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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

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REMARKS

On Mr. Stanly's Address to the People of the Third Congressional District of N. C.

As an unpretending citizen who in common with the rest of his fellow citizens feels and knows the value of possessing a share in the government of his country, I propose to offer a few remarks for the consideration of my countrymen, on a pamphlet which has lately made its appearance among us, under the imposing title of "An Address to the people of the third Congressional district of North Carolina."

Before I proceed to consider any of the topics of the "address," a few preliminary observations will be appropriate and necessary, and they shall be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity. Without attempting to trace the origin of parties in the United States, it will be sufficient to remark—that immediately after the adoption of our excellent constitution and the organization of our government under it—two political parties only were distinctly recognized contending for the administration of affairs—

It will be useful to inquire in this place—to which of these parties Mr. STANLY belongs—and whether we are to place him in the ranks of those politicians hostile to popular rights—or in the ranks of those who are the friends and assertors of them. To do this we must direct our attention to the best evidence the case admits of. Let us then resort to the open and public declarations of the gentleman himself. From his public speeches—and the public avowal of his opinions—there can be no hesitation in pronouncing that he is a Federalist—that he stands in those ranks, hostile to the rights and interests of the people.

In thus designating the party to which Mr. S. belongs, I have not sought to do him or his party injustice. "I nothing extenuate, or set down ought in malice." It will be necessary however, to advert a little further to the political opinions of Mr. S., and to his course of action since he became a servant of the people. It is notorious that he is imbued with the most inveterate hatred of the late and present Administration—that he is the slave of the most bitter and irrational prejudices against the President of the people's choice, that he has exhausted the vocabulary of invective and abuse in reference to Mr. Van Buren—the fixt and immovable friend of Federalism and Federal tactics.

has been so long accustomed to use banks as political instruments—in their efforts to bankrupt and prostrate the Government, by the management of panics and suspensions of payment—that they become desperate from the idea that in withholding the credit and revenue of the Government from the use of these soulless corporations—a whole-some reform and regulation of them must follow and that thus no longer being able to lend their aid as political instruments—the Federal party will lose the great lever—by which they expect to overturn the order and prosperity of the whole community—

We now approach the "Address" and invite you, fellow citizens, to accompany me in its examination. It commences by abruptly announcing that on the 11th Dec'r Atherton's resolutions were presented to the House of Representatives. The first circumstance that strikes us as not a little remarkable is, that not a syllable of that conventional suavity, which denotes a courteous intercourse between the Representative and his constituents, introduces this "address."

After reading the resolutions, let us pause reader and ask, if any man of sound patriotic feelings, a man of true Southern feelings, could have penned such a sentence on such an occasion. Here are the resolutions:— Atherton's resolutions as they passed the House of Representatives, which Mr. S. refused to vote for.

The same resolutions except some slight alterations. Mr. S. says these could have been tolerated. Would Mr. S. have voted for them? Assuredly not.

- 1. Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers; and that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the confederacy. 2. Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of the plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits. 3. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, or in any manner, with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is equally unconstitutional, and beyond its legislative competency. 4. Resolved, also, That the constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of the confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other. 5. Resolved, therefore, That all attempts, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the country and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to slavery, as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred.

These then are the resolutions which have roused the indignation of our Representative, on which he has discharged all his bile and venom and on which oh! shame to a Southern man! he refused to vote—and this very address is written and circulated among his constituents to palliate and excuse this open abandonment of sound constitutional ground, and these eminently true Southern principles.