COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. Recent events of interest and importance recall a set of political resolutions passed by the Legislature of 1842, and bearing the imposing title-"Resolutions of Instruction." If instruction be used in its common signification, the propriety of this title may well be doubted ; unless, as lucus, a non lucendo, it is applied in a ludicrous sense to call attention to its framer's genius for determining the minimum of instruction possible to be conveyed in two pages of legislation. If instruction here, be technical, even then I henitate in pronouncing for the beauty of the phrase ; as it would seem from the first resolution that its drawer had no very clear idea of that doctrine as held in the ranks of the Democracy. Supposing his notions of the limitations proper to the right of instruction to be correct, I yield to the charitable hypothesis only under the vulgar protestation that he has a very bad way of showing it. The Resolution is this :

"1. Resolved, That the Legislature of this State have a right to instruct the Senators of this State in Congress, whenever in the opinion of the Legislature they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions ; and that it is the duty of the Senators to obey the instructions given, or to resign their seats : Provided, the instructions to be given and obeyed require not the Senator to commit a violation of the Constitution, or an act of moral turpitude."

It is worthy of remark that the right is not elaimed as Constitutional, depending for its exercise only "on the opinion of the Legislature;" but with a hardihood of assertion much needed by the 1 hope to show that it is both. occasion, wholly unprecedented however, in the traordinary in the mouths of strict constructionists, population, and taxation. The two first enter justice in the County Courts. In accordance with the very right itself is said to depend on "the opinion of the Legislature." Then, if that Body is of openion that a Senator misroprosents a State, Senate, Every County, as such is entitled to one it is a special agent of the people and such act it has a right to instruct him; if it be thought that member in the Commons ; the relative federal is extra official, and must be held to resolve it he represents the State, and the contingency of "magnitude, &c.," do not occur, it has no right to instruct him; and so long as it is uncertain how the Legislature will decide, the existence of the other three. The federal population of Hert. in that of an agent. The agency is limited to the right will be uncertain. The highest toned ford entitles her to no additional member, so in the case of a vacancy, and the right of criticising Federalism never broached a doctrine about the powers and strength of government so monstrous as this child of the Modern Democracy. "Par- to the amount of public taxes paid by the different by the reservation in the Bill of Rights is de-Hamentary magic" in monarchical Countries, Counties. Under such an arrangement, Orange cisive of the claim in the opinion of all, and esshrinks into pitiful imbecility by the side of this dogma of Legislative omorpatence. Such, however, is the doctrine solemnly adopted by the Democratic party in North Carolina at a time when their experience, hopes, and fears combined to impress them with the necessity of rendering their principles rather more tasteful to the sovereignty. Whigs may well rejoice that it is in the natural progress of political, as well as of moral obliquity, that men become "treacherous without art and hypocrites without deceiving."

The resolution says that the right of instruction exists whenever the Senator misrepresents the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the o :casion shall require such instructions. In grasping at the meaning of strict Constructionists in their declarations of Constitutional rights, nothing can be more fair or more natural than to use their own formula, expressio unius est exclusio alterius. Applying this test to the declaration above, it is obvious to remark that if the right of instruction can be supported at all, it extends as well to email as to great occasions - is as valid when the State is represented as when it is misrepresented. when the Legislature has personal or local pre-Sudices to subserve as when it is instigated by political differences. The claim is broad, and it cannot seriously be denied that under it a Legislature composed in greater part of Western mem-Granville, Wake, and Robeson representing an bers has all the power to turn out a Senator whose residence is in Currituck, that a Democratic majority has to instruct a Whig. Possibly, it is because of this reductio ad absurdum of the right, that the Solons of 1842 endeavored to make wishes of the State ! Such is the theory with a distinction, supply the place of a difference in their persuasion of the public that they had divided what is, necessarily, an individual. Another Democratic feature about this resolution is, that the right of instruction is affirined. dence with such hypothesis ? For the last six not when the people are mispresented, but when, in the opinion of the Legislature, they are misrepresented. Herein is implied that North Carolina has appointed the Legislature her attorney, not only to make laws and elect Senators, but also to do her thinking ; otherwise, it is an imthe State, and publicly declare their several opin- absurdity. pertinent assumption on the part of that Body, ions on every matter within the range of either conveying some idea on their part that the State State or National politics. Partisan presses and is in a condition of infancy or idiocy, or, perhaps, has unfortunately fallen into her dotage. Of taken care to inform the people of the exact issue course, as in 1842, this opinion as to representapending between the candidates. This issue has tion or mierepresentation will depend on the fact of agreement or disagreement between the Senamajorities ranging from three to ten thousand .--tor and the Legislature, and I hope to make it Another fact bearing upon the question, of relaappear in the sequel that the politics of that Honorable Body do not of necessity correspond the State, between the elections of the Legislawith those of the State. Here then is another absurdity, and it may well be said that the lanare far more apt to disturb the former. In 1842, guage of the resolution terms with absurdities although a Democratic Assembly was elected. which are not necessarily incidental to the doctrine of instruction ; it affirms the right when the State and Senator are Whig and the Legislature Democratic, and denies it when the State is Whig 4,000 votes over a deeply dyed Democrat of great would have prevented that amiable, but by no and the Legislature and Senator Democratic .- vepute with his party. Each had been nominated means brilliant, body, from pressing a claim to be Were the vis emetica, contained in this one resolution, extracted, and divided into minute doses, canvassed the State ; they met at several places, it is worthy of observation, that if such be the there would be enough to nauseate every Constitutional republican in the world. tenets. Both made favorable impressions from Having commended to general attention the the stump, and local or personal causes influenced Milesian elegance with which the Proviso dethe result as little as was perhaps possible. Unclares that in certain cases the resolutions "to der such circumstances nothing is more probable be obeyed" are not to be obeyed, a remark or so than that the result proved the State to be Whig. such, comprehending the whole doctrine of obeupon its conclusion will end this criticism on the The Legislature however, owing to causes re- dience or resignation, it renders the second part language of the Resolution. If an ordinary mean-ferred to above, was Democratic, by a majority ing be attached to the expression-" violation of on joint ballot, I believe, a little exceeding thirty. the Coastitution, or an act of moral turpitude," Of this majority : then this plea for instruction sins against Mr. Burke, which gave Morehead a maj. of 1115, sent Stephen's rule about surplusage. It has always Chatham been admitted that any law violating a Constitu- Orange tion, or commanding a crime, is void. An ex-Granville cessive care of the Constitution, or of morality is Northampton notoriously suspicious; and no offence is intended Currituck & Camden " by saying in this connection that I trust the day Hertford will never come when Democracy shall so comloore Jones & Carteret pletely have conquered every obstacle in North That is 12 Counties giving Morchead a ma-Carolina, as to be allowed to progress to the same unconstitutional and criminal excesses which jority of nearly 2.000 votes, sent 21 Democrats tions to our Senators in Congress, displays wanhave marked its dominion in several members of to the Legislature. Each of the Counties gave a ton insolence to that Officer; especially as the our confederacy. But there is another though a majority for a Whig. Tariff Governor; the reless obvious translation to be given to these words. presentatives of the Counties voted resolutions trasted with that of request to the Senators to lay Were it not for them, some might suppose the condemning a Tariff, and expressing "an opinion" theory of instruction to be as promising to the that the State condemned it. To say the least is natural for North Carolina Democrats to dis-Whigs as the Democrats. These effectually re- of this vote, it was a farce. Had the Democratic like Governors: in 1848 our State will have had move such an impression. Instruction, like a legislators, above enumerated, been chosen in but one Democratic Governor (and he but for a ratchet-wheel, moves but in one direction. Demo- conformity with the apparent politics of the single year) in sixteen years; so we will pardon crats, as other quacks, religiously abstain from several Counties, the Legislature would have their impudence, to human nature. Again, they the use of their own medicines. The doctrine been Whig, and the Resolutions would have been felt they had as much right to require the Govoperates upon Whig Senators like a charm ; it laid on the table. After what has now been said, ernor, as to instruct the Senators, and in this they eslis them from the vasty deep ; and being call- it is unnecessary to observe that the doctrine of were undoubtedly correct. Lastly, in consider- out your poultry. They will help themselves.'

long been notorious that all measures proposed

all opposition to Democratic policy is tainted with faction and moral turpitude. Could any thing be lina's discontent. more fortunate for the Democratic expositors of ridiculousness to the height.

make a more serious demonstration against that shall reside with the sovereign power; that, if which gives life and vigour to these monstrous developments.

Two important objections may be raised to the doctrine of Legislative Instruction as held in tional objects, they have a right to give them in-North Carolina. The first is that our General struction. I see no where that the representa- I could wish that these were more obviously the Assembly is not necessarily an index of the political sentiments of our State. The second is the representatives of the property, or the reprethat, even if the first objection were invalid, the sentatives of the State; or that the representa- their attempt to express an extraordinary political to the United States Senate--for he has shown right of instruction has not been granted to the lives for State matters have the power to instruct Legislature. If the first objection be true, the doctrine is in conflict with good sense; if the Union. The attention of one set of officers is second be good, it is at war with the Constitution. directed exclusively to affairs of the State ; that

Our system of Legislative representation is twice as many ; and over balance Ashe, Cleave. against the doctrine of Legislative Instruction. land, Davie and Yancy, with more than 4,000 .--

ture. For instance, Guilford, Wilkes, Iredeil, eighteen members year after year, by an aggrepresentation or mispresentation of the State effectually controlled by the voices of the twenty-

three members from Orange, Surry, Stokes,

moved during the whole Senatorial term. It has casion could lend it an additional tinge of ridicu- towards these gentlemen, but rather suppose, a lousness, that time was the era of Democratic theory supported by the partiality of the Democby Whig Administrations are unconstitutional; supremacy in 1842-emphatically, as has since racy for English, that our Legislators had some repeatedly been shown, the winter of North Caro- vague notion that instruct, request and require

the people have representatives, whether in their

those who are entrusted with the concerns of the

of the other to the affairs of the Union. The Legislature has as much to do with the Tariff, as nto the composition of the House of Commons, this view I contend that the Legislature has no the last alone determines the allotment of the right as such to pass Resolutions on the Tariff; population determines the addition of others .- into a self constituted political Convention. In Orange, as a County, has one member; her the election of United States Senators too, the federal population, being about 20,000, gives her General Assembly loses its Legislative character the Commons she is represented by one only .--- the conduct of an elected Senator can be pointed Members of the Senate are distributed according out no where. Surely, this fact, unaccompanied and Hertford each have one. Then, with 3500 pecially of the disciples of strict construction .-voters, Orange has fire representatives in the When to this it is added that the right is, as General Assembly, that is, one representative to quoted above, expressly reserved to the people, I every 700 voters; with 600 Hertford has two, or hope that no offence is committed against truth one to every 300 voters. Hertford, Jones and or propriety in saying that nothing out of Euclid Carteret, with 1750 voters, balance Orange, with is more akin to demonstration than this argument

This claim, stripped of its unnecessary forms Is not this an experimentum crucis in the in- and fictions, is that of a right to turn a Senator quiry as to the representation of the political out of office. Such an act, in its simplest form, Nothing is more obvious than that a minurity of of Democracy, however, warrant their pill to be the voters in the State send a majority of the an innocent, vegetable compound, incapable of in-Legislature ; and hence, that those who are in a juring the Constitution ; they have a pleasant way political minority as regards the people, may be of getting in the field by going around the fence: n a majority in the Legislature. Owing to in hunting phrase, they bark their victim-no another defect, inseparable from the system of mark of a ball can be discerned, not a hair is dis-County representation, our State might be Whig placed, nor a drop of blood seen to pollute the boby ten or twenty thousand majority in the popu- dy, yet energy and life have vanished. Members ar vote, and then never have a Whig Legisla. of the Bar will understand me when I say, that "the right of Instruction" is a sort of constitu-Burke, Rutherford, and Randolph may send their tional fine or common-recovery, by which the formula of some jargon of right, instruction, duty, gate majority of 6500, but when they arrive in obedience, and resignation being duly observed, a taleigh they would find their opinion of the re- State Legislature is enabled to over-ride the requisitions of the United States' Constitution.

I object still further to this doctrine of Instruction, because, if it were Constitutional, some method of enforcing it would have been provided

ed, they come. But under the happy influence of | Legislative instruction is a practical absurdity; ation of the politics of our Senators, we should [

conveyed essentially the same meaning. How-But, even could we suppose that the Legisla- ever that may be, it is no portion of the defined the doctrine of instruction ? If a Whig Legis- ture always represented the political opinions of duties or privileges of the Executive to play the ture instructs a Democratic Senator to vote for a our people, it is contended that Legislative in- part of Postmaster to the General Assembly ; if National Bank, or a Revenue Tariff with Inci- struction is not a Constitutional right. The doc- it ever has acted under Resolutions similar to dental Protection, as such measure is unconstitu- trine of instruction is well known to the Consti- these, it was because a request has been treated tional, the case is clearly included by the Proviso. tution of North Carolina. The eighteenth section with corresponding courtesy. Surely, it is an ex-If the same gentleman should be instructed to of our Bill of Rights provides "that the people ercise of some courtesy for a Whig Governor to vote against the admission of Texas, or the pro- have a right to assemble together to consult for be an agent in giving solemnity to an act he belongation of an unnecessary war, such vote in- their common good, to instruct their representa- lieves to be of questionable authority. If circumvolving great moral turpitude, he need neither tives, &c." This species of instruction is simple, stances could confer additional unpleasantness on obey nor resign. The mere statement of such well defined, and in perfect harmony with the the agency, it would be when a Governor, tender doctrines is all that is necessary to exhibit their spirit of our institutions. It says, in effect, that of the reputation of the Commonwealth over which those who are to feel the effects of any line of he presided, was required to expose to the criti-Heretofore I have been engaged in cutting off policy have a right to give direction to that policy; cism and ridicule of the Union, a set of badly the heads of this llydra, I will now endeavor to that the right to exercise an act of sovereignty, written and badly conceived political Resolutions. As I remarked at first, recent events have called the doctrine of Instruction to our attention : individual capacity as citizens, or their collective as the Resolutions of 1842 contain the latest excapacity as a State, whether for State or for Na- position of that doctrine in our State, that attention has been more particularly directed to them. tives of the persons have any right to instruct offspring of industry and acuteness. In themselves Knox Polk, the President of the United States. valueless, the Resolutions obtain importance from And gladly-proudly would we see him returned doctrine ; from being adopted by the oracles of a great party ; and from their being appealed to in difficulties with an habitual deference. I have scanned these relics of a departed power, with feelings similar to those with which an antiquary may be supposed to criticise an ancient penny, newly turned up near what was in old time, the annals of the Legislature, and, really, most ex- based on the three elements-territory, Federal Congress has with the mode of administering seat of feudal splendor. As money, its constituent brass or copper renders it worthless; as a specimen of the art of coining, it can only excite laughter ; but the rude figure, and faintly traced motto, compensate a thousand fold its meanness in other respects. This shapeless peice of copper, perhaps, displays the countenance of that energetic defender of his country, well known in English History as the " Unready ;" here, again, may live in brass the features of the lovely Hardacanute-the accompanying motto may refer to his chivalrous revenge on the dead body of his predecessor, or that brilliant festival where he suddenly dropped dead in his drunkenness It is o, in some measure, with these Resolutions .--Besides their exoteric display of inability and arrogance, open to all at the first perusal, there are designation to the only period for tweive years in which Locofocoism sat uncontrolled in the Coun-FALKLAND. cils of this State.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By our correspondents at Pensacola we learn that the Steam Frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzin four days and a half. By this arrival the news Havana, is fully confirmed. All the troops in the Castle, the City and the neighborhood of the City, have declared for Santa Anna.

By this arrival we learn with pain of the loss of Midshipman Wingate Pillsbury, of the Mississippi. He was drowned on the 24th ult, with one of a boat's crew, while in chase of a strange sail. The boat in a squall capsized, and all hands were compelled to save themselves by clinging to the sides of the boat. While in this situation, Midshipman Pillsbury, observing one of the hands nearly exhausted and about to let from the boat, and he soon such to rise no more. wood, good, true and devoted partisan as he is, it now is, diversed at this point and carried by Midshipman Pillsbury was from the State of Me., could not support the Tariff, and his reasons are, way of Savannah-on this portion the taver and had been nearly five years in the service.

written by Simmons, and not per Simlaons.

ages was seen in possession of their guns and

other arms, and the traders of Little River, in the

Some of Mr. Leavitt's friends tried to persuade

"WHIG ORGANIZATION."

the Union may rest assured. They stand animi:

opilusque parati. Their principles are immuta-

ble, and will last as long as the constitution of

their country. Their task is to defend and to pre-

serve. It matters not to them in whose hands

Extract from a speech delivered by George M

Dallas, from the door of his house, w the Demo-

cratic procession, on the evening after the Presi-

RAILROAD TRAIN STOPPED BY GRABSHOPPERS.-The

hough lard had been placed on the rails.

dential election, in favor of the tar of '42 :

Alexandria Gazette.

but, whatever may be the consequences, it must be to the payment .- Louisville Journal.

placed, their duty is still the same.

to proceed at all hazards.

We know not, we ask not, we care not, what the words above, a sturdy Democrat may sit un- and, that if ever the peculiarities of any one oc- not accuse the Democrats of too much kindness others may think of Mr. Haywood's address.-We view it as an able and triumphant vindication of the purity of his motives in pursuing the course he did. We look upon him as a Statesman,

not as a party tool and political scavenger. His Address shows him off as a Statesman-and it stops even the clamorous mouth of the " Washington Union" dumb as an oyster. We have heard with pain and mortification Mr. Haywood charged by many of his democratic brethren in this section with being margap by the manuface turers ! Had the charge or insinuation been preferred against him by the Editor of the Union. it would not have surprised us--but we startle-we stand amazed-when Carolinians insinuate such a charge. What ! Mr. Haywood bribed ! A Senator from North Carolina bribed ! IT IS FALSE-IT IS FALSE--Carolina has never yet sent a heart to the United States Senate suscep tible of bribery-and we deplore the party idolatry-the party rancour and madness-that raises the wrath of infatuated man so high as to prompt him to charge a Senator of his party with bribery, because, forsooth, that Senator could not act and think with his party in every thing. Who will read Mr. H's. Address and then say he did arrive. not act honorably 1 - Who can think otherwise, and think candidly-sincerely ! No man that knows Mr. Haywood. For our part we conceive this act immortalizes his name ;-we would rather be Wm. H. Haywood, in exile, than James

himself to be "the noblest work of God," and who shall hesitate to trust him ! If those democratic members of Congress in the House, from North Carolina, who denounced Mr. Haywood so vehemently, had resigned their seats before they voted against allowing the scarworn soldier, who is periling his life in war for his country, \$10 per month instead of \$7, we think they would have immortalized their names Ah ! gentlemen-gentlemen-this thing will rise up in judgment against you when you come before the people again, begging them to return you to Congress, where you can sit on cushioned mahogany chairs, or lounge on solas-drink sparkling Champaign and dance the Polka with pretty girls while you receive EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY, and vote against allowing the Soldier, who is fighting for his country, the pitiful sum of \$10 PER MONTH ! ! ! Away, say we, with every man. Whig or Democrat, who voted thus--if our father were of this number, as God is our judge we would say, AWAY WITH HIM. What ! a mein ber of Congress getting Eight Dollars A DAY. vote against allowing the poor soldier who fights esoteric phenomena of Democracy, Latitudinari-anism and Progress, with a markedly unamiable try, ten dollars A MONTH ! Who pip in 1 The Democratic members from North Carolina Milton Chronicle.

MR. HAYWOOD.

The reasons assigned by this gentleman ought it appears to us, to screen him from the imputa tions so unmercifully cast upon his motives at hugh, arrived at that port on Wednesday, the the time he resigned his seat in the Senate-19th inst. She left the squadron off Vera Cruz He was then denounced as a traitor to his counpinion of the State by that of the Legislature ! all agree to be unconstitutional. The Quacks on the 13th inst., and made the run to Pensacola try and an apostate from his party, for doing what he has clearly shown his conscience and which we recently received from Vera Cruz, via his oath dictated. His views on the Tariff were at variance with his party, and rather than, give offence to his friends on the one hand, or violate the sanctity of his oath on the other, he retired from his elevated position and surrendered hi commission to the power that granted it. It would seem that the intolerance of modern democracy can neither excuse or appreciate such a course What does the tyranny alluded to demand !-Must a man commit perjury, violate the constitution, and knowingly ruin his country, at the bidding of such inexorable party despotism, and may he not be permitted to retire to private life rathgo, cheered him up and surrendered to him his er than incur the fearful responsibilities of such own place. While looking out for another for conduct? If such is the spirit of democracy, it a breakfast or dinner. A portion of the trave himself, a heavy sea struck him, carrying him off is even worse than we had believed it. Mr. Hav- going to the South West will continue to be, a

WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL-EXTRA.] August 30th, 1846. BIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS !

From the N. O. Com. Times, 24th inst.-Extra FROM MEXICO. Overthrow and imprisonment of Gen. Paredes-th

Country pronounced in favor of Gen. Santa Ann Annexation of the Californias to the United States. States. Through the politeness of an eminent commercia

use, we have just been placed in possession of th following most important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received by a British man of war, which touched at the Balize with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his Government. The purport of these despatches is that the Unite

States have taken passession of the Californias, and that the resolution in favor of Santa Anna is complet We subjoin the following letters, from which it w heperceived that the steamer Arab, with Santa Anda on board, was in sight of Vera Cruz on the 16th inst

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846. Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British nan-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexic and Puebla have since pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly establish ed, was overthrown, and Gen. Salas has put limse at the head of the movement until Santa Anna ma

Tranquility was soon restored. Gomez Farias al. ed the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about t revolution. His sons have come down here to we ome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the Stiin a British Steamer called the Arab, accompa by Almonte, Hara y Tamariz, Rejon, and Boyes

and thus ought to be here every day Gen Parceles was taken prisoner, and is kept the citadel of Mexico. Gen Salas has issued a ready a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assembly

if Mexico on the 7th December next. The present conveyance carries the news of the annexation of California to the United States, recei ed last night by express at the British Consulate. VERA Cavz, Aug. 16, 1846.

Advices have been received by express of the fi nal annexation of California to the United States and this vessel of war takes the British Minute lespatches to New Orleans and to England.

The whole country has declared in favor of San Anna, who left Havanna for here on the A steamer, but has not yet arrived, which makes friends rather anxious for his safety. S. The Arab just in sight.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult, is postscript says that the British brig of War During arrived off the Balize last evening from Vera Cruz and two of her officers came up to town this ma

ning with a mail and despatches. The Steamer Arab arrived off. Vera Cruz on the 16th inst, with Santa Anna on board. He imme tely placed humself at the head of the movement hat department.

The Departments of Pueble and Mexico have elared for Santa Arma, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the Capital was head ed by Gen Salas.

From the Charleston Courier, CAMDEN AND RALEIGH. The connexion between the North Carolina and

the South Carolina Roads.

This is a question of vital importance to Charlesn, and one which it behooves her to revolve deeply before taking any decided step. There are two lines of Railroad in North Carolina proposing to form a connexion with us; the one which now terminates at Wildington and the one terminating at Raleigh. The Road from Wilmington, along the sea-board to Charlesto could not be expected to bring any freight to th tity nor increase its trade in any respect. Th ransportation of freights between the city and coints along the coast can always be made cheap or by water than by Radroads. If the town da thorities should use the precaution to keep the 2 Depots half a nule apart, there will be 25 certs head on the passengers secured to the omnib owners, and should the hour happen to suit, the tavern keepers will have fifty cents per head to for the most part, such as present themselves to keepers and omnibus owners will be certain of at east 75 cents per head. These ar truly the only advantages which Charleston can derive from this road. But suppose that th Road from Wilmington he made to terminate. some point on the Railroad between Charlesh and Columbia. The only difference would b that neither the tayern keeper nor the omnibu owner would make any thing out of the passen gere, and still not one pound of freight nor cost illar's worth of trade would be brought i Charleston by it. On the contrary, it is eviden that some small amount of trade which now goe to Charleston, would be carried to Wilmington Now let us see what will be the effect of exlending the Road from Raleigh, through Fayette ville and Cheraw to Camden. It must inevitably secure to Charleston the entire trade of that whole country, at least as far as Fayetteville, and from the country West of Fayetteville. This trade would add greatly to the prosperity of the city and to the revenue of the Railroad. The travel from the city of Charleston North vill pay a revenue to their own road. This line being through a healthy country, will better answer the purpose of general travel, and being sustained by the local business of Raleigh, Fay etteville, Cheraw and Camden, will be more profitable than a line nearer the sea board.

aggregate majority of 500. Compare the popu- To every Constitutional right is attached some lar vote in the twelve Counties, and there is a method of enforcement. I believe that the advomajority of six thousand for a tariff; yet in the cates of Legislative Instruction have not yet so Legislature, a majority of five would say that " in completely burlesqued it as to put forth this addiits opinion" a tariff Senator misrepresented the tional claim.

To recapitulate : the people of North Caroliregard to the relative composition of the Legis. In have not delegated the right of Instructionlature and the voting population. It is natural to on the contrary, they have it expressly reserved : inquire whether we have no history in correspon- the right as claimed, is not such in fact, being, notoriously, unaccompanied by a Constitutional rem. terms our elections for Governor have occurred edy; if the grant was contained in the State Conat the same time with that for members of the stitution, as conflicting with the United States' Legislature. These elections have invariably Constitution, it would be void ; if the grant was turned upon the divisions in politics. Since 1840, common to both Constitutions, nothing could hinboth candidates have been required to canvass der its exercise from being frequently a practical

So much for the doctrine of Instruction, as commonly understood. I have had occasion to stump speakers of every grade of ability have remark before, that it is not intelligently contended for, in the Resolution before us. I have been forced to make allowances for the well known been decided invariably in favor of the Whigs, by antipathies of Democrats to every thing English, and make a violent presumption of intention. As regards expression, the Resolution is a labyrinth; tive importance as tests of the political wishes of in politics, it is an ill-digested farrago. If the word instruct, in the first part of the sentence, mean ture and that of the Governor, is that local matters instruct, as commonly taken, then it is obvious to remark on the ridiculousness of contrasting the known duty, with the apparent ability of the Leyet Gov. Morehead, a warm partisan in the ex. gislature ; the mere absence of presumption too. citing contest of 1840, and well known as a would have suggested the insertion of the words sound Whig, received a majority of more than attempt to before instruct; the same trait, too, by a formal, political State Convention ; both heard upon any occasion of magnitude. Lastly, and freely discussed the merits of their respective meaning of instruct in this place, the high sounding claim sets forth only the right of the Legislature to pass political Resolutions-or, more simply-Resolved, That we have a right to resolve. But I suppose instruct here to be technical ; as of the sentence clumsily unnecessary-so that in truth, the first nineteen words are all that are requisite in asserting the claim; the other six'y eight being not only an inelegant addition, but also productive of confusion, apparently to writer as well 285, " 104, " as to reader. The Resolutions themselves, re-... quire but a passing notice. The second, third .. and fourth, against indirect taxation and the Ta-.. riff of 1842, have been commented on at the bal-.. lot-box, and with some force too, on the first Thursday of August 1844, November 1844, and August 1846. The last Resolution, in which the

104,

43. 34.

102,

82, 61,

17, 128,

Governor is "required" to forward these Resolnword require, used in reference to him, is conthe Resolutions before the Senate. However, it

A Country Editor very colly throws out this

Picayune. very patriot and friend of his country Columbus Enquirer.

A LUDICEOUS MISTAKE -A Cincinnati groce-The National Intelligencer contains the Adry house, finding out that Cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and under the impres iress of WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr., to the peoion that they could be bought to advantage at ple of North Carolina, in viodication of his conduct in resigning his seat in the United States St Mary's, wrote out to a customer acquainting him with the fact, and requesting him to send Senate. "one hundred bushels per Simmons," (the wag-

We consider that Mr. Haywood very triumphoner usually sent.) The correspondent, a plau antly sustains himself in regard to the Tariff, and uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in proves conclusively that the bill which he was decyphering the fashionable scrawl common with alled upon to vote for was not such a bill as the merchant's clerks of late years, and the most im people of North Carolina had ever sanctioned or portant word " Cranberries," he failed to make ever will sanction. He contends that North Caout, but he did plainly and clearly read-one hunroling has ever held a medium position upon the dred bushels Persimmons. As the article was Tariff, neither approving the free trade notions growing all around him, all the boys in the neighof South Carolina, nor the doctrine of the North, porhood were set gathering it, and the wagoner of Protection for Protection's sake. He sustains made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati this position very fully, and then gives elaborate with eighty bushels, all that the wagon bed quotations from every President, from Washingwould hold, and a line from the country merton, down, in favor of the doctrine that, in laying chant that the remainder would follow the next duties for revenue, due and adequate regard and trip. An explanation soon ensued but the custom protection should be given to domestic manufactures. We only wonder that Mr. Haywood, with er insisted that the Cincinnati house should have his views, did not remain in the Senate and vote against the bill. He says, however, that he had distinctly ascertained that the bill would pass. The Arkansas Intelligencer reports that Capt. even with his vote against it, and he preferred LEAVITT and his friends, cleven in number, who resignation to voting against his political friends. started for California last April, have been mur Lexington Observer. dered by the Camanches. A party of those sav

MR. HAYWOOD'S ADDRESS.

Seminole country, believe them to be murdered We publish to day full extracts of the address of the Hon, Wm. H. Haywood, our limited him to return, as his party was too weak for so means not allowing us to publish it entire. We hazardous a trip, but he refused, and determined ask for it a careful perusal by our Whig and especially our Democratic readers, as Mr. Haywood in our humble opinion completely clears up all blame or censure cast upon him for not voting for The Union says " the Whigs will not disarm the Tariff .- Old North State. or disband." No, indeed, they will not. Of that

The abuse heaped upon Mr. Haywood by the presses of the administration cannot affect his fame, or tarnish the reputation he will enjoy, in the estimation of all honest and intelligent men of all parties, of exhibiting a rare instance of patriotic devotion and the Executive power of the Government may be stern integrity, transcending all that we have heard or witnessed in the present day; the glories of which are not obscured by comparison with any act of patriotism recorded in the whole history of the country Such will be the coloring which the impartial historian will give to the splendid picture of grandeur in the political panorama .- Commercial.

"Gentlemen : The Tariff of '42 is a Democratic GEN. JACKSON, when he so peremptorily denensure ; it was passed by the Democrats, and it will the bands of James Ki Polk. If the Tamanded of France payment of the claims of Ameriff is not high enough, we will make it still higher. ican citizens for spoliations committed by France subsequent to 1800, very properly laid great stress Extract from a speech delivered before the on the length of time payment had been with-Senate, on the 28th of July, 1846, previous to held. But Mr. POLK pleads the length of time giving the casting vote to destroy the Tariffof 42 : the United States has withheld payment for sim-"The responsibility is great, and I feel it deeply, ilar spoliations committed prior to 1800 as a bar

SUPERIOR COURT.

New York, Mirror says, that about a fortnight ago, Our Fall Term of the Superior Court is now Monday night, the trains on the Erie Rail Road were session. His Honor Judge Dick preside stopped by grasshoppers-there being such numbers of them on the track as to grease it as effectually as On Wednesday morning sentence of passed upon Jefferson, a slave. He is to be hung on the 25th day of September next. On the same day Jeremiah Rainey was put upon his valuable hint to his readers :---* Chickens will trial for Burglary. After a patient examination taken away to meet these national calamities, fatten on tomatoes. If your neighbors have tom- of the case the Jury retired, and after being out the whig and the democrat alike feels the injury atoes in their gardens, now is the time to turn a short time, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

Charlotte Journal.

The great stream of travel would then be se sured to the South Carolina Rail Road without competition.

Columbia, August 27.

The first bale of new Cotton was received i his market on Tuesday last, from the plantation of Mr. Jacob Davis, of Fairfield. It weighed up wards of 400 lbs. and was purchased by Juo. S. James, at 94 cts. The quality is highly spoken -Carolinan.

A Mrs. Robison, residing in Jersey City, adninistered laudanum to her child through a mistake, on Wednesday week, from which it died the same night. The Sentinel says this should "prove a solutary caution to mothers who, in many instances, are too ready to dose their little ones with laudanum, paregorie, &c.

UNKIND.

The Raleigh Standard, whose editor appears to be something like the double distilled essence of locofocoism, in its deep and bitter surrowings over the defeat of its party in North Carolina, charges the most untoward disaster among other hings, " to the existence of the Mexican War."-How did the existence of this couffict affect the democracy of that good old State ? Are they displeased at the manner by which the Presiden has plunged the country into it without seemin to know exactly for what ? Are they weary ready with bungling management exhibited ! every stage of its progress, by the government Are they alarmed so soon at the prospect of sadling the country with untold and unimagined millions of public debt to gratify the poor ambition of the Executive 1 It seems that they are The Standard, the organ of the party and no doubt understands their feelings, has made the avowal. This looks unkind towards the men in high quarters, especially as coming from their friends.-But come it will, sooner or later. The people may bear for a while with minor evils, but when war and debt are forced on them and the means and resents the imposition.

Columbus Enquirer.