

Raleigh Star, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1839.

NO. 33.

THOS. J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—
half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be
required to pay the whole amount of the year's
subscription in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 10 lines in
size type) first insertion, one dollar; each sub-
sequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs
will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a de-
duction of 33 1/2 per cent. will be made from the
regular prices for advertisers by the year.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.
The subscriber will dispose of his Printing Office
on the most favorable terms if immediate application
be made. He has two good Presses and a large quan-
tity of type, with every necessary appurtenance of a
Newspaper and Job Office. If application is made by
letter, address the subscriber, Post post, at Louisville,
D. R. GOODLOE.

Oxford, June 6th, 1839.
Editors of Newspapers in this State and Virginia
are requested to copy the above.

From **RICHARD P. STITH, Esq., Brunswick.**
Brunswick, May 10th, 1839.
Dear Sir—I have been very reluctantly though
unavoidably compelled to keep the Piano boxed up,
which I purchased of you not long since, until very
recently.

It is now up, and I am confident I never heard a
more delightful toned instrument. My wife, who has
been a performer from the time she was eight
years old, thinks it surpasses any Piano she ever
touched, and all who have heard it, coincide with
her.

Several persons have extolled the sweetness and
melody of the tone so highly as to compare it to the
sweet tone of Organ.
It is considered as very superior in every respect,
and it is generally believed I gave six hundred dol-
lars for it. I assure you we could not be more
pleased, and I now tender you my grateful acknowl-
edgments for the very great care which you evi-
dently took in packing it.
I could advise all who wish to purchase Pianos
to give you a call before they purchase elsewhere.
Yours, most respectfully,
RICHARD P. STITH.

To Mr. E. P. NASH, Petersburg.
I have now on hand (price 225 dollars) a Piano
precisely of the same kind in every particular as the
one sold to Mr. Stith, alluded to above. I would
defy any one to point out the slightest difference in
tone or finish if they were side by side.
E. P. NASH
Book and Piano seller, Petersburg,
July 8, 1839.

CAMP MEETING.
A camp meeting will be held at Bank's Chapel
Granville County, to commence on Friday the 16th
of August.
The local and travelling Ministers are earnestly
solicited to attend.
June 26th, 1839.
Wilton, 27th June, 1839.

DENTAL SURGERY.
W. R. SCOTT,
Respectfully announces to the public that he
intends making Raleigh his place of residence.
He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
25 if

Burgains! Burgains! Burgains!
The subscriber offers for sale, at his
store, a large quantity of
Cloth, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Queens-ware and Cotton
Yarn; all of which he will sell at the lowest prices,
or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
Persons desirous of being supplied are invited to call
daily. The public in general are requested to call
and examine for themselves, before purchasing
elsewhere.
RUFFIN TUCKER.
Raleigh, July 31, 1839.

PIANOS.
The undersigned, agent for the sale of Pianos
manufactured by Messrs. R. Nunn & Clark,
New York, would respectfully inform the citizens
of Raleigh, as well as of the adjacent counties, that one
of those Instruments has just been received, much
admired for neatness of finishing and fitness of tone.
Persons desirous of being supplied are invited to call
at Mr. Jno. G. Marshall's.
J. P. LEMESSURIER.
Raleigh, July 30th, 1839.

FOR SALE.
WHAT desirable family residence, situated in the
town of Pittsburgh, formerly owned by P. Le-
Messurier. Apply to
JNO. G. MARSHALL.
Raleigh, July 30th, 1839.
The Register and Wilmington Advertiser will insert
the above 3 times.
J. G. M.

OLIVER & SMITH,
SUCCESSORS TO OLIVER AND JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
FAVETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH N. C.,
One door above the Cape Fear Bank.
FROM their friends and the public, that they
have associated themselves in the above business,
and intend carrying it on in all its various branches,
to the satisfaction of the public. 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 fashionable man-
ner.
July 26, 1839.

State of North Carolina,
County of Franklin.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
June Term, 1839.
John Pearce
vs
The Heirs at law of Thomas Pace, dec'd.
Same
vs
Same
Same
vs
Timon Griffin
Same
vs
Reuben Carpenter
Same
vs
Geo W Bell
Same
vs
Nathaniel Donn
Same
vs
Solomon Pendergrass
Same

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
Mary Perry, wife of Samuel Perry; Isaac Pace, and
Hester Burnett, wife of James Burnett, heirs at law
of Thomas Pace, dec'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 ap-
pear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the
county of Franklin, at the court house in Louis-
burg, on the second Monday of September next,
then and there to show cause, if any they have,
wherein judgment final should not be entered up
against them, and the land levied upon made subject
to the plaintiff's recovery.
Attest,
S. PATTERSON, C. K.
Price adv. \$3 26 c

State of North Carolina,
County of Franklin.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
June Term, 1839.
James D. Newson
vs
William Roles
vs
The following negro slaves, to-
wit: Fanny, Joseph, Stephy &
David, the property of defen-
dant.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
the defendant in the above case has removed him-
self beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore
ordered that publication be made for six weeks in
the Raleigh Star, that unless he appear before the
Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
at the next court, to be held for the county of
Franklin, at the court house in Louisville, on the
second Monday in September next, then and there
to reply and plead, that final judgment will be
rendered up against him, and the property levied on
be condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.
Attest,
S. PATTERSON, C. K.
Price adv. \$5 60 32 c w

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in this
City, under the Firm of
OLIVER & JOHNSON,
is dissolved by the death of the latter. The under-
signed is desirous of closing the business of the Con-
cern immediately, and so absolutely necessary is a
speedy adjustment of its affairs, that he will be com-
pelled, however reluctantly, to place all accounts in
a immediate train for collection that are not promp-
tly liquidated.
THOMAS M. OLIVER.
Raleigh July 22, 1839.

NOTICE.
Entered by Caleb Durost, living in
Guilford County N. C. near Scott's
mill, Reedy Fork, a three year old
sorrel FILLY, one white foot, a
small snip on the nose; no other par-
ticular marks. Entered on my book 26th June,
1839.
HENRY TATUM, R. G. C.
30 3w.

LOOK HERE!!!
BEING anxious to go to Texas, I offer for sale
my fine
Morus Multiflorus Orchard,
Of three thousand Trees. They are of one, two
and three years growth, and will be from six to eight
feet high this Season. Speculators and Silk grow-
ers are invited to look at them, as they will have
a fine opportunity to get a bargain.
J. T. C. WATT.
Near Raleigh, July 25, 1839.

CLERK WANTED.
A young man of business qualifications and steady
habits can obtain a good situation on application to
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, July 25, 1839.

**General Agency and Commission
Business.**
The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a
General Agent and Commission Merchant.
RUFFIN TUCKER.
Raleigh, July 25th, 1839.

ABOLITIONISM.
FROM THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—The shameful disre-
gard of truth which characterises the Loco
Foco presses throughout the country, and
which the "Standard" displays in an emi-
nent degree on the subject of Abolition,
has induced me to trouble you with the re-
sult of some observations made during a
recent tour through the State of New York.
Every one knows that it is the policy of
the Van Burenites of the South to connect
the abolitionists with the Whig party of the
North, and thereby create for their mas-
ter a popularity among Slave-holders to
which, every event in the life of Mr. Van
Buren, proves that he has no title. The
Abolitionists in New York, familiar with
his whole career, knowing full well with
what ease he can change his position on
the political chess board, and that he has
only to be satisfied that any scheme will
promote his interests, to procure for it his
support, cannot be made to believe that,
when the question of emancipation comes
directly before him, should he be re-elec-
ted, he will give it his veto. If you di-
rect them to his recent professions on the
subject, they will point you with an air of
triumph, to his course in the New York
Convention, as the best proof of his real,
not his political, feeling, and if you still
doubt, they will tell you that he is but bad-
ly read in the history of Mr. Van Buren's
life, and you suppose that his opinions of to-
day, are any index of those he may enter-
tain to-morrow. Thus, relying rather for
the success of their schemes, on his known
character for political treachery, than upon
his honesty and independence.
Since the triumphant speech of Mr. Clay
on the subject, the abolitionists appear to
have become more silent and more sullen.
They are less boisterous than formerly,
but perhaps equally dangerous. By the
interposition of Mr. Clay their number,
as I have been credibly informed, has been
considerably diminished. But what they
have thus lost in voices, they have gained
in ferocity, and are more zealous to do ev-
il, than heretofore. And for this purpose
their means are increased. For, having
already been driven from the Whig party,
they boldly avowed themselves the advocates
of Mr. Van Buren's re-election, and have
been successful in procuring by the hint
thrown out by Tappan, to fasten them-
selves upon that party which would ac-
cept them; and, thus they look for a sure
accomplishment of their unrighteous de-
signs. In proof of this, let me quote a re-
mark made to me by a warm supporter
of Mr. Van Buren: "VAN BURENISM
AND ABOLITIONISM are already to a
great extent, and shortly will be through-
out the entire State of New York. SY-
NONYMOUS TERMS." In confirmation
of this remark, he mentioned, among
other proofs equally conclusive, the re-
markable fact, that Onondaga County, the
Head-quarters of Abolition in the State,
and Madison where the Abolitionists are
also in large majorities, gave to the Ad-

ministration candidates, majorities of from
six to nine hundred.
That there are members of the Whig
party in the State, who favor the views
of the Abolitionists cannot be denied.
That the number of them is comparative-
ly few, is equally true. The ratio may
probably be indicated by the political pa-
pers published in New York City. Of
the two administration Journals, one is
warm in the cause of abolition, its Editors'
name being at the head of a petition on
the subject, presented to the last Congress
by Mr. Adams, and the other is neutral.
Of the six or eight leading Whig Jour-
nals, but one advocates the abominable
doctrine.

Every candid person, with whom I have
conversed, ridicules the idea of a Clay ab-
olitionist, and seems confident that as a
party, Mr. Van Buren will receive their
support. I, as you are aware, am no poli-
tician, much less partisan. I have en-
deavored to ascertain, as far as practica-
ble, the tone of public feeling as it is, and
not as I might wish it to be, and I have no
hesitation in declaring it as my opinion,
that no class of persons are, or will be
more active in the cause of Mr. Van Bu-
ren, than the Abolitionists as a party, of
the State of New York.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.
NEW YORK, July 16, 1839.

MURDER OF A WHIG EDITOR.—The
Red River Whig records the particulars
of the foul and horrible murder of John W.
Moore, the able and chivalrous Editor,
and eloquent advocate of Whig principles.
Soon after the establishment of Mr.
Moore's paper at Alexandria, the friends
of the administration in that vicinity soon
perceived, that by the rapid, vigorous,
and powerful productions of his pen, he was
fast breaking down their cause through-
out the State. They saw, that there was
no hope for them but in silencing the elo-
quent voice of the Whig champion, and
they knew enough of him to be aware that
his tones were to be hushed only in the
silence of the grave. They imported a
bully from New Orleans, a Mr. Zim a

combat. The challenge was borne by a
Mr. King Holstein. Moore refused to
receive it, remarking that he would have
nothing to do with Zim. "Then you must
fight his friends," said Holstein. "Now
or at any other time," replied Moore.
Holstein, however, instead of challenging
Moore, waited till midnight, and then,
under the protecting wings of the dark-
ness, proceeded to post him. The next
day Moore met Holstein in the street, and
although the latter was armed to the teeth,
denounced him to his beard as a liar and
a craven. Subsequently he again met
Holstein, but that dastardly miscreant
again quailed before him, not daring, in
his presence, to make the slightest ex-
hibition of any feeling of hostility. Never-
theless, during all that period, the soul of
that cowardly monster was darkly brood-
ing over a deed of blood—a deed, which,
to the shame of human nature, he at length
accomplished.

Some two hours before day, on the morn-
ing of the 2nd day of July, Holstein se-
creted himself to await the approach of his
victim. A little before eight o'clock, upon
that morning, Mr. Moore, as usual,
came in on foot, and alone, to cross over
to town, ignorant, and unconscious of the
fate that awaited him; he had arrived at
an open space before the house, when
Holstein, surrounded by his friends, rush-
ed from his hiding place, with a double
barrelled shot gun to his shoulder cocked,
taking deliberate aim at Mr. Moore, he
called on him aloud: "beg for your life
your damned rascal, or I will kill you."
Mr. Moore aware now, for the first time,
that his enemy was so near, suddenly
stopped, folded his arms across his breast,
drew himself up to his full height, and ob-
served, "Mr. Holstein you have me in
your power—beg for my life, I shan't
shoot, if you please." Holstein did so—
the gun snapped. Immediately a Mr.
Bringham stepped up to Holstein, and
requested him to desist; he paused an in-
stant, cocked the other barrel, then laid
it by his side—but panting for the blood of
his victim, he immediately drew a large
duelling pistol from his belt, and said to
Mr. Moore "Why did you post me?"
"I did not," was Mr. Moore's reply, "I
will fight you Mr. Holstein on equal terms,
in any manner you propose—if you wish
now to have my life, it is in your power—
take it;" still continuing in his former po-
sition from which he had never stirred.
Holstein took deliberate aim for two se-
conds, fired, and Mr. Moore fell to the
ground mortally wounded. The ball en-
tered the abdomen, passing through the
colon, thence ranging upwards with the
spine. Holstein immediately mounted his
horse, and dashed off at full speed since
which no tidings have been heard of him.

Upon his friends reaching him, Mr.
Moore calmly observed, that he was kil-
led, that the ball had hurt his spine.
Surgical aid was immediately procured.
Upon the Surgeon's announcement to him,
that the wound was fatal, and that he
could not live twenty-four hours—he coolly
observed "It is enough, I am satisfied,"
then turning round to the assembled
crowd, whilst a playful smile illuminated
his calm, undisturbed features he remark-
ed, "well Boys I have lived a Whig, I die

a Whig, and now I believe more strongly
than ever in the good Whig cause." From
the instant the ball struck, paralysis seized
the lower extremities, and without one
interval of ease, from the most excruciat-
ing torments, suffering in his own lan-
guage, "ten thousand deaths" he calmly
expired in the full possession of his men-
tal faculties, at eight o'clock the same
evening.
N. F. Whig.

**LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE—AR-
RIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.**
NEW YORK, July 28th.

The British Queen is in, with news to
the 12th. There is nothing better, and
more that is bad. Cotton fell, from the
9th to the 12th, 1/2 of a penny more. The
rate of interest with the Bank of England was
not changed, but the 6 per cent. was still
talked of. The political news is not re-
markable.
The arrival of this ocean-wonder has
created a great sensation. Sunday thought
it. The city is pouring forth to see her.
She made a sweep up the North
river, heralding her approach by her own
guns, and then took her place in the East
river. Her passage has been fifteen days
and a half. She made Sandy Hook last
night, (1 o'clock A. M.) but waited for a
pilot. The wind was generally dead a-
head all the passage.

The budget has been brought into Par-
liament. There has been an excess in
the actual receipts of the year, as compar-
ed with the Chancellor's estimate. The
account is rather favorable, but a budget
hardly admits of compression.
Mr. Featherstonhaugh is a passenger in
the British Queen, and is one of the Com-
missioners to examine into the possibility of
simplifying the question of the Northeastern
Boundary. Col. Mudge, of the Royal
Engineers, is another passenger. They
have, it seems, no negotiations to make,
but a reconnaissance to make.
It is estimated in one of the London pa-
pers that the surplus stock of American
cotton on hand at the end of the year will
be from 250,000 to 300,000 bales.

Mr. Stewart continued to be a leading and
influential supporter of Jackson in every crisis
of his official career. He was particularly active
and conspicuous in the fierce struggle of 1834. But,
having proved a liberal and agreeable collector,
many Whig merchants united with his friends
in recommending his re-appointment at the end of his
first term; he was re-nominated by Gen. JACKSON,
and confirmed with little opposition.
Mr. SWARTWOUT had been a supporter of DE-
WITT CLINTON in our old Buck tail and Clintonian
contests, and he had a personal quarrel with
Mr. VAN BUREN. He did not, therefore, support
the latter for President, and was understood to favor
Judge WATT's claims. He took no active part,
however, in the contest, and probably did not even
vote. Sometime after Mr. VAN BUREN's access-
ion he was superseded by JESSE BEVER, and long
afterwards it came out, that, through his own knav-
ery, boundless speculations and prodigality, the per-
jury and connivance of his underlings, and the
utter neglect of duty of the accounting officers
here and at Washington, he had from time to time
embezzled public money amounting to a million and
a quarter of Dollars.

And now about the Vice Presidency business.—
On the 16th of May, 1837, the Banks of this city
suspended specie Payments. As soon as the news
reached Washington, Mr. VAN BUREN directed
that their notes should be no longer received at the
Custom House. This order was a correct one—
that there was no other, strictly legal course,
even if a contrary one had, on the whole, been
politic—but it seemed very hard that the Govern-
ment, which had done so much to break down the
currency, should be the first to repudiate and con-
demn it. A public meeting of the merchants was
held at the Exchange, the exaction condemned,
and Mr. SWARTWOUT attended and announced
that he should continue to take Bank Notes, as
usual, on his own responsibility. This offer was
much applauded at the moment, but it was never
contemplated to be put in practice. Mr. SWARTWOUT
conformed to the President's order.
But it seems that, among those who approved of
Mr. SWARTWOUT's resolution, was an individual in
Cannadigua—a retired merchant and politician. He
wrote a short card, nominating BARRIE WEAVER
for President, and SAMUEL SWART-
WOUT for Vice President, which he sent to the
Whig paper in the village, and meeting with little
favor, ordered it to be inserted as an advertise-
ment, and paid for it as such. And this single act
of a solitary individual, uncountenanced even by
the village paper, in which it was published—is the
ground on which the Loco-Foco press of this
country is calling Mr. Swartwout the Whig Can-
didate for the Vice Presidency! Can falsehood be
false, or meanness meaner than this?

Consistency.—Dr. Montgomery in his stamp
speeches makes a great big bear of Mr. Clay's propo-
sition to give ten per cent. to the new States in
his Land Bill, and charges him with endeavoring
to plunder the old States—and yet the Doctor whole-
heartedly supports Mr. Van Buren who is for giving the whole
to the new States! Yes he says Mr. Clay is for
depriving us of ten acres in the hundred, and there-
fore he would not touch him with a ten foot pole.

**Discovery of Mummies at Durango,
Mexico.**—A million of mummies, it is stated,
have lately been discovered in the environs
of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a
sitting posture, but have the same wrap-
ping, ribbands and ornaments of the
Egyptian. Among them was found a
point of flint, with a sculptured handle,
chapelets, necklaces, &c. of alternately
colored beads, fragments of bones polished
like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues,
(probably our modern India rubber
cloth,) moccasins worked like those of our
Indians to-day, bones of vipers, &c. It
remains to continue these researches, and
America will become another Egypt to an-
tiquarians, and her ruins will go back to
the oldest periods of the world, showing
doubtless that the ancestors of the Mont-
ezumas lived on the Nile, and that their
luxurious civilization was broken up and
overpowered by the hardy hordes of
Asiatic Tartars, who came down from
Behring's Straits and the Rocky Moun-
tains. The scenes of Attila and Alaric
in Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an
earlier day on the shores of California and

the plains of Mexico. It is unknown of
the mummies above mentioned what kind
of embalment was used, or whether it
was nitrous depositions in the caves where
they were found. A fact of importance is
stated, that the shells of the necklaces are
of a marine shell found at Zacatecas, on
the Pacific, where the Columbus of their
forefathers probably therefore landed from
the Malay, Hindustan or Chinese coast,
or from islands on the Indian ocean.

**SWARTWOUT—FALSEHOOD EX-
POSED.**

The base attempt of the Federal Van
Buren papers to impose falsehood on the
people, and make them believe Swartwout
was a Whig, is fully and clearly exposed by
the New York Whig, in the following man-
ner. Read it attentively, and then say what
confidence you can place in the statements
of the Federal organs of Van Burenism,
whose impudence, in calling themselves
democrats, can only be equalled by their
"voracious appetite for falsehood and slan-
der."

From the New York Whig
FALSEHOOD AND CALUMNY.
Baseless and defraction seem the instinctive
weapons of Loco-Focoism. Whenever a plausible
lie can be framed defamatory to its opponents—
whenever a dirty slander can be insinuated either
against the principles, or men honored with their
hated—the opportunity is certain to be improved
to the utmost. A significant instance of this is
found in the assertion which has been for months
travelling the rounds of the whole Van Buren press,
and on which the changes are almost constantly
rung by the Globe, the Argus, and the New Era,
as follows:—"SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, the Whig can-
didate for the Vice Presidency. The Whig
candidate! What! how! when? Reader, we will
consider you a Whig—when was Samuel Swart-
wout ever your candidate for Vice President? when
was he ever the candidate of your party? Never.
You know the assertion is as false as toryism,
and the Father of Lies! There is no particle
of truth in it.
But let us consider the ground on which this mis-
erable calumny was trumped up.
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT was an original Democrat,
and supported JEFFERSON in 1800, under the lead
of Dolan.
He became entangled in Burr's subsequent schemes,
and accompanied him on his Louisiana expedi-
tion, in which he became acquainted with ANTHONY
WENDELL, a man of considerable talents, and
between them which was never broken, and Mr.
SWARTWOUT was one of the earliest and most in-
fluential supporters of Gen. JACKSON for the Pres-
idency. Such he was long before MARTIN VAN
BUREN and the Albany Regency went over to Jack-
sonism; such he continued to be when Gen. JACK-
SON reached the Presidency; and as such, he was
nominated by the latter to the office of Collector
of Customs for this Port, in place of JONATHAN
TROTTER. This nomination was zealously op-
posed by the Opposition Members of the Senate,
on the ground of bad character, and want of
pecuniary responsibility and business habits. These
objections were overruled, however, by a party vote
of 36 to 20—every Jackson Senator but Mr. Smith
of South Carolina voting in the affirmative, and
every Anti-Jackson Senator in the negative. Thus
was SAMUEL SWARTWOUT inducted into the office
through which he has been enabled to rob the Peo-
ple of the United States of a Million and a Quarter
of Dollars.

Mr. SWARTWOUT continued to be a leading and
influential supporter of Jackson in every crisis
of his official career. He was particularly active
and conspicuous in the fierce struggle of 1834. But,
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usual, on his own responsibility. This offer was
much applauded at the moment, but it was never
contemplated to be put in practice. Mr. SWARTWOUT
conformed to the President's order.
But it seems that, among those who approved of
Mr. SWARTWOUT's resolution, was an individual in
Cannadigua—a retired merchant and politician. He
wrote a short card, nominating BARRIE WEAVER
for President, and SAMUEL SWART-
WOUT for Vice President, which he sent to the
Whig paper in the village, and meeting with little
favor, ordered it to be inserted as an advertise-
ment, and paid for it as such. And this single act
of a solitary individual, uncountenanced even by
the village paper, in which it was published—is the
ground on which the Loco-Foco press of this
country is calling Mr. Swartwout the Whig Can-
didate for the Vice Presidency! Can falsehood be
false, or meanness meaner than this?

Consistency.—Dr. Montgomery in his stamp
speeches makes a great big bear of Mr. Clay's propo-
sition to give ten per cent. to the new States in
his Land Bill, and charges him with endeavoring
to plunder the old States—and yet the Doctor whole-
heartedly supports Mr. Van Buren who is for giving the whole
to the new States! Yes he says Mr. Clay is for
depriving us of ten acres in the hundred, and there-
fore he would not touch him with a ten foot pole.

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Mr. Van Buren is for "plundering" the old States
of the whole hundred, and yet he would have the
people embrace him as a marvellously proper man!
What sort of consistency is this! Certainly the
freemen of this district will not be thus wheedled
by the Doctor.

SUPREME COURT.
Opinions have been delivered in the fol-
lowing cases:

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the
Court in the case of *Doc. ex dem' Bell-*
four's Ex'rs. v. Nixon, from Randolph,
affirming the judgment below. Also in
Honeycut v. Angel from Yancey; judg-
ment arrested. Also in *Doe ex dem.*
Becton v. Chesnut, from Jones, affirming
the judgment below. Also *Den ex dem.*
Murray v. Shanklin, from Hyde; judg-
ment of the Defendant. Also in *Long*
v. Gantley, from Orange, affirming the
judgment below. Also in *Tucker v.*
Hampton from Equity from Stokes, di-
recting the bill to be dismissed.

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the
Court in the case of *Hauser et al. Lash*,
in Equity from Stokes, declaring that the
slaves in question were conveyed to the
Defendant only as a security, &c. and di-
recting an account. Also in *State v.*
Reeves, from Bladen judgment for the
State. Also in *Goudbread Adm. v.*
Hannon's Adm. from Rutherford, dis-
missing the appeal. Also in *Burroughs*
v. McNell, Equity from Moore, directing
a decree for Plaintiff.

DANIEL, J. delivered the Opinion of the
Court in the case of *Foster v. Craig*, in
Equity from Davis, affirming the decree
of the Court below. Also in *State v.*
Terry et al. from Wilkes, reversing the
judgment below.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE.
The Post-office by the name of Alston's
Store, Wake Forest, is now changed to
Forestville, and James S. Purify, ap-
pointed Post Master. Persons correspond-
ing with the former Office, or with Wake For-
est College, will direct their Communica-
tions to Forestville, Wake County, North
Carolina.
P.
Forestville, July 26, 1839.

**THE NO-RESPONSIBILITY ADMINIS-
TRATION.**

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.
Whenever any power was to be exer-
cised by the Executive, General Jackson was
always ready to "take the responsibility."
When any of the Departments were to be
shielded from investigation, the General
uniformly took the responsibility. When
the Treasury was to be plundered, the
General was still ready to assume the en-
tire responsibility. This was all very
well for the time being, but, when the pe-
riod arrived of fixing the responsibility,
what?

The Administration is not responsible
without a bit of it—for Price and Swart-
wout were—Whigs!
The Administration is not responsible
for filling the land offices with public rob-
bers, because these public robbers were all
—Whigs!
The Administration is not responsible
for the running away of postmasters, be-
cause the mere act of running away turn-
ed them all into—Whigs!

The Administration is not responsible
for raising the expenditures of the country
from 12,000,000 to \$4000,000, be-
cause the appropriations have all been pass-
ed through the House and the Senate by
the—Whigs!
The Administration is not responsible
for the derangement of the currency, be-
cause the currency is deranged by the—
Whigs!

The Administration is not responsible
for any of the evils and disasters that press
upon the country, because they are all
brought about by the—Whigs!
Now, if it be really true, what these
men pretend, how utterly imbecile and
insignificant they must be to see them—
thus outwitted by the Whigs! What
perfect case they present of self-stultifica-
tion! They protest that they are not
knaves, and prove it by claiming to be
fools—as if knavery were something in-
consistent with folly, and not usually
found in its company!

All the Executive officers are in the
hands of self-styled democrats. The last
House of Representatives began the extra
session with a large democratic majority,
elected a democratic Speaker, appointed
democratic committees, and remained dem-
ocratic to the close. The Senate still
counts a large democratic majority. And
yet, forsooth! democracy is responsible for
nothing but enjoying the emoluments of
office, and all legislation is left to the
Whigs. Who believes this? Who will
do democracy the injustice to believe it?

When the People believe that Swart-
wout and Price were appointed by Gen-
eral Jackson because they were Whigs, then,
and not till then, will they hold the Whigs
responsible for their defalcations. Mean-
while they fix the responsibility on the
Administration.

When the People believe that Sterling,
Pollock, Lion, Harris, Boyd, Hawkins,
Mitchell, Childress, Allen, Spencer,
Owen, Stephenson, Dickinson, and the
whole host of Land Office defaulters were
selected by Mr. Woodbury because they
were Whigs, and were continued in office,
in spite of negligence and irregularity,