

Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.

[By ROBERT N. VERELL.]

SATURDAY, 18th JUNE, 1836.

VOLUME IX—NUMBER X

The REPORTER is published every Saturday morning at Three Dollars per annum, payable in Advance—Advertisements not exceeding a Square, inserted Three times for \$1, & 25 Cents for each continuance—Subscribers cannot withdraw their support until arrearages are fully settled.

POETRY.



From the Augusta Courier.

ON THE DEATH OF MISS S. E. AGED NINE YEARS.

Weep not for her! Although she lies
Cold as the marble now—
Although the clammy dews of death
Are gathered on her brow—
Although no more her little heart
Beats warm within her breast—
Her spirit has flown to a better land,
Where the weary are at rest!

Weep not for her! though, as the bud
Just opening to the sun
Falls by the caukering worm—she fell,
Ere life had well begun—
For here in virtue's pleasant path,
The lovely pilgrim trod,
And now her gentle spirit rests
In the bosom of her God!

Weep not for her! although the flowers
That bloomed beneath her care
May fade—although, in curls, no more
Ye twine her silken hair—
'Tis well that she hath met her God
In the purity of youth,
Ere she had ceased to worship him
In spirit and in truth!

Weep not for her! although ye hear
Her voice no more,
Although the haunts she loved so well
Look sadder than before;
Let little children come to me,
The great Redeemer said,
And to his arms, on wings of love,
Her spotless soul hath fled,

Weep not for her! although no more
She claims a mother's kiss,
Although no more ye meet her eye,
Beaming in loveliness—
For her meek spirit, thro' a glass
Of pure and sparkling ray,
Shines where no sorrow comes,
In everlasting day!

H. FRATELLO.

Miscellaneous.

THE STUFFED CAT.

An old chiflonier, (or rag picker,) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, with whom she had been long affianched. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that her marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery, to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover who sided with her mistress. She listened to the miserable gamet where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young, good looking man, entered "So, my good Suzette, I find you have lost your place!" cried he, I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I sir! you are joking."

"No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure I can't find a better." But every body will laugh at you for marry a poor girl like me." "O if that is you, only objection we shall soon get over; come, come along my mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle; it was a cat that he had for many years.

The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold: There were a thousand louis copcoaled in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

Domestic.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Abolition Reports in New York and Pennsylvania—

VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We lay before our readers an interesting letter which we received yesterday morning from Washington. The casting vote of Mr. Van Buren is worth all the pamphlets and Reports that can be written, to open the eyes of the South. This was a trying question. All the Senators from the non-slave holding States, with four exceptions, were arrayed against him. All the popular topics of Freedom of the Press, Right of Discussion, a common property in the Mail of the United States, &c. &c. were thrown into the opposite scale. But the justice of Mr. Van Buren prevailed—his love for the Union predominated—his respect for that good faith, which guarantees to each of the slave holding States their jurisdiction over this delicate subject, and which binds this sacred Union together, induced him to vote for a bill, which prevents the great organ of communication between the North and the South from being converted into a poisonous and offensive weapon against the South by the fanatics of the North. Though this important vote consults the great interests both of the North and the South—and though he ought to receive the thanks of both for a measure which is calculated to rivet the Union together, yet he has encountered a responsibility, which will bring down upon his head the wrath of Abolitionism, and the clamours of Faction. Be it so! Were I Martin Van Buren, I would rather fall in such a cause, than owe my elevation to the arts of the trimmer, and the ruin of my country! Already we find the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer advising the Editor to ply this vote against the Vice President! Mr. Van Buren was no doubt sensible of the uses, which would be made of it by such base and insidious incendiaries; but he met the question, as became him. The bill called for the firmest nerve and the soundest principle—and his vote shows, more than any words or professions, how much of both he possesses. We understand, that his whole conduct on this occasion has kindled an enthusiasm in the breasts of several politicians, who had been before mere passive or equivocal supporters. Even some, who had been shivering in the wind, and playing the part of metaphysicians, now pledge themselves to drop that character, and act as men.

Rich. Enquirer.

A BILL.

Prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster, in any State, Territory, or District, of the United States, knowingly to deliver to any person whatever, any pamphlet, newspaper, hand bill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, where, by the laws of the said State, Territory, or District, their

circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be guilty thereof, shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, who shall knowingly circulate, in any State, Territory, or District, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory, or District.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn, by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed, and if the same shall not be withdrawn in one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed."

The vote ordering the bill to be engrossed for its third reading was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Goldsborough, Grundy, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Moore, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Tallmadge, Walker, White, & Wright, 18

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, and Webster; 18."

The Chair's casting vote decided it in the affirmative.—But to the Letter from Washington!

Extract of a Letter from Washington, June 3.

"There was a glorious scene in the Senate yesterday. The Bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition Pamphlets through the mail, a measure deeply involving the peace and security of the South, was under consideration. The portion of the President's Message, relating to that subject, was referred, as you will recollect, in the early part of the session, to a Select Committee, of which Mr. Calhoun was Chairman. After the bill had undergone some modifications in its details, at the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, modifications which received the assent of Mr. Calhoun, the question was put on its engrossment. The Chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. Hubbard, it being usual for the Vice President, after the first two or three hours of the daily session, to call some other gentleman to the Chair to relieve him. The vote was announced by Mr. Hubbard—18 for the engrossment—18 against it. The instant the vote was announced, and disclosed the existence of a tie, Mr. Calhoun, in a loud voice and in a tone between triumph and defiance, demanded "Where is the Vice President?" At the very same instant, Mr. Van Buren, who had been in conversation with some gentleman in a part of the Chamber where he was not seen by Mr. Calhoun, perceiving there was a tie in the vote, promptly advanced to the Chair, remonstrating with the President's decision, self-possession and dignity were most admirably blended, announced, in a tone firm and clear, the result of the vote as follows:—"For the engrossment of the Bill, 18 votes; against it 18—The Chair voting in the affirmative, the Bill is ordered to be engrossed and read a third time."

It is impossible to describe the electrical effect produced by this scene. Mr. Calhoun was disconcerted and taken by surprise. The whole Senate was impressed by the promptitude, dignity, and courage with which the Vice President met the responsibility thrown upon him in a question of the greatest possible delicacy in all its bearings. There was a moral sublimity, indeed, in the scene, which moved the soberest temperaments into enthusiasm. A

member of the Senate, who belongs to no party connection and voted against the bill, was yet so affected by the gallant bearing of the Vice President on the occasion, that, the Senate adjourning immediately after the vote was taken, he followed Mr. Van Buren to his room, shook him warmly by the hand, and said to him, "Though I differed from you in the vote, I yet honor your conduct, and will ever do justice to it." Mr. Van Buren's friends from the South felt that they owed him a peculiar debt of gratitude, (for, by his vote alone was carried a measure essential to the peace and safety of their firesides,) and went forward under an irresistible impulse of feeling to tender him their congratulations on an act alike honorable to him and auspicious to the harmony and best interests of the whole Union. Messrs. Buchanan, Robinson, Tallmadge, and Wright, were the only members from non-slave holding States, who voted with him.

"If, after this signal and proud evidence of Mr. Van Buren's principles on this subject, as well as of his elevated firmness and decision of character, when occasion requires, any shall be found so lost to all sense of justice as to question the one or the other, the fault will be in the HEART, and not the HEAD, of that person. Should such an one be found in the South, he must be content to lie under the double curse of ingratitude and injustice. I send you the Bill and vote upon it."

The votes on the three Resolutions, in the House of Representatives, attached to Mr. Pinckney's Report, are further Signs of the Times—Most of the Nays are Whigs—Most of the Ayes are Republicans and friends of Van Buren.

But let us test the question in another manner. The Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania have taken up the Resolutions of the Southern States, particularly of Virginia—What says the Committee of the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania?

"The committee needs that neither States nor Congress possess the right of interfering with the subject of slavery by legislation, but does not advocate the suppression of opinions upon any subjects relating to the morality and happiness of a people."

"The committee deny the right of any State to claim and insist upon any legislation on the subject by the State of Pennsylvania."

They report the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the slave holding States alone have the right to regulate and control domestic slavery within their limits.

RESOLVED, That Congress does possess the constitutional power, & it is expedient to abolish slavery and the slave trade within the District of Columbia."

These proceedings are disgraceful to the Whig Legislature; and, if carried out, would threaten the dissolution of the Union.

This report has not been finally acted upon. A motion was made to print 3000 copies of it. "A discussion arose, which involved the merits of the reports and resolutions, to which Messrs. Stevens, Reed, Walker, Cox, Bidlack, McGriffin and Ewing participated.—Considerable animation was exhibited in the debate. Mr. Reed liked the report and resolutions. They embodied sentiments that his constituents lately passed Congress on the subject of abolition, as an infamous one, and wanted to see the names of those members from Pennsylvania who had voted for it. Mr. McGriffin opposed it. He thought the gentleman had some anticipations of the report and resolutions. What said he, are we asked to do? Why, sir, to acquiesce in the printing of sentiments which have cast firebrands among the members of the Union. And, that he might have more time for the consideration of the subject, he asked for a postponement. The motion to postpone prevailed by a vote of 44 to 37."

Compare these resolutions with the Report and Resolutions, which were reported by the Committee of the Republican Legislature of New York. Their Report says: "They

are well persuaded, that the efforts of designing faction, of unchastened ambition, of false philanthropy and misguided zeal, to disturb the peace and endanger the safety of our sister States of the South, and involve us in serious difficulties with them, have so far yielded to rational reflection and the force of public sentiment as to render legislation upon this subject unnecessary and inexpedient.—But in justice to themselves and to the occasion, the Committee must express their accordance with the opinion of his excellency the Governor, that the Legislatures possess the power to pass such penal laws as will have the effect of preventing the citizens of this State and residents within it, from availing themselves, with impunity, of the protection of its sovereignty and laws, while they are actually employed in exciting insurrection and sedition in a sister State, or engaged in treasonable enterprises, intended to be executed thereon." The Resolutions conform in spirit to the Report—and deprecate every thing which is offensive to the South.

These resolutions were carried by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses. Let the People of Virginia compare these proceedings—and see whether we are most safe under the maxims of the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania—or of the Republican Legislature of New York.

"This miserable time-server says, "This is one of the most important acts of the Senate and if used to advantage, may be the means of breaking up Mr. Van Buren in New England. Van did not hesitate an instant, and seemed to jump at the chance of giving the casting vote."

Head Quarters of the Army, San Jacinto, April 26, 1836.

To his Excellency D. G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas.

SIR—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st, has been such as to prevent my sending you official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th inst. after a forced march of fifty five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburg: that evening a courier was taken, from which I learned that General Santa Anna, with one division of his choice troops had marched in the direction of Lynch's ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as they passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early next morning. The main body effected a passing over Buffalo Bayou below Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage, sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that General Santa Anna was in New Washington, and would that day take up his line of march for Anhuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texian army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beaves when the army of General Santa was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Cloppers Point eight miles below.

his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder, then opened on our encampment. The infantry, in column advanced with the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and canister from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile of our encampment, and commenced a fortification. A short

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