views on the interesting topics of a public nature to say the least of it. which are now agitating the public mind to a moreover, on the authority of a correspondent, in whose statements we can repose the most imjerked out of joint, by Mr. Haywood, on almost every subject which they touched. So sensible were the good people present, of the certainty of ion was produced in favor of Mr. Haywood. There has been for some time past a respectable Chapel Hill in favor of sound principles and salutary measures; and it is supposed that this majority, at the ensuing election, will be greater than ever. They had a 'pted the bel ef, previous to having heard Mr. Haywood, from the representations which had been industriously circulated by his enemies, that he was a dull & insipid man, equally destitute of sound informaation and sound views, of practical talents and enlightened experience. But the scene was completely changed, when they had an opportunity of hearing him; and, from what we can learn, there has been rarely a more favorable impression made upon the minds of the people, during our congressional discussions, than was made upon the minds of the people near the Universi-

It is said that he drove the Doctor from one position after another, in quick succession, until the most willingly parted with one custom which he has almost universally put in practice heretofore, that of making the last speech.

On the question of the sub-treasury, the only arguments which the Doctor could bring up to ward off and weaken the effect of the powerful baftery which was directed against him by Mr. Haywood, were drawn from the demagogical sources upon which he has so long resorted for succour and relief. He appealed to the lowest passions of the people-endeavored to fasten upon them the conviction, that the public money, as it has been hitherto kept, was merely used by banking corporators for the purpose of building up large and splendid fortunes for themselves at the expense of the people-obtected to the depositaries of the public monies receiving interest for the hazard which they encountered in keeping the public funds; and also expatiated at length upon the monstrous abuse which use the public treasure in their ordinary commercial speculations; and represented the sub-treasury scheme to be a real popular machine, which would constitute a sovereign corrective for these crying and glaring enormities. He also alluded as Europeas and Stay, when it was introduced by a

Whig, and in now opposing it when pressed upon the attention of Congress by a democratic President. We are informed that the views and remarks of the Doctor, on all these points, were strongest stomach; and we are informed, with an to aglaring exposure by Mr. Haywood.

On the subject of the Public Lands, the Doc tor, it is said, too, was driven to the most miserable and desperate expedients for the purpose of extricating himself from the very awkward and unpopular position in which his shuffling, double-faced, and time-serving policy has placed him before the people. He endeavored, for a voty considerable length of time, to make it appear that his vote in favor of the division of the surplus revenue among the States, in 1836, was in domain among all the States of the Union, agreeably to their tederal population; and also endeavored to make it appear that Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of dividing the public lands among the es, was equally as acceptable to the Southern States with Mr. Clay, if not more so; for that Mr. Clay's celebrated land bill was a proposition to graduate the public lands much more obnoxious in principle and in effect than any system of graduation which was advocated by Mr. Van Buren, simply because Mr. Clay's land bill contained a clause in it, proposing to concede to the States in which the lands might be situated, ten per cent, upon their value. From all these positions, we understand, he was most signally repelled by Mr. Haywood; and we understand, also, that the latter gentleman completely sewed him up in his sheets and blankets, in regard to a resolution which was introduced by the Doctor at the last session of Congress, declaring in barren terms that the public domain constituted a species of property which belonged equally to all the States in the confederacy, (or something to that effect;) and that they ought to be equally distributed among all the States. Mr. Haywood made the inconsistency of this resolution, when compared with all the Doctor's previous votes, perfectly apparent; and demonstrated to the people that the resolution was merely intended to effect the election at home, and that the Doctor had not the slightest idea of the resolution ever being acted on, or that he would be compelled to exhibit his hand upon it. The Dector, we are informed, got along upon this subject with a degree of clumsiness, which was caldeeper conviction of his devotion to party and of his trimming course in Congress, than they had hitherto cherished; and that his friends were most painfully afflicted by the exhibition of political imbecility, which passed in review be-

On the subject of abolition, too, the Doctor was placed in an awkard predicament, in many particulars. He explained his vote in favor of recaiving a petition, praying the establishment of emphatic manner, the pre-eminent claims of Mr. when the whole vecabulary of Billingsgate a commercial intercourse between the United States and Hayti, in the most bungling and nasatisfactory manner which can well be conceivwhich was introduced in the Legislature in 1831, prohibiting the extension of instruction to

fore them.

It appears that these gentlemen met at Chap- must convince every unprejudiced mind that the powers to a very considerable degree, the only than one occasion. Well, we hope you will el Hill on Thursday last, and expressed their Doctor felt himself in an extremely tight place,

The reason, which we are credibly informed very considerable length. And we have it, that the Doctor assigned, at Chapel Hill, for voting against this salutary measure, was, that it would have been a violation of the Constituplicit reliance, that the Doctor was completely tion, inasmuch as it abridged the rights of the finally President of the U. S.: and further, the master to use his slave property as he pleased!!! Wondeful ingenuity!!! Inconceivable sagacity !! Joseph Story, Chancellor Kent, or Danthis fact, that a very powerful and vivid impress- iel Webster would be seized with paroxysms of fear and trembling should they come in contact with this most profound constitutional lawyer of sufferable and abominable appeals to the passions majority of the good people in the vicinity of the age. Why, he might as well tell one that it of the people, which were ever listened to in would be a violation of the constitution to pass this country. He was continually talking of a law to hang one of the slaves of an individual who might prove sufficiently chivalrous to take the life of another of his domestics. On the subject of appointing the committee

of investigation in Congress, too, the Doctor we have been informed, appeared to be completely at sea, without the benefit of map, chart, or compass to guide him in his difficult and devious course. The charge preferred against him, by jority of the voters in this district. Mr. Haywood, was that, instead of selecting the committee by ballot agreeably to the long established and republican mode, or viva roce, that the Doctor was in favor of committing the choice of this responsible body of men to the Speaker, which was in effect, going for a packed jury, inasmuch as it is known the Speaker is so strong and servile a partizan, as to hold the breath of his nostrils and all worldly goods at the pleas- the ablest and most patriotic men in the State are of his great author and disposer, "the greatest and best of men." This charge, we are informed, was ably sustained by Mr. Haywood, who placed his accusation against him on the ishing would have been the curative properities ground that he had voted against the salutary mode of appointing the committee by ballot, and voted in favor of choosing the committee viva roce, which could not be effected, except by a vote of too thirds of the house; and that neither party having two thirds of the members, there was no possibility of effecting the choice in this way; and that, consequently, the Doctor had no alternative left him but to vote in favor of committing the choice into the hands of the Speaker. The Doctor turned and twisted a good deal about the matter; and we are informed got out of it altogether in a very obscure and unsatisfactory of Hamilton, deserves to have his wisdom-furmanner.

In regard to the annual expenditures of the government, we are also informed that the Doc was involved in permitting these corporators to tor appeared in rather a bare condition. He endeavored to reduce the expenditures of the pres- tions of the State, that the sheriffs and constables ent year, which Mr. Haywood put down at \$36,000,000 by deducting from the amount large items of expenditure which had been applied to the owl, the racoon and the opossum; and that fortifications, which he failed to prove to be ei- money would be, in future, so abundant in the to the inconsistency of the Whigs in supporting ther expedient or necessary; by deducting items, land, as to make a writ as rare a spectacle in the amount of Mr. Adam's expenditures during any Wo, how were distributed the subject for the prevents

one year of his administraton; such items as would have been trumpeted abroad against the administration of that gifted but peculiar person, in tones of condemnation, which would have rent so loathsomely demagougical as to turn the the air. In regard to the expenditures of 1838, which Mr. Haywood put down at \$38,000, equal degree of gratification, that the untenable- 000, we are informed that the Doctor was not ness and vulgarity of his views were subjected able to budge at all, or, at all events, that he gave such a wretched and unsatisfactory exposition of the matter as failed to satisfy any person present, except his warmest partizans in the election. He pretended to assign, as an excuse for the in- right hand of fellowship, and wish him much crease of the public expenditures, that the wants of the government had been vastly multiplied pired; but making all due allowance for the enlargement of these wants, the Doctor must possess a fund of ingenuity which we have failed to meet with in any other member of his party, effect voting for an equal division of the public or in a member of any other party, if he can give any satisfactory explanation of the causes which brought the expenses of the government, by a sudden jerk, from the amount of \$14,000,-000, which was the largest sum expended during Mr. Adam's administration, to \$38,000,000. which is the largest amount which has been expended during the administration of Mr. Van

We have been also informed, by our corres ondent, that the Doctor accounted as wretchedy for Mr. Woodbury's neglect of his duties in relation to the Swartwout and other defaulting cases, as he did for any other detect of faithful ness in the administration. It is said, in fact, that his reasoning on the subject was nothing else than a miserable patched up web of sophistry. It is well known that Swartwout had not given any bond to the government during the last three years in which he served the country. or, rather, served himself & his own-interests, in he capacity of collector at New York. It is also equally known, that if the Comptroller of the Customs, had effectually and faithfully discharged his duty, in certifying the amount of revenue collected from time to time by Swartwout, that his frauds upon the government would have been letected before the disease had reached such a state as to be literally without remedy. For all hese gross abuses of trust and official confidence, however, he gave very little better reason, than the son of the convict gave for the misdemeand which elevated his sire to the gallows, to wit: that "accidents will happen in the best of families." And he was equally unsatisfactory or the subject of the general government bringing culated to inspire his political adversaries with a tits immense patronage to bear upon the freedom and the purity of the elective franchise.

But, from all accounts, he was in no particular so completely destitute of grounds upon which to place his feet, as he was in relation to those public services performed by Mr. Van Buren, which entitled him to his present elevation. There the worthy representative of Esculapius wealth of Virginia, is honored, week after week was said to have been as good as mum. Mr. in many of the Van Buren journals, with the Haywood stated at length, and that in the most dignified and flattering epithet of murderer; and Clay to the most flattering confidence of the pub- slang and scandal is daily and hourly ransacked lic, and asked, in the most earnest manner, what in quest of the vilest and most insufferable epi-Mr. Van Buren had ever done to call him to thets of scandal and opprobrium, for the purpo ed; and on the subject of voting against the bill the Presidency! This, of course, was a hard, and of being cast upon such illustrious men as Henry we think, a very unfair question to the Doctor, Clay, Daniel Webster, and Wm. Henry Harriinasmuch as Mr. Haywood had no earthly reason son-But to come to to the point, worthy neigh-

MESSRS, HAYWOOD & MONTGOMERY | lated. The reason which he gave for this vote, after having tortured and racked his inventive, the appellation of murderer to Mr. Wise on more answer he was able to render to the inquiry was, that the public services of Mr. Van Buren spoke for themselves far more inteligibly and impressively than he was able to speak for them; that be had been minister to Britain, Governor of the great State of New York Vice President, and honorable deponent testified not respecting the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren to the public

> We have been informed that the Doctor interlarded his speech with some of the most in-" you the people," and of all his acts being guided by their will and pleasure; that he would do nothing which was for their good, if their opposition was manifested in relation to the act; and it appeared that he was so subservient to the people, that he was almost willing to cut their throats, burn their barns, or poison their springs or their cattle, if instructed to do so by a ma-

He who now professes to be against all sorts of banking institutions, escaped very badly from the charge of having voted for various banking institutions while a member of the State Legislature. In relation to having voted for Martin's celebrated bill, which proposed to erect a bank on the faith and credit of the State, and which was commonly called a bill of abominations by he said, we are informed, that if this bill had become a law, the people would have been re lieved from every species of taxation, so aston of the measure!! "Odds Dickens!" and has it come to this, that a politician, whose craniun on the subject of banking is so opaque that it would split like a pumpkin, were a luminous ray on that subject to enter its dark chambers, is ad equate to the task of discovering all the properties of the finger of Midas in an institution which the most enlightened, patriotic and candid states men of the age regarded as being fraught with all the ills which were fabulously ascribed to the box of Pandora? Verily, this sage representative of Chatham, of Burke, of the younger Pitt, and rowed brow encircled with a Wreath of James town weed, for his most astonishing, yea, unrivalled financial penetration. We divine, if he was placed at the head of the banking instituwould hereafter fade from the face of the land, and take up their abodes among the fastnesses of

We learn from every quarter, in this district, that the prospects of Mr. Haywood are flattering and the Whigs have every thing to encourage their exertions. Let ALL go to the polls, and let no one have the mortification to say after the election, "my vote would have turned the scale."

To We have received two or three numbers of the Albemarle Sentinel, a spirited Whig paper just commenced in Edenton, by Judah Delando, Esq. We cordially extend to the Editor the

THE PROMISE & PROFESSION PARTY "The greatest and best" of men was ushered into power with the most splendid professions and promises playing upon his lips which were ever yet pronounced by the tongue of mortal man, or stamped upon the printed page. Every thing was to be done for the felicitation of the people and for the purification and correction of our goverament, which could be esteemed worthy the hero's prowess or the sage's wisdom; and nothing was to be left undone which the dictates of ardent patrictism could sanction, however simple and unostentatious might be the act. But the sceptre has been wielded and the royal purple has been worn by this self-styled Alfred; and how many of his magnificent promises has he redeemed? Had we not better propound the inquiry how many of his pledges have been left unriolated! And in giving an answer to this quesion, we do say, without the shadow of an apprehension that we will meet with a just or successful contradiction, literally not one. Gen. Jackson acted in fact, during the whole of his protracted administration, as if it had been his studied determination to see how indefinitely far he could travel in his doings and measures from the printed record of his promises; and if such had been his determination, he most certainly carried that determination into plenary execution. Yet this is the great, and glorious, and well-doing chief in whose footsteps Mr. Van Buren has taken a solemn vow to tread. Is not this promise of itself sufficient to cause the honest hearted veomanry of this country to regard him with a supreme degree of execration and to stimulate them to harl him with loud acclaim at the next election from his present elevation? For it is in substance a promise to do all the harm consistent with his powers and as little good as possible.

DEMOCRATIC DECENCY. The Federal Van Buren party is eternally complaining of the rudeness and indecency of the Whig party. We should like to know with what show of justice the only genuine democrats can complain of the want of forbearan e on the part of the Whig party. When Mr. Wise, a distinguished, chivalrous, and patriotic statesman from the ancient and democratic commo slaves, we learn that he was completely agnihi- to believe that the Doctor could answer it; for bor of the Standard, we think you have applied

mete out the same severe justice to the distinguished worthies of your own party, which you seem so ready and willing to render to members of the Whig party. General Jackson once in single combat with young Dickenson of Tennessee, shot that young man after his pistol had been discharged, and when he stood perfectly disarmed and helpless before him. Mr. Wise only wounded his antagonist in the arm. Now, if you are not willing to dub General Jackson a mur derer, when his guilt in matters of blood is so incomparably greater than that of Mr. Wise, we will certainly conclude that you are aiming to make flesh of one person and fish of another.

## HON. HENRY W. CONNOR.

From all accounts which have yet reached us on the subject, we are at liberty to infer that the choice scrap of democratic republicanism whose name is prefixed to this article, is most wofully harrassed by his Whig opponent, Gen. Edney; not after the manner, to be sure, in which the Eagle is teazed by the Bee Martin or the Mocking Bird; but in the same way in which the Crow or the Black bird may be worried by the mocking bird, that is, taking him off and and telling bad fales upon him. It is said that the General is lovincibly tenacious at every tax gathering at which they may chance to meet, of twitting Major Connor on the subject of his having been chairman of the committee on the post office for many years, and that he never made a report to the house but once, which was rendered verbally. The Major having hitherte been modern democracy and revered and cherished by his constituents as such, the General takes care, we are informed, to remind him of having recently returned from Washington in one of the most flaming carriages which the mechanical ingenuity of the Northern cities could supply-an article of use and luxury in relation to which the modern democrats profess, we believe, to entertain sentiments of freezing horror, as one of the most chaoxious emblems of Federalism; although these good democrats, at the same time, evince no peculiar feeling of opposition to owning carriages and riding in them themselves. But we suppose they are, on the subject of the luxuries of life, as the great Apostle of theparty, Duncan, is relative to the subject of slavery, they only hate these luxurles "in the abstract," while they admire them most prodigously in practice.

Another instance of reward for Partizan servi ces .- William Selden, of Virginia, was brought out by the Administration in opposition to the Whig candidate for Congress in the Richmond District. He was defeated-the people rejected

(in)), religion this executes at likelinging the l patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," must be rebuked, or our liberties and republican institutions will some be swept away. Freemen, come to the rescue!

I nut for those to crack who approve Dr. Montgomery's vote to receive the petition to open a diplomatic intercourse with the black Republic

In 1836, the Richmond Whig predicted that in 1844 the following paragraph would emanate from the "sans peur" of the Richmond Enqui-

"His Excellency Don Cesario Pomponio. Minister from Hayti, was presented to the Presi-dent yesterday, and received with great distinc-It is reported that Othello Johnson, Eso a son of the Vice President, is to represent this government at the court of Hayti.

The Richmond Enquirer will thank the Doe tor for voting to receive the Nantucket petition, which contemplates the commencement of diplomatic intercourse at a much earlier periodthan 1844-to say nothing of the profound acknowledgments of Othello Johnson, Esq.

Mr. Van Buren's Loyalty to General Jackson. When a public man priesses a warm degree

f devotion to the people and their rights, it gen-

rally operates in his favour. It cannot be readily believed that he will really desert the rights of the people immediately after they have elevated him to power and place. He will have to incur the combined odium of ingratitude and inconsistancy, if he does desert the people after a long succession of loud and splendid profession of devotion to them. He is therefore a deniociat from necessity. But when a public man. on the contrary, gets into power by continually professing his devotion to any one great man. and this purely for the purpose of advancing his own interest, the people have not only a right to suspect the purity of his feelings in relation to them and their rights, but they have cause to spurp him from their confidence for his gross contempt of their rights in preferring the favor of any one man to them. Mr. Van Buren, previ ous to his election to the Presidency of the United States, was continually prating about the glory he enjoyed in serving under such a chief as Ger eral Jackson. There was no other enjoyment half so exquisite and delectable with him as that of being occasionally honored with a benevolent smile from General Jackson. The people were mere vile trash—yes, ignoble vermin, where compared with General Jackson; for he expected to operate upon their affections through the influence of General Jackson; he expected to conciliate the good will of the people, not by but by the power which another great man was to exert over their wills for him. of servile devotion to the King in England, stamps an individual as a tory and a sycophant. It would seem in this country, to indicate something greatly. thing greatly more abhorrent to the feelings of the people than Federalism. It intimates a desire to concentrate a perfect degree of control o-ver the popular will in one man, which is calcu-lated to obliterate the will of the people from our system of Government entirely. would of course convert this Government into us perfect a despotism as any on the face of this earth. Yet this is a principle of political action which Mr. Van Buren has evinced the possession of in the fulness of its vigor; and if othe public men should be condemned and vilified for a simple approach to Federalises, be, it ap pears, ought to be scorned and conde every genuine republican in the country for car-rying out in practice one of the most odious principles of action which infest despotic courts of the old world, the principle of manworship.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE. Voters! Honest Men! Read, and judge for your-

selves? The subjoined letter, written by our late Representative, Dr. MONTGOMERY, to Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond county, has been furnished us by gentlemen who heard it read by Mr. Leake at several publie places. They assure us that it is the substance of the original if indeed it is not, in its most important particulars, a literal ranscript. Their notes, taken during the reading, enabled them to recollect almost the exact terms used by the writer. We are assured that the original copy, if it can be forced from those enabled to furnish it, will tend still more to arouse the indignation of honest men of all parties, and will expose in all its naked deformity, the unprincipled character of the demagogue who now solicits the votes of a virtuous and intelligent peo-

## ALBRIGHT'S STORE, ORANGE, )

Walter F. Leake, Esq: You ask for more information relative to the votes and conduct of Mr. Deberry, when in Congress and refer to a letter I wrote Mr. Holmes last month which, you state, you have seen, &c. I am very He ought to have had more sense. It was neve intended to be thus read, but on the contrary, slyly and secretly. Then it would have worke vonders, and could not have been contradicted. I am afraid now, Deberry will produce his Journals, and upset the whole of it. However this may be, don't give up; but continue to charge him with having voted for all the appropriations, except one of about a million and a quarter. If you asser considered, too, one of the fairest samples of with confidence, some will be gulled, and you will gain their votes, which is all that we want. If Deberry should not have his Journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him, which you must not fail to improve. You know that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in "Committee of the Whole," where they are fully debated compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House, where they are very seldom further debated; consequently, they pass by a silent vote. Well, I advise, that if Deberry should unfortunately have his Journals, make his show where his name is recorded against any of them, and insist that the Journals ought to she he did oppose any of them; this of course they wil

not do, for the reason already given.

It is a devilish good plan, and something like the one I adopted when I broke Barringer down in this District. I took the Journals, went to the voters' houses, showed them where the appropriation bills had passed without any recorded opposition, charged Barringer with having voted for them, and when I found any obnoxious bill had passed in his abscence from the House. I would read the nays, and o course, not finding his name among them, charge that he had voted for it; and in this way I gained great many votes. I charged him, too, with having voted for all the necessary appropriations of Government, and showed his votes for them, without further explanations; and as they naturally him; but Mr. Van Buren has given this Federal appear very large to our Backwoodsmen, I made office-seeker his reward. He has appointed him the most of it. The consequence was, I was elected, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite

I see to mere the towns durt at superfitting out think I will succeed by a diminished majority. Wishing our friend Morris every success, Your ob't serv't. &c.

We publish the above thus early, that Dr. Mont omery or his friends may, if they choose, furnish the original letter. Should it be given up, and we find we have done the Doctor any injustice, we pledge ourselves to take as much pains to correct the error, as we now take to disseminate what, from the character of our informant, we cannot but believe to be true .- Register.

From the Favetteville Observer. LAWRENCEVILLE, July 18, 1839. Dear Sir. You have no doubt noticed the ef-forts recently made by my political chemics to mis lead and decieve the people in relation to my votes at the first and second sessions of the last Congress My competitor, in his speech delivered on the 21 day of June, at your County Court in Payetteville, charged me with having voted for nearly all the appropriations for 1838, which amounted to mo than thirty-eight millions of dollars, and with inconsistency in doing so after I had so often exclaimed against the prodigal expenditures of the admin

These charges were repeated and urged in his speeches at Montgomery Court, and also at Anson Court, during the last two weeks. To these chargto so often repeated. I replied that if I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actuilly granted; but I promptly denounce ed these charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had voted against many of the appropriation bills. My competitor attempted at all these places to sup-port the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the Journals of Congress before him, and that it did not appear that I had voted against any of the appropriation bils except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said I had not voted, referring also to pages on the Journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was challenged to produce the Journal, that reference might be had to it. These letters from the member of Congress to

which he referred, were called for at Anson and Richmoud Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolinian, and the other to Walter F. Leak, Esq of Richmond county, both of which were placed in the hands of my competitor, and their contents widely dissemi-nated. Though I had the Journal of Congress re-ferred to, delivered to me last winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not ob tain possession of Richmond Court. on of it until Monday evening last, at

I gave the Journals a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making appropriations to the mount of twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the year and nays being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the year and nays were taken on only one of them, of one million of dollars to suppress the Indian hostilities. The year and mays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing. Treasury notes of \$20,000 each, at the first and second sec sions, to pay expense of their issue.

There were two other bills, on the which the year and mays were taken, and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indispo-sition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up

the 38 millions for that year. Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals

faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendeted his services to control the Congress sional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he refer have mislead and deceived his own political friends in our District, and caused them to become the un-

enviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify. In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these facts and produced the Journal, and challenged full and thorough examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements contained, but they declined examining any more than the first page referred to by the letter of the Hon. member, which failed to show the year and nays; and thus ended their examiniantion, though it was carnestly invited. Respectfully. E. DEBERRY

Bargains! Borgains! Eargains! OLD STAND, Cheep Goods; conoLD STAND, Cheap Goods; consisting of every variety distally kent by the merchants of this city, viz. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries. Ec. among which are Cloths, Sifk Goods, printed Lawns, and Muslims, Calienes, Hats, Shoes. Bonnets, Queens-ware and Cotton Yaru; all of which he will sell at the towest prices, for cash; or on a short credit to punctual dealers only. The public in general are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere RUFFIN TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 31, 1889. General Agency and Commission

General Agent and Commission Marchant. RUFFIN TUCKER. Raleigh, July 31st, 1839.

PIANOS.

THE undersign'd, agent for the sale of Pianos manufactured by Messrs R. Nunns & Clark, New York, would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, as well as of the adjacent counties, that one of those lastruments has just been received, sauch admir'd for neatness of finishing and fulness of tone. Persons descirons of being supplied are 'invited examine it, at Mr. Jno. G. Marshall's. P. LEMESSURIER.

Haleigh, July 30th, 1839, 2 U. Register.

THAT desirable tently residence, situated in the town of Pittsbourgh, formerly owned by P. Ja-Messorier, Apply to INO C. MARSHALL. JNO. G. MARSHALL

legister and Wilmington Advertiser will insort the above 3 times.

## OLIVER & SMITH.

MERCHANT TAILORS, FAVETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH N. C.,

One door above the Cape Fear Bank,

NFOM their friends and the public, that they
have associated themselves in the above business,
and intend energing it on in all its various branches,
in a style not to be surpassed in America. We have
on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
Goods in our line, which will be made up to order
at short notice, and in the most lashionable manner. July 26, 1839.

I Cry, inher me Firm of OLIVER & FORNSON.

Is discoved by the death of the latter. The undersigned is desirous of closing the business of the Concern immediately; and so absolutely necessary is a speedy adjustment of its whire, that he will be compelled, however reductantly, to place all accounts in an immediate train for collection that are not promptly injustinged.

THOMAS M. OLIVER. Raleigh July 29, 1839. DO LOOK HERE!!! BEING anxious to go to Texas, I offer for sale

Morus Multicaulis Orchard, Of three thousand Trees. They are of one, and three years growth, and will be from six too feet high this Season. Speculators and Silk-grees are invited to look at them; as they will be the control of fine opportunity to get a bargain.

Near Raleigh, July 25, 1839. State of North Carolina, County of Franklin.

	June Term, 1939.	
	John Pearce	14
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	The Heirs at law of Thomas Pace, dec.	8
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It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mary Perry, wife of Manuel Perry; fana Pace, and Rocus Burnett, wife of James Burnett, heirs at law of Thomas Pace, dee'd, and defendants in the above of Thomas Pece, dee'd, and defendants in the above stated cases, reside beyond the limits of the State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that they be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the court house in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore judgment final should not be entered up against them, and the land levied upon made subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Attest,
Price adv. \$9.80

Attest, Price adv. \$9 80 State of North Carolina,

County of Franklin.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Jane Term. 1839.

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