

ments and practices of the absolute monarchies from which they have freed themselves. They make no frequent use of military power. Standing armies, the appropriate instruments of arbitrary governments, are out of place in the ordinary administration of Republics. Quite too much of the substance of the citizen or subject is taken from him for the support of standing troops, not merely for defence against foreign aggression, but to enforce the domestic authorities. A military Republic, supported by the sword, may indeed be a movement, but it is a retrograde one in the philosophy of governments. Men must govern themselves, if at all, by the influence of persuasion, by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, and the military kept in proper subordination to the civil authority; and when this authority is not educated, learned and practical, there can be no political freedom. It is absurd to imagine the course of a republic prescribed and dictated by military leaders, and suffrage exercised under the shaking of the sword. All advanced being made by the influences of climate, the differences between those Southern Republics and ours must be ascribed to the difference of political institutions; and what a difference it is!

Suppose that at this day, an assembly were to be held in one of the States of South America, under a great city, convened on any similar to the present. What scene would be presented there? Would it compare with this? Yonder is the volcano smoking and flaming, but sending forth no intellectual light. There is the city, full of armed men, not a citizen in the streets. They are the pleasures of the occasion, but they are the pleasures of subjects—in order. There are men occasionally yielding large profits to the Capitalist—labor within their eternally unrequited—splendid palaces for the rich and habitations of the meanest kind for the many; an Episcopal hierarchy with revenues that might tempt a king, but no schools for the Education of children, no people. (Applause.) I would not overrate or overcharge this picture. The substance of it, I fear, is true: And how does it contrast with this? These fields all verdant, because tilled by free men, owners of the soil. (Cheers.) Yonder city flourishing in security, law, and peace. See the busy hum of industry; see in every quarter a community made up of independent, self-respecting men. (Cheers); see processions of thousands of youth poured out from public schools the nurseries of New England literature and virtue, which have in no other part of the country than that settled under the glow of civil and religious liberty for a sign like this.

I have said our citizens have no fear of foreign contributions or loans, no exorbitant taxes, no violent destruction of property; every where law and order reign, and over all—the genius of that liberty which our fathers fought to secure, horrors constantly with an eye to the faithful and with eagles wings ever wide outspread.

The colonies of Spain from their origin to their end were wretched subjects of the home government. By a monopoly of office the offices were all filled by officers from old Spain, thus cutting off all persons born in the colony from office. This would have the effect of making a new people, and a new nation, and a new character of mind and disposition. The Viceroy and his inferior officers never can be at home in their government. They do not feel that they are of the people. They are like the proconsuls of ancient Rome, and not like Carver or Winthrop, or the Governors of Virginia after the act of the House of Burgesses. The Virginian Colonies were not the subjects of the home government in a new world, having their men of education, and all of them having a full proportion of intelligence and information. The distinguishing characteristics were introduced of the civilization of Europe without its political distinctions. The arts and sciences came over, law, trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the testamentary system of the English Jurisprudence, and the institution of public offices. But not a monarch or church. The political institutions were framed anew; can we doubt how? General equality of social condition prevailed among the settlers. It was so of right. After forty years of blood and crime, France has established at the top of her constitutional charter, as a great boon, that all Frenchmen shall be equal before the law. A great truth, doubtless, but derived from the bottom of the feudal system; that brought with them here by their fathers. All men are equal in the eyes of the law and before the law.

It has been said with much vivacity that the felicity of our ancestors was in escaping from the past, from the past in politics they escaped, it is true, but they brought with them learning, manners, morals, industry; they brought all the spirit of past centuries, in that which is useful. They came as educated men, in the Doric phrase of one of our historians, "to settle on bare creation." Not in the lodges of nomad tribes, but to establish permanent habitations for the families of well-informed men.

Another important feature was the principle of the colonial charters which enabled them to establish governments here. We know that they would not consent to come here, to be governed at home. The history of the colonies shows the wisdom of this. Even in Virginia, certainly till the third charter, in 1619, which granted to the settlers popular representatives of their own choosing, there was no permanent character to the colony. While the colonies acknowledged the home government, they insisted on passing their own laws and making their own regulations. Here are the great elements and principles of our political position,—that we escape from the difficulties and embarrassments of the political systems of Europe, and retain the perpetual enjoyment of its arts, its science and its cultivation. We have home government, not because of the representative system, and from an account of the great privilege of popular election.

There are few topics more inviting, or more fit for philosophical discussion, than the influence of the New World upon the Old. The occasion forbids me to enter upon this. America acknowledges her obligations to England for her sciences, arts, laws, literature, and morals. And the descendants among their ancestors were men like Hampden and Sidney, by whom the seed was first planted, which has germinated and grown, till the spreading branches overshadow them. But America has made her return. She has made some approaches to equality; if she has not cancelled the obligation, she has made a respectable return. She admits that standing among the nations has a high part which she is expected to act in the general advancement.

Her mines, to speak of physical benefits, have filled the old world with their treasures;—from the produce of her soil she has supplied luxuries for the rich, and articles of utility for all. New and rare birds and animals have been transported to her cabinets and parks, and the beauties of her unequalled forests have been transplanted among the cities and classic oaks of England. But America has contributed for more vast and important services. She has augmented the commerce of the world. Who can imagine the shock to the eastern continent, if the Atlantic should be no longer a track for commerce, and there should be no longer American products or American markets?

America holds out returns of a higher nature—of a moral and religious nature: the proof that popular institutions are able to maintain a government securing persons, property and reputation; that it is practicable to elevate the mass of men, the laboring or lower classes—and this is the province of education—to set their parts in the rights of self-government; holding out to them examples a thousand times more enchanting than were ever before exhibited to those who were born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.

But my friends, America has done more! America has furnished Europe the character of Washing-

ton, (loud cheers), and if her institutions had done nothing else, they would for this have deserved the respect of mankind. (Cheers.) Washington! (Cheers.) and every citizen heard all over the world"—which was responded to by three hearty cheers! Washington! first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Washington is all our own, and all the veneration and love entertained for him by the people are proofs that they are worthy of such a countryman, (cheers.) I would gladly put the question, today, to any intellectual man of Europe, I will say, to any intellectual man of the whole world,—what character of the century stands out in the relief of history most pure, most respectable, most sublime,—and I doubt not that by a surprising approach to unanimity, they would answer "Washington." That man himself is not an unfit emblem of his character; by its brightness, its solidity its durability (cheers). His public virtues and public principles were as firm and fixed as the earth on which he rests; his personal motives as pure as the serene heavens in which his summit is lost. But indeed, although a fit, it is not an adequate emblem. Towering far above the column of his life, behind him, and not by the city of the State, but by all families of men, stands the colossal grandeur of the character and life of Washington, in all its constituent parts, effects, and titles to universal decorum, it is an American production. Born upon our soil, of parents born upon our soil, never having had for a single day a sight of the old world, reared amid our gigantic cities, and in the midst of the grandeur of the time in the wholesome, plain, elementary, solid knowledge furnished to all the children of the day; brought up among, and fostered by the genuine influences of American society; partaking of our great destiny of labor; partaking and leading in the agency and glory of the war of independence; and, by its brightness, its solidity of peace, the establishment of the present constitution; beheld him,—although an American! [Cheers.] His crowded and glorious life, with its multitudes of virtues each contending to be foremost in the throng; and each making room for greater multitudes, that life, in all its purity and grandeur was an emblem of an American citizen! I claim him, Washington, as the grandest of our nation's heroes and our nation's glory. He was the abuse of enemies and the misgiving of friends, I turn to that transcendent mind for courage and consolation. [Cheers.] To him that denies that our fervid trans-Atlantic patriotism can be combined with law and order,—to him that denies the great distinction between the soul, or a passion for true glory, to him that denies that America has contributed anything to the stock of great lessons and examples,—to all these I reply by pointing to the character of Washington.

Now, my friends and fellow citizens, it is time to draw this discourse to a close. We have indulged in the gratifying recollections of the past, we have enjoyed the consciousness of present prosperity and happiness, we have pleased ourselves with well-founded hopes of the future. Let us remember also, as responsible beings the duties and obligations that Heaven has given us and let us, with a power corresponding to the abilities given us, exert ourselves to the utmost to support the institutions of religion and morality, inspired by a true and genuine sense of liberty and law, and an unlighted knowledge. Let us remember the great truth, that the community must be respected as well as individuals,—that no government can be respected that is not just, that without the respect of justice, honor, and truth, it is not in the power of the form and machinery of government to give dignity or respectability to any human system of society. Let us hope that we may look forward, not to a degraded, but to an improved and elevated future; and that we will do our best to do so, and that we will speak to them of its objects and history, and teach them the great event it is to signalize and perpetuate,—may there rise an emulation from every youthful breast. "Thank God I also am an American!"

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visitor,
Rev. ALBERT SMEDS, Rector.

THE Summer Session of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, including Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, \$12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music on the Piano, or Guitar, \$25 00 per Session, with \$3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp \$30 00 per Session, with \$10 00 for the use of Instrument.

Apply to the Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, Newbern Spectator, North State Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Highland Messenger will give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to this Office.—Raleigh Reg.

Merchants' Bank of Newbern,

JUNE 2nd, 1843.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of the profits, of three dollars and fifty cents on each share of the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on application.

W. W. CLARK, Cashier.

Notice to Slave Owners.

At the last term of Craven Superior Court a number of Presentments were made against the citizens of Newbern for a violation of the 2d Chapter 132nd Section of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina. By the request of the Commissioners, all action upon them was suspended, until the Fall term of said Court, in order that persons offending against said law, might have an opportunity of removing the nuisance. It is the persons presented shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Commissioners, previous to the next Court, that they have complied with the requisitions of said law, they will be dismissed without any cost more than has already accrued, otherwise they will be prosecuted to final judgment.

THOS. S. SINGLETON, Intend't.

June 17th 1843.—733 ft.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY.—County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1843.

Patey Hutchinson, Widow of John Hutchinson, deceased. Petitioner for dower against
John Hutchinson, Joseph Hutchinson, and William Hutchinson, heirs at law of John Hutchinson, deceased, defendants.

It being proved to the Court that the defendants, John Hutchinson, Joseph Hutchinson, and William Hutchinson, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the said Court, that publication be made for five weeks, successively, in the Newbern Spectator, that the said John Hutchinson, Joseph Hutchinson, and William Hutchinson, appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court house in Newbern, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. G. STANLY, Clerk of said Court, at Newbern, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1843.
J. G. STANLY, Clerk.

The Newbernian. Newbern, N. C. SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD STANLY.

Mr. Webster's speech, together with our topographical terrapin and its elucidation, occupies so much of our paper to-day, that we are compelled to leave out several articles which we wished to publish.

The Whigs of Craven are respectfully invited to meet at the Theatre on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary measures to organize the CRAVEN COUNTY CLAY CLUB.

JAMES W. BRYAN, Esq., of this place, has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama a Commissioner for that State, to reside in North Carolina, and has accepted the appointment.

His duties, as such, will be to receive and reduce the testimony or depositions of witnesses to writing, and to receive acknowledgements of Deeds of Conveyance, to be used or recorded in Alabama. This appointment will accommodate many of the citizens of North Carolina in their business transactions with the former State.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday next, the 4th instant. A full attendance of the members is requested, as an election of Directresses and Managers for the ensuing year will be held, and other business, important to the Society, will be transacted.

Rev. Mr. PELL will deliver the annual address on the occasion.

The above notice, sent to us by the Secretary of the Female Benevolent Society, we publish most willingly; and at the same time, we respectfully beg leave to invite attention to the meeting which it advertises. During the few years which the Society has existed, much suffering has been relieved by the active benevolence of its members. The hungry have been fed, the naked clothed, and the widow's heart has not been made literally "to sing for joy," it has, in more than a few cases, been temporarily released from the pressure of chilling penury, by this excellent institution.—Much that has been done would have been left undone, notwithstanding the efforts of the Ladies, had not the liberality of the gentlemen or town, at the yearly meetings, nobly aided the good work. May we hope that the coming anniversary will not form an exception to so noble an example, and that the gentlemen will show their approbation of the society, its motives, actions and purposes, by their presence. The Rev. Mr. PELL, it will be seen, will address the meeting in behalf of the cause of the poor.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

Believing that our readers are anxious to see the speech made by Mr. Webster, on the 17th of June, at the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, we gratify their anxiety in the present number. We see that many of our contemporaries speak in raptures of the oration, and designate it as "splendid," "unsurpassed," &c., but, notwithstanding our many prejudices in favour of the great Statesman of the North, and our deference for the opinions of the gentlemen of the Press to whom we allude, we feel—and when ever we express our thoughts we honestly exhibit our feelings,—that the speech at the celebration will add little to Mr. Webster's previously-acquired fame, either as a profound thinker or a chaste and felicitous writer.—The glowing and heart-felt reminiscences of which the Monument is a memento, the patriotic zeal which actuated the multitude who attended the celebration, and the praiseworthy pride and gratitude that every true-hearted American Citizen must feel in reflecting on the birth-day of a nation of freemen, which the noble structure commemorates and perpetuates; lent a charm to the occasion, which even a failure on the part of the gifted Orator of the day could neither dissipate nor expel. Hence, we think, originated the unlimited praise of the speech. Our honest opinion is, that the oration is, as a whole, in adequate, both as regards the great orator and the glorious national occasion. Our readers, however, will judge for themselves. Bad taste, most probably, accounts for our dissenting, in this case, from that which seems to be the popular opinion. From a source less capable, we would have considered the speech an excellent one, but we know that Mr. Webster could have made a better.

Death of Mr. Legare.

On the 20th instant, in Boston, Mr. Legare, the Secretary of State, ad interim, and Attorney General of the United States, breathed his last, after a few days' suffering, from inflammation of the bowels.—Such men as he, whose death we record and lament, can be but ill-spared in these degenerate times, but the behests of Omnipotence defer not to the wishes or will of short-sighted man. Mr. LEGARE was a patriot, a scholar, and a high-minded gentleman, as we learn from the testimony of many who knew him well.

A very young Revolutionary Soldier.

Among the list of the names and ages of the 107 Revolutionary soldiers who attended the celebration at Bunker Hill, on the 17th ultimo, we find one, Mr. Dana, we believe, but 74 years of age. He must have been a precocious military prodigy. In 1775, sixty eight years ago, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Mr. Dana was then six years of age, rather young, we think, for effective service. Well, the war closed eight years after, when Mr. Dana was but fourteen.—Wonder how long he served, where, in what capacity, and whether Uncle Sam has been paying him a pension ever since.—We hope that the Albany Argus, in which we find his age recorded, has made him (typographically) at least ten years younger than he really is.

MR. STANLY.

On Monday last, Mr. Stanley addressed the citizens of Beard's creek, and on the following day, those of Bay river. A gentleman who was present informs us that, at both of those election precincts, his efforts in behalf of our country's best interests were most successful. Several of the honest, but deeply deceived Locofocoes, were astonished by the plain and convincing array of facts, subversive of the horrid deceptions practised on the credulous by Locofoco demagogues, during the last twelve or fourteen years; that they actually asked, by looks and actions, rather than by words, in all the simplicity of unimposed patriotism:—"Can it be possible that Mr. Stanley has told us the truth?" Our feelings and reason almost persuade us that he has, but all the "smart" men of our own party, who have been electioneering among us, tell us just the opposite. Thus it is; the industrious farmers, who have not time to keep the tortuous run of the blighting and accursed plots and schemes of the party leaders who have nearly ruined, and certainly disgraced our country, need only to be convinced that they have been led astray, and their instinctive and common-sense love of country and of right will at once array them against such ignorant, narrow-souled apologues for American citizens, as those who have been leading them to error and destruction for many years.—Since the earliest days of Jacksonism, there has been nothing more common than to see unprincipled fellows, who could scarcely read or write, undertake, at the instance of some demagogue, but a shade better informed,—and ten times as culpable from that shade's difference,—have the audacity to lecture honest neighbours on their duties as citizens, and to go on an enlightening (?) crusade, even beyond their immediate neighborhood. Had such persons sense enough to know their true position, the contemptible claims which they have to guide and direct the opinions of men, they would shrink from public attention for very shame.

Mr. Stanley is the very man to awaken and convert those who have been deceived by such unworthy and incapable impostors. Talented, fearless, patriotic and well-informed, he lays naked the corruptions of Locofocoism; and so lucid and convincing are his arguments and statements—all based on facts, of which he offers irrefutable evidence—the sandy foundations of locofoco deception and falsehood slide from beneath the superstructure raised upon them by the leading demagogues, as the thaw-loosened ice down a precipice. The best proof of the truth of Mr. Stanley's positions is found, as far as the active locus are concerned, in the fact, that with all the assurance for which they are celebrated, not one of them dares to meet him before the people, for the purpose of rebutting those positions, by facts and argument. We know there are some of them, not a thousand miles off, whose self-conceit is as impervious to modest sensibility as the shell of a Pamplico terrapin is to the rays of light, and yet they, insensate as they are to the ridicule of the wiser and better informed, dread the exposure they would be subjected to, if they had the temerity to encounter the truth from the lips of a competent advocate.—The led portions of the paper in the district will soon begin to question the principles, abilities, honesty of purpose, and truth, of those who lead them, if the latter continue thus afraid to refute the assertions of their opponent candidate; and alas for their future influence, after their hitherto confiding adherents discover their weakness, nay, their wickedness.

On Thursday, Mr. Stanley addressed the citizens of Newbern, his native town. He was listened to, not only with the respect due to his public services, his talents, and honourable character, but with all the affection which a gratified parent feels for a highly deserving son. Dear to his heart—throbbing as it is with all the best and noblest feelings of a true son of the Old North State—must be the affectionate greetings which meet him in his former home!—His opponent was among the missing, as usual, and none of the smaller orators stepped forward to fill his place.

To-day Mr. Stanley will address the people at White's election precinct, ten miles from town.

Highest reward for Irish Votes!

During the late visit of the President and the Heads of Departments to Boston, a great (Irish) Repeal Meeting was held at "the Tabernacle," at which, besides others, Robert Tyler, Esq., and Z. C. Lee, Esq., United States Attorney for the Maryland District, delivered addresses, to the great satisfaction of the meeting.—Nat. Intel.

[Is John Tyler demoted? Does he think that the American people have no respect for their national character, that he thus sends forth his thoughtless boy to give a semi-official character to impertinent interference with the affairs of foreign nations with which we are at peace, and countenance to mob absurdity and violence in our cities, alike useless and unbecoming? John Tyler and his son Robert do not care that Ireland and the Irish were both at the devil, but for the sake of the votes which he hopes, vainly hopes, to obtain from the portion of the latter who rejoice in the name of adopted American citizens.—Newbernian.]

Since the above was written, we learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that Mr. Tyler was waited on by a committee of the Irish Repeal Association, and invited to attend one of their meetings. His engagements prevented his attendance, but he used, says the Ledger, the following most unbecoming language to the committee:—

"I am the decided friend of the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. I ardently and anxiously hope that it may take place, and I have the utmost confidence that Ireland will have her own Parliament, in her own capital, in a very short time. On this great question, I am no half way man."

For the credit of the nation we hope that Mr. Tyler is misrepresented in this statement, from a misunderstanding of what he really said. In fact, he should have said nothing on the subject, till authorized by the unequivocal voice of public opinion. John Tyler should not talk on international subjects "per se," while acting as chief magistrate of the United States.

Supreme Court.—GEORGE STEVENSON, Esq., of this place, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the county Court of this State.

"The Terrapin Gerrymander."

We copy to-day, from the columns of our lively neighbour, the "North State Whig," the ludicrous cut, and the accompanying description, of our congressional district, as laid off by the electioneering discipline of the last Locofoco session of our State Legislature. Any set of men, capable of committing injustice so flagrant as has been committed in the establishment of this district, of so far sacrificing the interests and convenience of so large a portion of their fellow citizens, at the shrine of a low, speaking party spirit, are so far from having a claim to confidence and respect, that contempt and scorn are the only feelings which their gross betrayal of a high public trust has called forth. What interests, in common, have Edgecombe and Nash, with the other eight counties which compose the district? None whatever, more than those two counties have with the territory of Florida, or the State of Maine! In twenty-five years, we have never, to our knowledge, seen a citizen from either of the two in Newbern, either on business or pleasure, with the exception of Mr. Arrington, the present democratic candidate for Congress. This consideration, however, was not taken into the account by the honest Statesman who laid off the district. Edgecombe and Nash are populous counties; steeped to the eyes in ignorance and Locofocoism; having not more than 130 or 160 Whigs within the bounds of both, and containing, in a white population of but 5094, of twenty years of age and upwards, 2631 persons (being forty-six out of every hundred!) who can neither read nor write! This was the kind of population to best Stanley; to vote against him right or wrong, and hence the motive of the parties of the last Legislature, for extending our sea-board district almost to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia! Their scheme will prove abortive, if the Whigs do their duty, and this duty consists in nothing more than a punctual deposit of their votes, on the day of election.—In the name of our country, of all that is dear to the hearts of enlightened freemen, we charge them to do this! If they do not, we will not be surprised, at the election succeeding the next, to see the good old Newbern district disgraced by a representative of the "forty-six per cent.," who, according to the census, "can neither read nor write."

Attorney General of the United States.

The death of that ripe scholar and estimable gentleman Hugh S. Legare, leaves this important office vacant; and public opinion is on the quiz as to the individual who will be appointed to succeed him.—The President will not overlook a distinguished son of North Carolina, the equal of Mr. Legare in point of ability and manly accomplishments, and the inferior of no man in all the qualifications and attainments which make up the noble, generous and true hearted gentleman: We mean James Iredell, of Raleigh. President Tyler knew him long, and knew him well in the Senate of the United States, and every North Carolinian will endorse his passport to any office in his gift.

APPOINTMENTS BY MR. STANLY FOR MEETING THE PEOPLE.

July 4th, at Greenville, Pitt County.

5th and 6th of July, at such places in Pitt, as shall be selected by the people.

Saturday, 8th of July, at Hookerton, Greene County.

Monday, 10th of July, at Snow Hill, Greene County.

Thursday, 13th of July, at or near Hilliardston, Nash County.

Saturday, 15th of July, at or near Stanhope, Nash County.

Thursday, 20th of July, at Beaufort, Carteret County.

It is desired by the Whigs in the above mentioned counties, (or in the county of Edgecombe,) to have meetings at any other times or places, not conflicting with the above arrangement, Mr. Stanley will endeavor to attend them.

If, upon subsequent information, Mr. Stanley shall make other appointments, public notice will be given of them.

The Whigs of the several counties in the district are requested to take proper steps to notify the people of the above appointments.

We are requested to give notice, that the next regular meeting of the Temperance Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church on Friday night next, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. DANIEL STRATTON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Citizen Guards for the celebration of the 4th of July next, the birth day of our Independence, report the following Order of the Day:

The day to be ushered in with a Federal Salute and ringing of Bells. Parade of Citizen Guards with firing of salutes until 6 o'clock.

At 9 o'clock, a Procession to be formed on the Academy Green, to move in the following Order:

Citizen Guards,
Orator and Reader,
Clergymen,
Temperance Society,
Strangers and Citizens.

From the Academy Green to Hancock-street, down Hancock to Pollock-street, down Pollock to Middle-street, down Middle to South Front, down South Front to Craven-street, up Craven-street to New-street, up New to Middle-street, up Middle to Johnson-street, up Johnson to Hancock, down Hancock to the Theatre.

At 10 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. Thomas R. Wilson and an Oration delivered by Mr. George Stevenson, Music by Citizens.

At noon, a National Salute to be fired.

At 4 o'clock, a Cannon Parade with music.

At sunset a Federal Salute will be fired.

The day to close with a magnificent display of FIRE WORKS, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the Academy Green—where seats will be prepared for Ladies only.

LEMUEL WILKINS,
NATHAN S. BROWN,
JOHN L. LEE,
SAMUEL A. DUNN,
RIGDON WILSON,
JOHN J. STREET,
WM. H. TAYLOR,
THOMAS O. JONES.

June 17th, 1843.

From the North State Whig.

THE GERRYMANDER.

"A formidable shape,
Black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell."

We have the pleasure of introducing to our readers, in this number of the Whig, the most remarkable animal of modern times, called, in honor of the late Legislature of our State, "The Terrapin Gerrymander."

Truly he is a most sweet monster! The very personification of our last Terrapin Assembly!—made up as was that body of the most incongruous materials. ***

We have heard that Edgecombe and Nash, bear some resemblance to a man's head with a hat or cap on. It is said these two counties look like a wheelhorse, whose fat, protruding cheeks and chin almost hide the appearance of his nose. Truly, if this be the case, the officiating master of ceremonies—the Dr. Stop of the occasion—made a sad mistake.

It will be remembered that Jesse Cooper denounced the arrangement. He wanted Martin put on the district, as it ought to have been. He told the Doctor that he was making a district for himself, and one to beat Stanley, but he would be mistaken in both calculations. The Doctor seems to have tried to prevent the animal from injuring Martin, for it will be observed that north of Pitt and Beaufort, the county of Martin lies, and that the left hind claw, is carefully stretched over Martin,—but the wheelhorse's nose and double chin are in eminent danger of being scratched.

There is one reflection, however, likely to arise in the heads of the wheelhorses, to console them, in case of the aforesaid scratching of the physiognomy: it will be observed that his tail is over "the Virginia line," though it is evidently preparing to give a flirt and free himself from the "strict construction" of the "uniform and consistent" wheelhorse democracy. It strikes us that the animal's tail is of an unusual, extraordinary and unconstitutional extent—and contrary to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided—as published heretofore in this paper. If so, we hope some of the Democratic Doctors of the last Legislature will attend to it. The creature is evidently desirous of protecting the upper part of Nash, or of bringing it down near the sea-board. Well—so be it.—There are a great many clever people in Nash, Whigs and Democrats; and although we think great injustice was done to them, as well as to the lower counties, we shall not become detestable to them. But yet on another look, it rather appears that the Terrapin, is making ready to give a lick with his tail towards the west. We hope it won't reach Aunt Bedford, of Caswell, or John Rivers Jones Daniel, who are already remarkable for their long faces.

Perhaps if Dr. Montgomery has recovered from his alarm of being sold, under the Harrison law, he may be able to exercise his skill in cur-tailing the proportions of the tail.

In looking over the map of the 8th Congressional district, as presented by the monster, we see nothing of the light houses or light boats in Pamlico Sound. What has become of them? Are the Edgecombe regency determined to put down the light boats? Or has the river really commenced running upwards and extinguished the lights?—Our terrapin is a sweet monster: he has "two cheeks." He has not forgotten to overshadow the upper part of Nash, nor has he neglected Nag's Head; for although Mr. Sam'l Arrington thinks a "uniform and consistent democrat" is one who is "opposed to internal improvements by the General Government," Dr. Moore of Hertford, is an advocate for opening the inlet; and it seems to us that the left paw of the animal has actually broken loose an opening near Nag's Head! Take care, Dr. Moore! your "uniform and consistent democracy" will suffer in the estimation of your "uniform" brother Sam; and besides, if Nag's Head is opened, according to Dr. Hall's notion, the counties of Washington and Tyrrel will be drowned by water? Oh, what philosophy wheel-horse philosophy is? The animal did not neglect the county of Lenoir, it seems. He rather had an inclination to secure that, and his right claw is trying to draw Lenoir along with him, while little Jones—the "Diamond of the Desert"—he seems to think he had better let alone. He had better have secured Martin, as Jesse Cooper told him to do; for Cooper was right. "It won't do, Sir, you can't beat Stanley with this district." ***

But turning aside from the most ridiculous appearance, presented by looking at the picture of the democracy of our last Legislature, let us leave them to the enjoyment of beholding their accurate likeness, while we point out the monstrous wrong they attempted to impose on the people of this State, and especially on the people of this district.

The ten counties of this district are included within the heavy line of the engraving. All the counties except Nash and Edgecombe are Whig, and united in interests, in feelings and by constant intercourse with each other. But by the abominable gerrymandering of the last Legislature these eight counties thus united, and composing more than three fourths of the territory of the district, are silenced, and their wants and wishes and interests trampled under foot, by two counties Nash and Edgecombe—away in one corner of the district, at the tail of the "critter"—counties that have no feelings, no interests and but little intercourse with the other large portion of the district. What interests has Nash County in common with the sea-board interests of the district? So little, that Arrington, who lives in one corner of that county (see his residence on the engraving) voted against an appropriation for Fort Macon in Carteret County—a fortification of vital importance to all the people of the lower counties. And Edgecombe has so little feeling for the interest of the lower counties, that Dr. Hall, who lives in that county, and who represented the district for a long series of years, secured at his request repeatedly made to him by the people of the lower counties, to get an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Sound and rivers. And yet these two counties, thus separated from the other portion of the district, have been stuck to it; and for what purpose? For the avowed and sole purpose of beating Edward Stanley! Was such an abominable proposition ever before heard of among a free people?

Again, the district, as it has been formed by the