to an engrossment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Weller of Ohio moved a suspension of the Rules for the purpose of introducing a Bill to extend the existing Revenue Law, until additional legislation. The Bill could not be received without a suspension of the Rules, and that motion was submitted by Mr. Weller of Ohio. A call of the House was moved and ordered. The vote was then taken upon the motion to suspend for the purpose of receiving the Bill of Mr. Weller. The motion was rejected—Yeas 96—Nays 106. ANOTHER REVENUE BILL. Mr. Roosevelt of N. Y. then presented another Bill, which he wished to explain for the purpose of removing doubts in reference to existing laws. A motion was submitted to suspend the Rules again, and this was rejected by Yeas and Nays, 112 to 91. The orders of the day were called, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Veto Message of the President. Mr. Briggs of Mass. commenced the debate in opposition to the Veto. His speech was moderate in its tone, and consisted in a brief summary of the several acts of Congress in reference to the Revenue, the effect of the Veto, and the consequence of the present condition of things. Mr. Briggs was followed by Mr. Stuart of Va. a Whig member, who took issue with the President upon the construction of the Compromise Act. He argued ably and well

POLITICS OF THE DAY. From the Wilmington Chronicle. To the reflecting and well-intentioned men of either party of North Carolina we should be willing to submit the pending gubernatorial question for decision, if it could be narrowed down to this one point; namely, what have the respective candidates done, and what are they doing for the real good of the State? Look at them. Gov. Morehead is a farmer, an extensive manufacturer and mill-owner. He is a man of wealth, accumulated by his own industry and enterprise. His capital is used in such a way as to give employment to a great number of persons and their families, to develop the resources of the State, and to improve its condition, both physical and moral; for in his system of enterprise there exists one of the best and most flourishing Female Schools of the country, established by his liberality. Now look at Mr. Henry. To describe the whole man needs just six words; he is a lawyer, a money-broker, a stock-dealer. As a lawyer, he is doubtless well enough. As a money-broker and stock-dealer, in what particular way has he advantaged the State of North Carolina? Would not the Commonwealth have been about as well off, had Mr. Henry never exercised his gainful traffic within its borders? He has wealth, but it goes only from his firm gripe upon the condition of returning with the cent per cent. He has dollars, but each one goes out charged to come speedily back with a shilling. In making his investments Mr. Henry does not question patriotism,—how much will this benefit the State, the country, the neighborhood,—but rather, asks himself, how much may I profit by it—how much heavier will my purse be after the operation than before. Let us should be thought unjust to Mr. Henry in this comparison, we refer to his account of his money dealings. In the late debate at Fayetteville between the two candidates, Mr. Henry asked Gov. Morehead whether he was not indebted to the Banks; this Gov. M. answered negatively, and said since he had answered the question, he desired Mr. H. to inform him how he had invested the wealth of which he was the reputed possessor. Mr. H. replied, that he had some real estate, some negroes, some 12 or 15,000 of Ohio State Stocks, some Louisiana Bank Stock, some Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guaranteed by the State, some Cape Fear and Bank of the State Stock, but the chief part of his means was loaned out on bonds in the counties of Franklin, Warren, Cumberland, Sampson, &c. 'Some Ohio State Stock, some Louisiana Bank Stock,' investments made solely for the good of Mr. Henry's pocket; not a single incidental benefit could accrue from them to his own State, or to any of his neighbors. He is willing to send his money off to Ohio, to Louisiana, or to Africa, for investment, so that it will net him a *feels* more profit than using it at home. And Bank Stock too, Foreign Bank Stock, institutions which he denominates, we believe, 'manufactories of thieves and rogues.'—There is another kind of Stock held by him—Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guaranteed by the State. He don't come forward when Works of Public utility are projected, subscribe liberally in aid of them, and help to bring them into existence, but waits until the hour for speculating upon their necessities arrives—when the State's guarantee assures him there is not the least sort of risk in the operation. What a public spirited citizen! What a generous benefactor is this!

CALL IN THE DOCTOR. Our readers are referred to another page, for an interesting sketch of the recent debate and his Democratic competitor, Mr. Henry D. Henry. To compare great things with small ones, Mr. Henry must have felt pretty much as Mr. Bedford Brown did, when he was annihilated by Senator Mangum in Raleigh, in September, 1840. We were never saw a more 'cruel and unusual punishment' inflicted on any criminal than was visited on the Caswell leader, by Mr. Mangum. Like the Frenchman in the play, Mr. Henry had affected to regard the powers of his competitor, 'with despise,' but he found to his cost and much to his detriment that his bed was as far from being 'one of roses,' as was Mr. Ritchie's in the Presidential campaign of 1840. Thus the Democratic leader was completely vanquished, we think will be conceded by every candid individual who shall read the account of 'the day's doings.' Indeed Mr. Henry and his friends have afforded sufficient indication of their convictions on the subject, by the labored but unavailing efforts to conceal their deep mortification. The North Carolinian (the organ of the Democratic party in lower North Carolina) attributes the result entirely to the *sickness of Mr. Henry.* 'He was suffering so very acutely from pain, that he could not remember what he intended to say,' is the apology set up for this champion of the Democracy, by the organ of his party—and so very sure is the Editor, of this fact that, he mentions it not less than nine times in his account of the debate. 'Mr. Henry was in great pain and Mr. Henry was therefore unable to remember what Mr. Henry should have said.' And yet Mr. Henry could stand up and speak for more than five hours in one afternoon. Yes Mr. Henry could speak three hours and ten minutes without any intermission—verily Mr. Henry must have been VERY SICK. He was doubtless just as sick, as shame, disappointment and mortification could cause an individual to feel. He who has seen the character of Shylock personated by Cooke, has a very clear conception of the nature of Mr. Henry's sufferings, as well as of his appearance under his sufferings. Foiled in his anticipated triumph over the object of his hate, and having an expected victory turned into a most inglorious and humiliating defeat, the disappointed Jew suddenly becomes sick and like Mr. Henry, most earnestly desires after a safe deliverance from the presence and the power of his adversary. 'I pray you, give me leave to go from here; I AM NOT WELL.' were the feelings of Shakespeare's Hero; and those who have seen the apology set up by Mr. Henry and his friends, will perceive that those feelings found an exact counterpart in the breast of the leader of the Democracy of North Carolina, on the occasion referred to. We admonish Mr. Henry that the poison has but commenced to work upon his system,—we condole with him on the hopelessness of his condition; for if the first draught produces such unpleasant symptoms, what may not be apprehended from a frequent repetition of the dose, from now until the 'Dog days in August!'—Danville Reporter.