COMMUNICATION.

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 Ac. port men who originated and defended it ! ceptance, very charitably insinuates that The Whigs are denounced as the Bank party they have virtually sold the country to 'Bri- in the face of the recorded facts, shewing being alone to blame for the large amount leaders of the party cry out against Whigs of the debts of the States, the party to which for voting for measures of Internal Improve-Mr. Henty belongs have far outstripped them ment, and nominate in quick succession in running in debt, and even he himself, and THREE men, as Candidates for Governor. his political friends and supporters in this who recommended schemes, which would State, were in favor of fixing a heavy debt have bankrupted the State! They shout upon our people for "mad schemes" of Inter- Justily against State Debts as " the evils of nal Improvement. In 1833, Mr. Henry was Whiggery" and support men for the highest in favor of the States borrowing FIVE MIL- Office in their gift, who, had their Councils LIONS, and that he had the "British Bank. prevailed, would have entailed upon our peoers" in his eye, as proper persons from whom ple a debt of millions upon millions! How the loan could be obtained, is evidenced by such glaring inconsistency can be justified, the fact, that in the Address issued from the is difficult to conceive ! Salisbury Convention, which met on the 17th of October, 1833, the recommendations of Mr. Henry's party, which it would be well which were approved by Mr. Henry, can be for the People to read. It will throw much 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 herd, on the sole pledge of her Governor's signature."

What a Statesman-like view of the matter North Carolina must have had high credit with the "British Bankers!" Again-in 1838, Mr. Henry advised a loan of \$3,000,000 for a like purpose. In the face of all this, the Democratic party support him for the highest office in the State! They also ran Gen. Saunders at the last election, who joined with Mr. H. in recommending the loan of the THREE MILLIONS! Don't these facts show what are the true principles of this party Why have they run rwo men of the same views, on the question of borrowing money to carry on Internal Improvement, if they are not in favor of the policy ? But there is still another fact. It will be remembered that during the Summer and Fall preceding the nomination of Gen. Saunders, William H. Haywood, of Raleigh, was recommended in many primary meetings throughout the State. as a suitable person, and the choice of the Democracy, for Governor. Mark this !-Now, what were Mr. Haywood's " peculiar" opinions on the subject of State debts and

"peculiar" opinions ? Where was " Cun-BERLAND," that he did not put them on their guard ? How came his zeal to slumber at that hour ? He best knows ! I cannot be-

lieve 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 suptish Bankers.' Now, I have shown to the that two thirds at least of the State Banks satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that this is unjust, and that so far from the Whigs lished by Democratic Legislatures! The

> There is another chapter in the history of light upon the question-WHO HAVE BEEN WHLLING TO RUN THE STATE IN DEBT TO ES-TABLISH 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 Com mittee, and a short time thereafter, Mr. Fish er inade an elaborate Report, urging its adoption, and recommending that the State should BORROW the Capital Stock. I find in the Commons' Journal of 1835, 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 73-Nays 54. "Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs.

Allisan, Brower, Bynum, Clement, Cotton, Crom-well, Daniel, Dawson, Edmonston, Fisher, Foscue, Gillespie, Grady, Guthrie, Guinn, Hammond, Har-Internal Improvements? Let us look back grove, Hawkins, Henry, J. Horton, W. Horton, Irion, to 1833. On the 4th of July, of that year, Jasper, R. Jones, Kutreli, Ledford, Leffers, Leonard, Lilly, Locke, Mallory, Monk, Montgomery, Mullen, Murray, Mc.Neill, Peeples, Potts, Relfe, Seawell, Settle, Sloan, Smallwood, Smith, Stockard, Ta-them, Themas, Thompson, Tillest, Wadsworth, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman, Ziglar?

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, June 28. IN SENATE.

In neither House of Congress was any ousiness transacted, except that conne 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 the last tribute to their departed associate and friend; where, in the presence of a part of his family, of the members of both House 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 Aves 107, Noes 91.

Mr. Adams' motion then prevailed, with out a division.

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, then mov ed 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 ap- an able Report, 3000 copies of which have prove of by giving his sanction to the Bill. Secondly-that no bill can receive the sanction of the President, which does not reneal the Land Revenue in the National Treasury.

Thirdly, that he will sign a Bill giving the country a sufficient revenue, if the Land

to prove that the effect of the Veto would be disastrous. " The reasoning of the President could not be sustained upon any consideration tion whatever, and with the construction the President, it could not be sustained Mr. Stuart also argued to prove that the Compromise Act had nothing to do with the Land funds, for the reason that the Land narrowed down to this one point ; namely, Bill and the Compromise Act were passed what have the respective candidates done, searly at the same time.

He also commented upon the precedent of of the State? Look at them. Gov. Morethe President in vetoing a Bill upon the head is a farmer, an extensive manufacturer ground of mere expediency. It was a veto against a measure confided by the Constitu-tion peculiarly to the Representatives of the People. As it was the first precedent of the kind, so he trusted it would be the last. persons and their families, to develope the The Veto of the President, said Mr. Stuart, resources of the State, and to improve its The Veto of the President, said Mr. Stuart, resources of the State, and to improve its his competitor, "with despise;" but he condition, both physical and moral; for in found to his cost and much to his detriment liberties of the House, but upon those who his system of enterprize there exists one of seat the representatives here. It was a the best and most flourishing Female Schools novel, a high-handed, an alarming precedent, of the country, established by his liberality. which he was most truly anxious might nev- Now look at Mr. Henry. To describe the er again be imitated.

sage of Mr. Tyler, and pointed out his in- money-breeder and stock-dealer, in what Henry and his friends have afforded sufficient consistencies, and contended that it was not particular way has he advantaged the State indication of their convictions on the sub Congress but himself who had been inconistent.

and as strong ground for the President .--All the blame was thrown upon Congress.

President, that he would approve of a tolerably high Tariff, if Distribution was not connected with it. Mr. Proffit says he would do the same, though not at all interested in manufactures. He would give up lands for the sake of manufactures. Mr. Proffit defended Mr. Cushing in the conclusion of his remarks.

Friday, July 1. IN SENATE.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, this morn ng reported his long expected bill on the subject of the Tariff. It is accompanied by been ordered to be printed.

The bill for the reorganization of the Army was then taken up, and finally passed. The bill to establish remedial justice was the order of business for the remainder of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POLITICS OF THE DAY. From the Wilmington Chronicle.

To the reflecting and well-intentioned men feither party of North Carolina we should he willing to submit the pending Gobernatorial question for decision; if it could be

and what are they doing for the real good

question, he desired Mr. H. " to inform | could cause an individual to feel.

him how he had invested the wealth of which He who has seen the character of Shyloch he was the reputed possessor. Mr. H. re-plied, that he had some real estate, some ception of the nature of Mr. Henry's disease, negroes, some 12 or \$15,000 of Ohio State as well as of his appearance under his af-Stocks, some Louisiana Bank Stock, some ferings. Foiled in his anticipated triumph Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guar- over the object of his hate, and having a

CALL IN THE DOCTOR. Our readers are referred to another page for an interesting sketch of the recent deha in Fayetteville, between Governor Moreher and his Democratic competitor, Mr. Louis D. Henry. To compare great things with small ones, Mr. Henry must have fell pret ty much as Mr. Bedford Brown did when he was annihilated by Senator Mangum in Hills borough, in September, 1840. We wer present on this last named occasion, and a never saw a more " cruel and unusual pur ishment" inflicted on any criminal than was visited on the Caswell leader, by Mr. Man.

Like the Frenchman in the play, Mr. Henry had affected to regard the powers of that his bed was as far from being " one of roses" as was Mr. Ritchie's in the Presi dential campaign of 1840. That the Democratic leader was complete.

whole man needs just six words; he is a ly vanquished, we think will be conceded by Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. rose next, and continued the debate. He took up the Mes-a lawyer, he is doubtless well enough. As account of "the day's doings." Indeed Mr. of North Carolina? Would not the Com- ject, by the labored but unavailing effort monwealth have been about as well off, had to conceal their deep mortification. The Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, followed, and as Mr. Henry never exercised his gainful North Carolinian (the organ of the Demoone of the friends of the Administration, he traffic within its borders ! He has wealth, cratic party in lower North Carolina) att. was listened to with a good deal of interest. but it goes only from his firm gripe upon the butes the result entirely to the sickness of Mr. Proffit took ground against Congress, condition of returning with the cent per cent. Mr. Henry. "He was suffering so very He has dollars; but each one goes out acutely from pain, that he could not remem charged to come speedily back with a shil- ber what he intended to say," is the apology Mr. Proffit was disposed to say for the ling. In making his investments Mr. Hen-resident, that he would approve of a tolerawill this benefit the State, the country, the is the Editor, of this fact that, he mentions neighborhood, --- but rather, asks himself, it not less than nine times in his account of how much may I profit by it-how much the debate. "Mr. Henry was in great pain heavier will my purse be after the operation and Mr. Henry was therefore unable to rethan before. Lest we should be thought member what Mr. Henry should have said. unjust to Mr. Henry in this comparison, we refer to his account of his money dealings. In the late debate at Fayetteville between Yes Mr. Henry could speak THREE HOURS the two candidates, Mr. Henry asked Gov AND TEN MINUTES without any intermission Morehead whether he was not indebted to -verily Mr. Henry must have been VERY the Banks; this Gov. M. answered nega- SICK. He was doubtless just as sick, a tively, and said since he had answered the shame, disappointment and mortification

> antied by the State, some Cape Fear and expected victory turned into a most inglor-Bank of the State Stock, but the chief part ious and humiliating defeat, the disappointed

a Convention assembled in Raleigh, of which Mr. Haywood was a prominent member .---He soon laid his plan before the Convention in a series of Resolutions, and we call attention to them as containing as MAD a scheme as ever yet entered the conception of any man. The following are all the Resolutions, except the first, which only deals in generalities

2. Therefore resolved, as the opinion of this Con-ention, that, for the foundation of a new system of internal improvements in this State, the means of the State, aided by private subscription, should be concen rated in the construction of a Rail way from some North Carolina scaport town to the interior of the

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, that ture of this State ought to provide by law for raising such a sum BY LOAN (on the FAITH OF THE STATE IF necessary) as will give substantial asstance in the prosecution of Internal Improvements in this State.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Cor cention, that the most practicable and equitable mode of meeting the loan of the State, will be by an annual tax on land. qual to the interest on the loan and 1-20th of the sun borrowed, so as to pay it off in 20 years.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, that it will be right and expedient that the State should extend this first improvement, as well by a continuance of said rail way as by the construction of others, and by other modes of improvement, and the profitable realt of the first work will increase the spirit of eaterprise and the means of the State.

6. Resolved, as the further opinion of this Convenon, that in designating the route of said road, the first ansideration is, that it should be certainly practicable because an unsuccessful attempt will prove disastrous; but next, it should also possess the character of general usefulnese to the State, so as to unite as many in-

erests as possible in its crection. 7. Resolved further, as the opinion of this Convention, that it would be advisable for the Legislature to pass a law, providing, with proper restrictions, that the counties of this State, as such, and the commissioners of the incorporated towns of this State, may subscribe for stock in any incorporated company for internal improvements to such an amount as a majority of the justices, or commissioners, as the case may be, shall order; that, to pay for the same, the State will issue a scrip or scrips for the amount subscribed redeemable in 20 years, and bearing an interest of per cent. The stock subscribed by the counties and towns shall be the property of the counties and towns respectively subscribing it; and to meet the debt contracted by the State, on the scrip by her issued, the land of the county or town subscribing shall be taxed, annually, a sum equal to the interest und one-twee tieth of the subscription aforesaid, and the costs collecting it; which tax shall be collected and paid as reasury of the State, and the per taxes are intod ty paying it er

It will be perceived then, that in the 3d Resolution " LOAN" on the faith of the State is expressly recommended. By the 4th Resolution, a tax on lands is suggested, sufficiently high to pay the interest and one twenticth part of the principal. So here the People of North Carolina, were to be taxed for TWENTY YEARS, perhaps to the amount of some two or three hundred thousand dollars | annually | But the most novel and

Of those who voted against the postpone. ment (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 Cotten, 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 celebra-

ted 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 con. sidered the "BANK and STATE DEBT PARTY!" It will not do. The more it is attempted, the more glaring will be the inconsistenolina! Every day develops additional facts, to shew, that men may preach one doctrine, just, unnecessary and improper. and practice another!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

In Cincinnati, where eggs are three cents and a half per dozen, pork one dollar and a half per hundred and flour four dollars per barrel, a lady pays fifteen dollars for a Parisian bonnet. She consequently wears upon her head, two barrels of flour, 400 lbs. of pork, and about twenty-nine and a half dozen of eggs. In New York, where potashes sell for five dollars per hundred, cotton for six cents per pound, and codfish for two dollars per hundred, a bankrupt's wife wears jewelry worth \$10,000. She consequently carries about with her, whenever she parades Broadway, about ten bales of gly against the debt cotton pendant from each ear, five tons of codfish hanging round her neck, and a hundred barrels of potashes dangling from her

little finger. We leave to "learned casuists" the determination of the question, which is the more interesting spectacle; the Buckeye or the Gotham lady.

ommended, by several French artists, as a was moved and ordered. substitute for ivory, in miniature painting. The vote was then taken upon the motion of Indiana.

astonishing proposition after all is contained The slices of marble are cemented down up-in the 7th Resolution of the series. Pro-on a sheet of pasteboard, to prevent danger Bill of Mr. Weller. The motion was rejecvision was to be made by law to enable the of fracture : they are said to take the color led-Yeas 96-Nays 106. Counties of the State and incorporated Towns with great freedom, and to hold with tenacito subscribe to stock in "ANY Incorporated ty; it is obvious, that they are incapable of any change by time, or the effects of heat or the STATE was to issue " sontr redeemable damp. Ivory, it is well known, becomes yellow; and, in hot climates, often splits, or State, as a body, was to take upon itself a warps. It can only be obtained, also, of a to suspend the Rules again, and this warps warps in its warps. It can only be obtained, also, of a jected by Yeas and Nays, 112 to 91. the finest grained statuary marble, can be obtained of any size : Plates of about twelve inches by ten inches are prepared of only about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and smaller ones thinner in proportion. Marble has been occasionally used, before now, as a plane for painting on in oils; but its sp-

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 r garded as a most solenn 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 de. fended the President at great length.

Thursday, June 30. IN SENATE.

Mr. Bates of Mass. made a lengthy and of this bargain might not be capable of posiable defence of the Massachusetts claim, en- live proof, but it was obvious and palpable tering largely into the whole subject, and showing an intimate knowledge of it. Mr. Bates was sustained by his colleague, Mr. the table. It was in violation of his pledge, Choate, in some practical and appropriate in violation of good principles, and in violaremarks, in answer to the amendment procies of the Van Buren Party in North Care posed by Mr. Tappan, placing constructions. upon the application which were deemed un-

The debate continued between the Ohio Senators, Mr. King, Mr. Sevier and others, 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 Jackson as General Jackson had gone be- Rows ordnance bureau under the direction of the yond his predecessors in the exercise of the Secretary of War to superintend the manu- veto power. He was not surprised that truth. Yes, we have our Ship, Log Cabin, facture of iron cannon that may be made the so called Democratic party, was partial and Banners; coon-skins, gourds and pepunder contracts with the U. States.

again to-day, and carried on at great length. Carethers went on to give additional evi- These things in themselves are scarcely The amendment did not prevail, and the sec- dences of the union, as he believed, between worth a copper, but they can't be bought

in regard to Rations which were adopted, the midst of his remarks by the expiration and the Bill was ordered to an engrossment. of the one hour rule. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

of the Rules for the purpose of introducing cited Speeches which were made in the until additional legislation. The Bill could the principles of the Veto. not be received without a suspension of the MINIATURES IN MARBLE .- Thin polished Rules, and that motion was submitted by plates of white marble are now strongly rec- Mr. Weller of Ohio. A call of the House

and the House adjourned. 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 re-The orders of the day were called; an 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 was moderate in its tone, and consisted in a brief summary of the several acts of Con- an offender, began by saying 'I know the plication to miniature painting is certainly gress in reference to the Revenue, the effect of the Veto, and the consequence of the throughout the State by that very Party which now pretends to be horrified at the very ry mention of "Srave Deers" and who grow aick at the idea of taxing the People for schemes of Internal Improvement! Could they have been ignorant of Mr. Haywood's

The first business after the reading of the Journal was the introduction of a joint re. solution by Mr. Casey, proposing an Adjournment of Congress on the 18th of the present month. Objections were made and a motion was submitted by Mr. Casey to suspend the rules. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Arrington of N. C. previous to which, there was a motion for a call of the House upon which the Yeas and Nays were ordered. The call was rejected by a full vote, and the House refused to suspend by a large vote also.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. Fillmore at an early hour called for he orders of the day, which were the Message of the President returning the Provisional Tariff bill with his objections. The right to the floor belonged to Mr. Caruthers, of Tenn. an able Whig member. Mr. C. took open and manly ground against

the veto. He started with the proposition that there had been a bargain between the President and the opposition party on this floor-by which the former had agreed to veto Whig measures, and the latter were to support the administration. The evidence nevertheless. What reason but this had the President, for vetoing the bill now upon tion of the very principles embodied in the Distribution Act itself. .

Mr. Caruthers proceeded to point out these inconsistencies in the Veto Message. He and yet vetoed a bill because it was a violaadvance duties beyond 20 per ct. and could not do it.

Mr. Tyler has gone as far beyond General We can tell the locofocos that the Whi to the veto power, for it is one of their prin- per, and the whole wealth of a Louis D. A debate arose on it which was renewed ciples to maintain the one man power. Mr. Henry could not purchase a single item. the friends of the President and the Loco with locofoco thousands .- Caro. Watch. Several amendments were then proposed Focos. Mr. Caruthers was cut short in

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., led off in a strong

He was replied to, or rather the other side of the question was taken, in three very able fired the bosoms of our fathers and gave and eloquent speeches, by Mr. Summers, of birth to the the Declaration of American In-Va., Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., and Mr. White, dependence.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, obtained the floor,

of his means was loaned out on bonds in the Jew suddenly becomes sick and like M. 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 sin gle incidental benefit could accrue from them to his own State, or to any of his neighpors. He is willing to send his money off to Ohio, to Louisiana, or to Africa, for investment, so that it will nett him a leetle 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 holden by him-Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guarantied 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 sort of risk in the operation. What a pubactor is this!

* Antonio .- Is your gold and silver owes and rams? Shylock.-I do not know ; I make it breed as well. Merchant of Venice.

The remains of Whiggery .- The celebrated Whig anner used at Ci ent to captiate and humbog the people, was sold recently for wenty-five cents.

So says a locoloco paper, and the locolocos generally seem to enjoy this small affair with the greatest possible gusto. For our was ready to violate the Compromise Act, own part we believe there is some mistake or unfairness in this statement. We don't when threatening to consume more than the tion of the Compromise Act. He would believe the Whigs of Cincinnati would stand by and witness the sale of a Banner under which they so recently rallied, at so insig-In the exercise of this one man power, nificant a price. No, we don't believe it.

ill have their emblems of Whig Princ ablems of simplicity and -the en

MESSRS. MOORE AND POPE.

fine spirits and confident of success. They Mr. Weller of Ohio moved a suspension Speech in reply to the more strong and ex- have addressed the people at several places in our County, with decided effect. They a Bill to extend the existing Revenue Law, carlier part of the debate. Mr. R. sustained are indeed good advocates of Whig principles; principles as well calculated to arouse our people, as were the principles which

Sterling Gee will return from the West iff a few days, and with three such st

Henry, most earnestly aspires after a sale deliverance from the presence and the pow-

er of his adversary. "I puty you, give me leave to go from here; I AM NOT WELL," were the feelings of Shakspeare's Hero; and hose 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 repeti-tion of the dose, from now until the "Dog

days IN AUGUST ?"-Danville Reporter. THE PLAN OF 1838.

Louis D. Henry furnishes in his propr person as eminent an instance as ever enter guarantee assures him there is not the least ed the imagination of Shakespeare when fort of risk in the operation. What a pub- "vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself." ic spirited citizen! What a generous bene- In reference to banks and internal improvements, as well as other and purely political matters, he would have done well to have pened the campaign by singing with the spirit and the understanding-"Let me survey the ground I tread,

"Let me survey the ground I tread, And learn how freil I am." It might have saved him the misery of rais. ing the tune to a doleful sockdologer about the second week in August. He seems to have taken it for granted that every bad, up popular, unpalatable proposition or act a mong mankind, from the deluge to the Democratic Convention at Raleigh, might be safely charged to, the Whigs, and thus be ade to "enure to his benefit." Internal Improvement in North Carolina was "all the some years since; and what did Mr. Henry do but " go" with it-heart and hand tooth and toenail-at the head and front of the maddest of the " mad schemes" (as he now calls them) was Mr. Henry. Neverthe less candidate Henry forgot all these things, and entered into terrible denunciations thereof. But when Gov. Morehead arrayed these plans before his eyes, and showed him that he was committed past all backing out, he was compelled to 'fess-and said with the energy of desperation that he would stand or fall by the scheme of '38. The scheme then submitted, and signed by MA-We understand these gentlemen are in Henry among others, proposed a network of railroads over the State and the borrowing of three millions to effect the work. The annual interest on this sum would now amount to \$180,000. And this is the scheme which Mr. Henry avows his willingness now to rise or fall by | Now we venture to say there is not a Whig in North Carolina who had ! hand in that recommendation, that would now go for this same scheme. Do not understand us, and do not let Gow

Company for Internal Improvement," and in 20 years." Here, then, not only the little incorporated towns were to taste the sweets of having a public debt. And how would such a system as this, with all its ram-ifications, have suited the People ? Yet, in the face of these Resolutions—deliberately introduced of his own accord and therefore presumed to contain his well settled opin-throughout the State by that very Party.

We have the melancholy duty of announ. cing the death of the Hon. William S. Has tings, an estimable and highly respected cumstance, we are more indebted to the member of the House of Representatives popularity of the Col. than to the liberality from the State of Massachusetts. He died a few days ago at the Sulphur Springs of Virginia, whither he had gone for the henpreviously been in a declining state.

National Intelligencer.

A lawyer who was sometimes forgetful,

in the field, as Gee, Moore, and Pope, no Whig in Halifax need despair.

Col. Joyner, the Whig Candidate for the Senate, has no oppositiou; and to this cirof the Loco Foco party .- Roanoke Advocate

THE GALLED JADE WINCES !- See the fol-

The GALLED JADE WINCES I—See the foi-lowing articles, the first written before the meeting between Morehead and Henry, the second written after that event. Fayetteville Observer. Test to Rott Carolins of Stor. Net Gov. Morehead forget, and for the time necess-mary to canvass the re-election, neglect and disregard the duties incumbent upon his high official station, we will forgive him if he will but most Mr. Henry—if he will only come up and face him in a fair discussion we will cheerfully shide the insue. The te Tern Corning of Juss 5. "He is now, while he is receiving from the people salary of \$2,000, to attend to their business at Ra-leigh, neglecting it, and out electioncering for him of the

ng for his on danies, or a Tarry the bonk

Morehead be understood as being opposed to judicious improvements of the State; bs a scheme like the above, at this time so greatly beyond the ability of the people, no prudent statesman will avow himself in favor of.—Greensboro' Patriot. THE "MILL BOY" IN LOUISIANA

THE "MILL BOY" IN LOUISIANA A very numerous Whig Meeting was held in New Orleans on the 16th inst., at which the following Resolution, among other things was adopted undnimously. Resolved, That we most heartily and cordially a spond to the voice of the freemen of these Units States, which from the North and the South, the East and the West of this year Union, is proclaiming the pathiet and statesman, HENRY CLAY, as the new Whig candidate for the Presidency, and that when the time for action arrives, he shall receive from the Whige of Louisiana a long pull, a strong pull and is pull allogether.

All who have meditated on the art of go versing mankind, have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth — Aristottle.