



WARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1838.

We are indebted to the Hon. *Edw. Stanly* and *Hon. J. A. Bynum*, for several interesting public documents, which can be seen at this office.

We are authorized to state, that the Clerk of our County Court has received fifty-six volumes of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, which he is directed to deliver to the Justices of the Peace and other officers of this county; and that he wishes them applied for, as soon as meets their convenience.

Abolition Resolutions.—The resolutions submitted to the Senate by Mr. Morris, which will be found on our first page, cannot fail to arrest the attention of every Southerner, and every friend to State rights. The most visionary day dreams of the abolitionist, or advocate for consolidation, appear to be embodied in these resolutions; and the action of Congress upon them, must be viewed with the most intense interest by every citizen in this wide-spread Republic.

Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.—The *Globe* says: The debate in the Senate upon the subject of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, has thus far been of the highest degree of interest; an interest not mingled with painful considerations. Our space allows us but a word to say—that the liberal, manly, and statesmanlike course of Messrs. Calhoun, Rives, Buchanan, Hubbard, and others, is worthy of all commendation. The discussions upon this painfully exciting topic have been, for the most part, characterized by calmness, dignity, and mutual desire to meet upon some common ground, and devise some common means of producing harmonious action, and of avoiding, for the future, the dangers and difficulties which appertain to the decision of this question.

The Vermont Resolutions.—These Resolutions, withdrawn from the files of the Senate for the moment by Mr. Swift but to the future presentation of which he pledges himself, are destined, we fear, to produce one of the most exciting discussions ever witnessed in Congress. They are regarded as of more importance, because they embody the opinions of a member of the Confederacy, speaking through its assembled Representatives. The preamble to them denies the right of Congress to annex a foreign territory to the Union, and especially objects to the annexation of Texas, on account of the re-establishment of domestic servitude, which, prior to the revolution, had been abolished by Mexico. After complaining of the "anarchy and disorder" to which the citizens of the free States have been for some years exposed, it closes with several resolutions, protesting against the annexation of Texas to this confederacy, and against the admission of any new State into the Union, which tolerates slavery; and declaring that Congress has full power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and to prohibit the slave trade between the several States!

Rel. Reg.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 22d ult. the consideration of the bill to restrain the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia was resumed—the question being on the amendment to exclude the informer from receiving half the fine. In the course of the debate,

Mr. BROWN, in reply to the reproach of projects and experiments, said, that there was a grand project on foot to perpetuate the paper system and to prevent the resumption of specie payments. As to the promotion of perjury, such an argument, if valid, would justify all crimes; arson, burglary, &c. must be tolerated, for fear of reaping a crop of perjures, if this crime is to be tolerated on that ground. North Carolina is now enjoying a general specie circulation, obtained by a law similar to this. It is time, said Mr. B. for the Congress of the United States to set an example, and if the States do not choose to follow, let them suffer the inconveniences of the paper system.

After some remarks from others, in favor of the encouragement held out to informers,

Mr. BROWN followed on the same side, and entered into an exposition of the dangers of the banking system, and of the conspiracy which it seemed to him existed to bring forward a national bank.

Mr. B. also maintained that these small bills had been issued mainly by corporations, in violation of existing laws; and yet gentlemen of the Opposition had openly applauded these violations of law, with a

view to scourge the country into submission to a national bank. This he did not make as a direct charge against them, but drew as an inference. Mr. B. wished to save the community from these paper systems and experiments, which honorable gentlemen were so earnest to perpetuate.

Mr. B. regretted the antipathy which gentlemen of the Opposition manifested when gold and silver were alluded to, and insisted that if these small bills were suppressed, an abundance of specie change would, of course, come into circulation.—He closed by treating as idle the objection which had been insisted on in relation to informers.

On the 5th inst. the President transmitted to both Houses the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. S.: Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of an intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power effectually to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and inevitably involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighboring nations by the unauthorized and unlawful acts of citizens of the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction, and subjected to our control.

In illustration of these views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the northern district of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the faithful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

The message, with the accompanying papers, were after some debate, referred to the committee on foreign relations.

What is Congress doing?—This question is repeatedly asked. We answer, that Congress has now been in session since the first Monday in December, and that the Federal members of that body appear determined that nothing shall be done. They have made speech after speech, on all manner of subjects, to prevent the House of Representatives from referring the President's Message to Committees. Notwithstanding all their ranting about "whig revolutions" from Maine to Georgia; they are afraid to trust the measures recommended by Mr. Van Buren to the action of Congress. The people should seriously consider the conduct of their federal or "whig" representatives, and say if they are willing to squander the money of the nation to gratify the malevolence of factious partisans, whose only aim is to retard and not advance the business of Congress.

Rel. Standard.

From the *Globe*.

GENERAL JACKSON.

With characteristic candor, the editors of the *Intelligencer* published the following reference in their paper this morning, to a report which had been already branded with falsehood. The greedy credulity of the readers of the Federal prints, must be appeased at any expense of truth or decency; it seems:

From the *Intelligencer* of this morning.

GENERAL JACKSON'S OPINIONS.—The annexed statement, from the Nashville *Banner*, in addition to the editorial endorsement, that is from a responsible source, bears on its face, we think, the stamp of probability; and as our readers may be curious to know the Ex-President's opinion of the course of affairs since he placed the reins of Government in the hands of his successor, we transfer the statement to our columns:

From the Nashville *Banner*.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT.—The old chief of the *Hermite* himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's administration must go down; that he knew that so soon as Mr. Van Buren called Congress to-

gether in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed; had he refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not now be in a minority. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a glorious cause. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks.

Immediately on seeing this article in the *Banner*, General Jackson made the following statement in the Union, which has been extensively republished, and had, no doubt, been seen by the editors of the *Intelligencer* when the libel upon him was transferred to their columns.

"This is one of the many fabrications which have been made and circulated by those who control this paper, with the hope of prejudicing my character in the estimation of my countrymen. Neither during my late visit to Nashville, nor on any other occasion, have I used any remarks which can justify such a statement. It ascribes to me opinions that I never held, and fears that I never entertained. I never for a moment harbored the thought that the administration of Mr. Van Buren would not be successful. All his official acts manifest his determination to conform his administration to the construction of the Constitution which has ever been claimed and sustained by the Republican party. Thus far he has shown, in my judgment, that he has taken principle for his guide, and aims at no other object but the public good. It is, therefore, not possible that I could have used any language respecting him which could create a doubt in the mind of any one as to my confidence in his future success."

TEXAS.

We are gratified to learn that the intelligent, patriotic and spirited citizens of Granville, are getting up a petition to Congress in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The following copy of their Memorial is well written, and presents cogent reasons for an immediate annexation. We hope other Counties will follow the example thus set them by those who have the sagacity to discern and the energy to press upon the public authorities the true policy of the country. While the fanatics of the North are loading the tables of Congress with their petitions against this desirable object, shall the South, which is more immediately interested in its accomplishment, sit still and make no efforts to promulgate their sentiments?—STAR.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the undersigned citizens and voters of the county of Granville, in the State of North Carolina, respectfully represent:

That while your memorialists have been at no time insensible to the right which is extended to them, by the Constitution of their country, to express their wishes, by this method, upon such subjects of public concernment as may have been in agitation and discussion before your honorable bodies, they have been content until now to leave the decision of these subjects to the wisdom and patriotism of their Representatives. But while they feel no diminished confidence in the result of your deliberations, such is the deep and abiding interest they feel in the question of the annexation of Texas to the Government of the United States, that they fear they would, as citizens of the county, permit an important duty to go undischarged, did they not exercise every fair and constitutional effort for the accomplishment of the object.

Your Memorialists declare, that, from every view they have been able to take of this question, they are unable to discover any just and solemn ground of opposition to it. They, it is true, are not prepared to deny but that evils may grow out of a too great extension of the territory of the Government; and they are ready to admit that the consideration of an accession of territory constitutes no argument in favor of the proposition; but this object, so far as it may be entitled to any consideration, deserves, in the opinion of your Memorialists, to be entirely disregarded, in view of the many inducements in its favor—looking at Texas as she really is, and more especially in reference to the consequences which will result to the United States, if she remains a separate and independent Government.—Indeed, your Memorialists are unable to discover any lessened evils to which the Government and the people of the United States would be subjected, should Arkansas, or Louisiana, or South Carolina, or any other Southern State, be severed from the Union of the States, and become a sovereign and independent Government, to those evils which must follow the separate and sovereign existence of Texas—people as she is by a community of the same blood and of the same political and religious institutions—a community who, with perhaps fewer exceptions than are to be found in any State of the Union, are natives of the United States, and who have derived their manners, habits, feelings, and associations, and what is still more to be regarded, their spirit of enterprise, from their mother country. Your Memorialists desire only on this occasion to make to your honorable bodies their sincere petition that this desirable object may be ac-

complished. They cannot and do not presume to enlighten your honorable bodies upon this momentous question; but they cannot refrain from asking, "If the well grounded objection to the severance of almost any one of the States of this Union would be founded on the consequent loss of political power and influence, or of territory to the remainder?" or, "if that objection would not be based rather upon the probable counteraction of the course and measures of the Government at Washington, and those nameless mischiefs which would spring from the immediate vicinity of a sovereign power?" And if the last, and the Texians are the same character and description of people with those of any State of the Union, their territory being contiguous to our own, then indeed are your memorialists correct in their conclusion, that the separate existence of the Texians, as a people is no less to be deprecated, than would be that of any one, certainly of many of the States of the present Union.

And your Memorialists would further respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that the present is not only the most auspicious period for the accomplishment of this object, but that in all probability it is the only period when it may be practicable at all. In the pursuit of their own interests and advancement as a people, Texas will naturally seek alliance and treaties with other Governments; and your Memorialists would have been inattentive to the history of "Governments," did they not believe that among the political and commercial nations of Europe these alliances would be formed; yet in every instance they will constitute so many entanglements and difficulties in the way of an annexation at a future and more distant period. But again: Texas will, herself, in all probability, become first indifferent, and finally averse to the proposition. The proposition of annexation, as coming from herself, constitutes an era in the history of modern times. It is to be ascribed in a high degree to the best feelings of the human heart. It cannot be attributed to conscious weakness, far, grant that she is weak, and that she is even insensible to the opening prospects before her, (which it is not to be presumed she is truth by any means underrated)—and it is the fault rather even of States that are weak, that they cling with too great pertinacity to their sovereign existence. The grounds of her application, then, are to be mainly ascribed to the attachments of her people to the Government of their fathers. But by the exercise of the functions of sovereignty, and from those new habits and associations which time will sanctify, these attachments will become exclusively transferred to the country of their adoption; and thus assuming a nationality of their own, even should they hereafter consent to the act of annexation, we cannot expect that sympathetic and harmonious blending of her population into the mass of our own, and that easy adaptation to the spirit of our laws and institutions which would at present exist.

In availing themselves of their constitutional privilege of approaching your honorable bodies, upon this occasion, your Memorialists declare that they are actuated by no party, sectional influence. They have made no estimate whether one portion of the Union would derive more benefit than another from the consummation of the object: but believing that the best interests of the whole country would be thereby advanced, they for the first time that they have appeared as petitioners at your bar, ask your favorable attention to their prayer.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Major Gwynn has been appointed General Agent of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. The appointment seems to have given general satisfaction to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. The *Times*, in speaking of the appointment, says:

"The appointment of Major Gwynn as General Agent of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road cannot fail to be received with pleasure by every friend of the improvement. Of the feeling of its foes we will say little. They can read the writing on the wall and must endure the bitterness consequent on the perusal."

"The advantages of a regular connection with the Wilmington Company's stages will at once be secured by the services of this gentleman. The thing is practicable—and the comprehensive mind of an experienced officer was along necessary to the achievement of it. What other benefits will accrue from the appointment it is useless to narrate. Suffice it that hundreds of the elements of confusion may exist unperceived by the inexperienced eyes of subordinates which will be seen at a glance by the keener visions of professional skill."

"Major Gwynn entered on his duties immediately after his appointment. The beneficial effects of the agency will soon be apparent—the best earnest of which is the already increased confidence in the road felt by every one that has been apprised of his accession."

Holifax Ad.

2 Nov. of the 5th inst. intemperate, an account of John Cope, in the who was committed on the charged with the murder of John Briggs, who was stabbed by Cope (as charged) the breast, of which wound he instantly died. Cope has said in jail, that he never had an angry word with any person, except when he was drinking.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia met in the Capitol at Richmond on the 1st inst. In the Senate, all the old officers were unanimously elected. In the House Mr. Lyman Banks, is elected Speaker nearly unanimously. The message of Governor David Campbell was delivered on the 1st. He speaks of our public affairs as less favorable than could be wished, but considers that the sources of greatness and of individual wealth, for which our country has always been remarkable, are fresh and unexhausted. The governor deprecates the abandonment of the policy which established the State Banks, which he regards as the only safe and practical substitute for a National Bank, whose influence we have not yet seen under its more dangerous aspect—as the ally and not opponent of the Federal Executive. A Specie Circular and the Distribution of Surplus, he considers as having had agency in disturbing the currency, though expected to answer valuable ends. Resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana communicated, on the subject of abolition societies, on which the governor remarks: "Whilst I do not recommend a Southern convention, as proposed by the Louisiana resolutions, I am altogether of opinion, that it should be known as the unalterable determination of the South, that will not descend, in the halls of Congress to debate propositions proceeding from a quarter which respects neither its right self-government nor its moral and religious creed."

In obedience to the directions of President, the Secretary of State has addressed letters to the frontier Governors enjoining upon them the necessity of maintaining the strictest neutrality upon the Canada line, and directing the District Attorney to observe constant vigilance and to prosecute, without discrimination all who may violate the neutrality of the United States. Letters have also been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to each Collector of the Customs of the United States, bordering on Canada, quiring him to co-operate with the District Attorneys, and other United States officers in all measures designed to preserve neutrality. We are glad to find that the discreet and respectable portion of the citizens of Buffalo, with the Mayor and G. Porter at their head, have made a petition, expressing their deep regret a mortification at the recent proceedings of that city. They urge upon these mischievous and deluded persons, to abandon course, which only exposes them to punishment, without advancing the cause those they would serve. It would appear from the New York papers that Buffalo volunteers have actually invaded the Canadian territory, by taking possession of Navy Island.

Yesterday, the first day of the New Year (of which we heartily wish every reader many happy returns) was one of the most beautiful that the sun ever shone upon, and the streets were consequently all alive with well dressed and happy-looking people.

At the President's House a great course of ladies and gentlemen paid the respects to the Chief Magistrate; among whom were the Representatives of Foreign Powers, most of the members of both Houses of Congress, and many citizens and strangers, without distinction of party, besides nearly all the Civil, Military and Naval Officers of the United States now at the Seat of Government.

Mrs. Madison, and Mr. and Mrs. Adams received the visits also of great numbers of their friends, and courtesy and cordiality were the order of the day.

Nat. Int. Jan.

Savannah, Jan. 4th.—By the arrival yesterday of the steamer *Ocmulgee*, we learn that a letter was received there on Saturday from an officer of the army, stating that Gen. Jesup had a skirmish with a small party of Indians, in which he killed five and captured nine prisoners. An officer of the army, we regret to add, received two wounds, one about his knee, which may, it is thought, render amputation necessary. It is said that Sam Jones and his followers have retreated to the shelter of the large Cypress Swamp, which is almost impenetrable. There is also a rumor that two chiefs had informed Gen. Jesup that the Cherokee deputation had deceived them, and that the chiefs had been informed that if they held out the year, that Congress would not appropriate funds this session, and they would consequently remain. The steamer *Poinsett* left St. Augustine on Saturday last for Charleston, with Micanopy, Oseola, and all the chiefs and Indians.—*Georgian*.