

they invade Mexico but that they will not, nor cannot be forced into Texas. He further states, that Buero had reached Saltillo to take the command, but finding the army in such a disorganized condition, and no money provided for their pay, he had returned to Mexico in disgust. Mr. Navarro thinks there is no danger of an invasion this year. The above statements correspond with news received from New-Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Matamoros.

# THE STAR

RALEIGH, MARCH 8, 1837.

## CONVENTION OF THE SLAVE HOLDING STATES.

We observe that several of our cotemporaries have suggested the propriety of a Convention of this kind. And we perfectly agree with our worthy brother of the Newbern Spectator, "that if such a convention could be wisely constituted and prudently and firmly conducted, it might be the means of preserving the integrity of our country yet a little longer; but if otherwise constituted and composed, it would be an evil of incalculable magnitude." Such a Convention, at all events, can produce but little good, unless the voice of the whole South be heard in it; unless the people of the slave holding States unite as the heart of one man—present an undivided front—firmly assert their rights, and emphatically declare their intention to maintain them at any hazard. It must therefore receive the full sanction of every party. This sanction is indispensable to unity of action and effort; and we conceive that a brief review of our present critical, not to say dangerous and fearful condition, is only requisite to impress every true Southern man, without respect to party, with the imperious necessity of prompt and immediate action.

We have often reminded the South of a fact which we again desire to press upon their minds—namely, that the Abolitionists are daily growing stronger, and more combined in their efforts. Almost every State north of the Potomac is completely saturated with their pernicious and ruinous principles; the North is emphatically their strong hold—they "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength." Entrenched behind so formidable a power, and preening too far upon the sacred right of petition, they have, with an unremitting insolence, equalled only by their horrid and damning designs, continued, by their combined and variously directed efforts, to pour in their petitions upon Congress—disseminate books, pamphlets, tracts, periodicals, and speeches in every quarter of the Union; conveying them even to our plantations and houses, whilst artful and unprincipled emissaries are sent abroad to see that they produce the desired effect. Societies almost innumerable have been formed, and are constantly forming. Conventions are held. Men of power, and wealth and influence, participate in their deliberations; and thus talent and political forecast are added to a spirit of reckless intolerance, which, aided by money, and the regular, unflinching influence of the press, is every hour more surely concentrating the power of the North against the South, on the subject of slavery.

In view of the real danger that now hangs over us; in view of the baneful state of Northern feeling against us, which the above facts present, can it, for a moment, be necessary to appeal to party prejudices or party considerations? We observe the intimation of a desire by some persons, that they would be gratified to see the Van Buren party take the lead on this vital and momentous question. We desire to see no party take the lead. The interests of the whole South are involved in one common struggle; the vigorous and untiring energies of all, we would rather see perilled in that common strife. Let the South unite in one unbroken phalanx. Patriotism should be the altar upon which every party should surrender and compromise their predilections and feelings—the love of country should give purity, and dignity and permanency to their movements. A Southern Convention, constituted and governed by these elevated and ennobling principles; swayed by no other considerations than those of regard for the Union, surpassed only by an intensity of devotion to our dearest rights, and a determined, yet calm and forbearing intention to defend them, could not fail to convince our Northern brethren, that we were at least united; if it did not, for a moment, check their wayward devotion to a mad spirit of fanaticism, and thus secure and perpetuate for a time longer, that constitution and form of government of which we boast—transmitted to us as a common legacy—"consecrated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages." Let it not be understood that we desire to enkindle or keep alive a spirit in the South of rankling hatred against the North. Far be it from us. We desire rather to see the matter amicably and peaceably arranged; and we repeat, we know of no other measure calculated more to advance and consummate that happy object, than a Southern Convention, divested of party influence—determined, yet moderate and forbearing in its deliberations. We shall take occasion again to advert to this subject.

We observe the Legislature of Louisiana have recommended a Southern Convention, to take into consideration this vital question.

**Surplus Revenue.**—On the 25th ult. on motion of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, the bill making the annual appropriations for fortifications was amended, by the addition of a provision for distributing the surplus revenue which shall be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1838, on the same principles as by the act of last session the surplus in the Treasury on the first of last January was directed to be deposited with the several States. The amendment having been adopted, became a part of the fortification bill, as it finally passed the House. We regret to learn from the Washington papers, that this highly important feature in the bill was struck

out in the Senate, on the 28th, by the following vote:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—26.

**NOES.**—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

It will be seen that the Van Buren party are determined to withhold from the people the money which of right belongs to them, and to keep it in the Federal Treasury, to enlarge the patronage of the executive, and to deal out in largesses to the spoils men. It is probable that this act of party madness has defeated the whole fortification bill. The bill was, of course, returned to the House for their re-consideration, and if they have not receded from their amendment, and the Senate have adhered to their opposition, the entire bill is of course lost.

P. S. The National Intelligencer of the 3rd inst. says, "the House of Representatives yesterday, by a majority of 17 votes (111 to 94) in a full House, refused to concur in this amendment. The Senate, by a majority of 6 votes (28 to 22) in a remarkably full attendance of Senators, insisted upon its amendment. The bill has, therefore, become a subject of conference between the two Houses."

**Military Court of Inquiry.**—We have seen it premised that the Court of Inquiry will return their opinion on General Scott's case to the President, in substance the same as it was before. We have not learned the opinion of the Court in General Gaines's case. The decision will be laid before President Van Buren. Will Mr. Van Buren, "reading in the footsteps" of Gen. Jackson, disapprove the proceedings of the Court, and return them for re-consideration?

**Relations with Mexico.**—The Globe, it appears, has been most signally rebuked by the praiseworthy proceedings of the Senate, relative to the United States and Mexico. That arrogant and disgusting print had passed some harsh strictures upon the Senate's committee on the President's war message, for reporting a resolution disapproving of immediate reprisals, and making another demand upon Mexico for the redress of our grievances. The resolution recommended by the committee has passed the Senate unanimously. We understand the House have also adopted a resolution similar to that of the Senate.

The Legislature of Maryland have elected John S. Spence, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. Dr. S. is now in the Senate, having heretofore been elected to serve out the remainder of the term of the late Mr. Goldsborough.

**THE TARIFF.**

Mr. Wright's bill to reduce the Tariff, passed the Senate on the 25th ultimo, by the following vote:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, Moore, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—27.

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Knight, McKean, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Southard, Spence, Tipton, Tomlinson—18.

An attempt was made in the House of Representatives, on the same day, to have this bill annexed as an amendment to the fortification bill; but it failed by a vote of the House, (against the decision of the Chair,) declaring it not to be in order to propose it as an amendment to that bill.

Some regard the humbug as having received its quietus for this session at least. A most glaring humbug it is; for it is evident from the division in the ranks of the royalists, that there is no design to force the bill through the House, and make it the law of the land.

But even if we were designed to pass the bill, it is still a shameful humbug. The changes it proposes, it has been justly remarked, amount to nothing, farther than to disturb the compromise, and again agitate the country with the tariff question. The article of salt is the only one in the bill that conflicts with the act of '33, and this fact goes to prove the truth of the charge by the correspondent of the New York Express, that the object is to unsettle the tariff, "that it may be put in market as the public lands—asking the North how much it will bid to have the tariff kept up and increased; and the South, how much it will bid to have the tariff kept down."

Mr. Calhoun, in whose sagacity and integrity of purpose we as firmly rely as on that of any other individual in the country, opposed the bill in a very animated speech, in which he adverted to the injustice which had been done the South by the Tariff of 1828, and showed that Mr. Van Buren had been the cause, by his vote, of fixing that "bill of abominations" upon the country. He then insisted that it was the policy of the Southern States strictly to adhere to the compromise, and not to be allured by any temporary advantage into throwing the question off, as, in that case, the South being the weaker party, were sure in the end to be the losers.

The following very sensible and pertinent remarks of a writer at Washington are worthy an attentive perusal.

"The Senate now appears to be curiously divided upon this subject. Mr. Wall of New Jersey, and Mr. Buchanan both Van Buren men, say, by no means touch the Compromise Bill of 1828. Mr. Preston and Mr. Calhoun, say, we are pledged to it in honor, and though we shall rejoice when 1842 comes round, and does away with the Protective System altogether, yet we cannot touch a Bill, our State, the whole South, and the whole country pledged themselves to stand by. Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia takes the other ground. Compromises, he says, are not binding upon him. Mr. Wright accedes, and is much this way, and some that he does not say that he is against the protective system, or

that he would stand on the principle altogether, but he would pass his Bill, even if it did touch an interest here and there, and reduce the Tariff to the wants of government.

"Mr. Wright, in what he does in the Senate always acts with an understanding with Mr. Van Buren. Wright is his man in the Senate now. But it is no sign that as Wright votes, so Van Buren thinks, for Wright votes with Benton almost all the time, on purpose to coax this 'great humbug' along—behind the door Rives and Wright are as "thick" as two lovers out of a rival's sight.

"Upon this Tariff, Mr. Wright acts with this design. He seeks to change the Compromise Bill, and get not to jeopard any great Tariff interests. His object in unsettling it is to act the same part that was acted on with the Tariff from 1828 to 1832—to put it in the market, as the Public Lands, asking the North how much it will bid to have the Tariff kept up and increased, and the South, how much it will bid to have the Tariff kept down, and then again his object is to knock the heads of the Southern politicians together, and in their divisions to keep what States he has got there for he does not expect any more. Mr. Preston put all these things to Mr. Wright with great force, and in a speech of uncommon aptitude. Under the Tariff President of 1828 (Mr. Van Buren voted for that Tariff), 'you propose,' said he, 'to unsettle this question; to coax the South off what it has gained, and when the subject is all about once more to pounce upon us as you did with 1828.'"

"The question of acting upon that part of the bill which proposes to change the duty on salt, was up for discussion, when Mr. Davis of Mass., taking the floor, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Webster, adjourned.

We subjoin the following sketch of the views of Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, from the Washington Reformer:

**Views of Messrs. Calhoun and Preston.**—These gentlemen maintain that the compromise bill, passed for the express purpose of tranquillizing the public mind, and harmonizing the great interests of the country, ought to be observed in good faith by every portion of the Union. That the people of every State have acquiesced in the arrangement and settlement of the question in 1828, and that their quiet ought not to be disturbed for party purposes. They maintained that the compromise bill was reducing the protective duties gradually, and that, according to its provisions, the whole system was to be brought down to a revenue standard in four or five years. That by that time the tariff interests would be gradually weakened; so as to leave few if any obstacles to a fair, equal and final adjustment of the whole question, by bringing the duties down to the revenue standard. They showed that the compromise bill had been of great advantage to the staple growing States, as it had diminished the revenues already about sixty millions of dollars, and would continue to reduce them more and more. They expressed themselves decidedly opposed to yielding up these advantages in order to secure the reduction of the duty on salt. They charged that this article had been put in the bill as a bait, a temptation to the South to yield up the advantages secured by the compromise bill. The object was made manifest by the fact that this was almost the only article which interfered with the compromise bill—and that, if the Committee desired to reduce the revenues to the amount of the duty on salt they might have done so without interfering with the compromise bill, as there were many articles bearing a duty of less than 20 per cent, which duties might be entirely repealed without disturbing the bill of 1828, that had been passed over by the Committee. They adverted to the fact, and charged that the design of the royalists was to open the whole tariff question again for mere party purposes, while they could give no assurances that the question being opened again, they would not do what they had done in 1828—deceive the South and bring up the high protective tariff again. Mr. Calhoun gave a history of the secret maneuverings during the debate on the famous "bill of abominations" of 1827, and of the part acted on that occasion by Mr. Van Buren and his present associates. They had deceived the South then by pledges which they did not redeem—and he was unwilling to trust them again. He used the remarkable words of Mr. Tazewell to Mr. Van Buren on that occasion, when the latter came to apologize for his falsehood and treachery: "Sir, you have deceived me once—this is your fault—but if you deceive me again, it will be mine!"

They further declared their opinion that the friends of the bill did not expect or intend it to pass; and that the articles selected, which were in conflict with the compromise bill, were put in the bill for the purpose of defeating its passage. They adverted to the time—the last days of the session—as evidence of the fact that they had no serious intention of reducing the revenue at all. They pointed to the divisions in the ranks of the party, and indicated the absence of common principles upon this subject—one portion of the members openly declaring war on the threshold against all reduction, and another advocating reduction. They professed their unabated hostility to the protective policy, and their willingness to repeal the duties under 20 per cent, on all articles imported. They would go to the farthest extent in reducing the revenue without disturbing the compromise. They did not wish to open the subject again, in order to distract and agitate the country, and to make the contrary the means of strengthening the political power of the Government.

These are the principal points touched on by the Senators from South Carolina, and they were in accordance with the views entertained by the Reformers generally, as we believe.

**THE INAUGURATION.**

On the 4th inst. Gen. Jackson ceased to be a ruler, and Mr. Van Buren was inducted into office (as we understand) amid all the pomp and pageantry which his unlimited ambition could desire. According to custom, he, of course, delivered an Inaugural, setting forth what he would not "feel himself safe" in doing, &c. during his Presidential term. We have seen it surmised that he will throw a bait to every party. Perfectly in character. We have not seen the Inaugural, but it seems some of the "faithful" have received it through the express mail, which appears to be a party contrivance. We will lay it before our readers next week.

**The Florida War,** is not ended yet.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that about 400 warriors of Phillips gang had concentrated near Palatka. Large numbers of Indians were reported as being in the vicinity of Mosquito. A great deal of dissension exists in the nation. The chiefs are willing to give up, but the young warriors are averse to it. Gen. Jesup was about re-commencing hostilities.

**TEXAS.**—On motion of Mr. William B. Shepard, from this State, the General Appropriation Bill was amended in the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. so as to provide for the outfit and salary of a Minister, to be sent to the Republic of Texas, by the President whenever he shall receive satisfac-

tory evidence that Texas is an independent power and shall see fit to open a diplomatic intercourse with her.—Register.

A Bill has passed the Senate of the United States making the burning of any of the Public Buildings of the Government, punishable with death.

We have pleasure in placing before the public eye the following triumphant vindication of H. A. Wise, the fearless arraigner of public wrongs, from the vituperation and calumnies with which he has been assailed, through the press, by those who in some cases misunderstand, and in others wilfully misrepresent, his character.—Nat. Int.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

In SELECT COMMITTEE to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, &c. under the resolution of the 17th of January—

Mr. PEARCE moved the following resolution, which was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:

Resolved, Unanimously, That notwithstanding the highly exciting topics of discussion which have come before this committee, and their frequent and animating debates, the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, as their chairman, has at all times so conducted as to entitle him to their thanks, which are hereby accorded to him.

**Wake Forest.**—We learn from the A. Baptist that Rev. H. A. Wilcox has accepted the appointment of Professor in the Wake Forest Institute. Rev. H. L. Graves likewise, we understand, has accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the same institution. The Institute commences operations the present session, therefore, with not less than four able and competent Professors. We trust the number of students may be such as to compensate for this liberal provision in the Board of Instruction.—Bib. Rec.

**Opposite the River.**—Mr. Jenifer, from the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, has made a Report on the Resolution concerning the high duties imposed in European ports on the Tobacco of this country, accompanied by a joint Resolution, authorizing the President to enter into negotiations, for the purpose of obtaining some reduction of these duties. The resolution was read twice, and 5,000 extra copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

**Governor Dudley** partook of a public dinner in Wilmington, on the 9th inst. given by the citizens of that place "as a tribute of respect to the chief Magistrate of the State, and as a demonstration of their high personal regard" for his excellency. The Whigs will dine occasionally, notwithstanding their opposition, and they deserve to dine well, while they share the good things of life with so excellent a citizen as our patriotic Governor. New Spec.

**Specie below par.**—Paper drafts have been purchased in the western States at a premium of four per cent., and purchased too with silver dollars. This is truly the fruit of the gulling system of those who hold Jackson in leading-strings. No trifles, gentlemen, to carry a thousand Spanish milled dollars in each waistcoat pocket when on a journey either of pleasure or business, and we are not surprised to find that you now sigh for the silken passports of Nicholas Biddle.—Id.

**Melancholy disaster.**—While our spirited corps of volunteers, "The Union Guards," were firing their cannon in celebration of the 23d, a cartridge exploded prematurely, and so shattered the hand of Caleb C. Bell a merchant of this place, that amputation became necessary. Highly respected by all classes, Mr. Bell's misfortune cast a gloom over the whole community. Another member of the Guards Mr. Vance, who attended the vent, had one of his hands considerably injured, but hopes are entertained that the wound will not ultimately deprive him of the use of it.—N. Spec.

**THE SUPREME COURT**

Adjourned on Saturday last. Albert G. Anderson, of Caswell county, has been admitted to county court practice. The following opinions were delivered during the last week:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of McKinnon v. McLean, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in the case of Jones v. McKee, from Chowan, reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Blue v. Patterson, in equity from Moore; decree for plaintiff.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of Overman v. Clemmons, ex re, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below. Also, Black et al. v. Ray et al. in Equity, from Moore. Bill dismissed. Also, in the Attorney General v. State Bank, in equity from Wake; decree for plaintiff.

**REGULA GENERALIS.**

Whereas, appeals are frequently brought to this Court upon transcripts, in which the pleadings are not set forth, otherwise than by an abstract or memorandum thereof; and whereas, the Act of Assembly creating this Court requires of the Judges to inspect the whole record and to render thereon the proper judgment of the law, it is declared, that henceforth, no final judgment shall be here entered in any cause, until the Declaration and other pleadings be fully made up and entered of record.

**GENERAL JESUP.**

This individual in a communication to the Adjutant General, published in the Globe of Friday, makes the amende honorable to Gen. Scott for his unfortunate epistle to P. P. Blair. It is true it comes too late to come with a good grace; but repentance even at the eleventh hour, is better than a head-strong and wilful perseverance in error to the end; and in this case, we have too much charity to suppose that Gen. Jesup has been actuated in his effort at reparation by the same motive that governed Paulding's well-bred dog, who only walked down stairs after preparations were made to kick him down. It is undeniable, that the current of public censure and condemnation has flowed strongly and steadily against Jesup on account of his extraordinary letter to Blair, and no voice has been heard in justification or extenuation of his offence. The censure has been the less reserved, because it was generally supposed that the letter was the offspring of a base intrigue to elevate the author on the ruins of a gallant fellow soldier; and the fact that he did profit by its effects, and manifested no signs of contrition at the wrong inflicted, was well calculated to give color to the suspicion.

A consideration of that kind prompted us to the unmeasured condemnation which we have visited upon the

whole affair. We conceived that it was an intrigue of the Kitchen Cabinet to supplant a distinguished General, and promote a favorite. Viewing the matter in this light, which we had a right to do until this recantation, we were not sparing of rebuke.

But now, since his open and frank recantation of the imputations cast upon Gen. Scott, we are persuaded that Gen. Jesup was guiltless of any wilful participation in the intrigue. He was wrong, greatly wrong, in holding any correspondence with a subordinate of the palace, touching the command of armies; but the best are liable to err, and have their weak moments and we hope charity will imply the motive of his conduct. His retreat, though tardy, has contributed much to reinstate him in our good opinion; it may serve to restore him to that elevated position he, until lately, occupied in the estimation of all.

Gen. Jesup's letter to Blair, it will be remembered, occasioned the recall of Gen. Scott, and subjected him to the ordeal through which he has just passed triumphantly. The original accusation now withdrawn, and the Court of Inquiry having honorably acquitted him, Gen. Scott presents the singular spectacle of a man arraigned without conviction, acquitted by his legal triers, the verdict reversed by a vindictive old man, and still in suspense as to his fate, and subject to the severest punishment known to the military code! If that be a free country where such despotism is tolerated, we have to unlearn the lessons of childhood.

**Rich. Whigs.**

We make an extract from Gen. Jesup's letter:

"As an act of justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country, can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them—I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies, and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success, until I had established a line of depots across the country.

"This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction or increase of reputation is out of the question; and the difficulties are such that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

"If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida either verbally or in writing officially or unofficially knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound, as a man of honor, solemnly to retract it."

**Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.**

A meeting was held in this City on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting effective measures for prosecuting the Rail-Road from this City to the South Carolina line, through Moore and Richmond counties—a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature. About eighty thousand dollars were promptly subscribed, and we have no doubt that the subscription in a few days, will reach \$100,000. This is a very handsome subscription indeed, considering that our Citizens had previously invested more than \$200,000 in the Gaston Rail-Road. It proves that we have an energy to carry on works of useful improvement, which is not to be palsied by the cold neglect of the Legislature.—Register.

**Bank of C. Fear.**—Col. John D. Jones has been elected President of this Institution vice Gen. James Owen, resigned—the latter having been chosen President of the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company, vice Gov. Dudley resigned.

The Senate yesterday elected the Editors of the Globe printers to that body, for the next Congress, by a majority of 28 to 19 over the present printers, (the Editors of the National Intelligencer.) To those gentlemen who gave us their support, we feel as grateful for their good-will as we feel that we are honored by it.

**Wilmington and Halifax Road.**

The Subscription of Stock to this Road by individuals, it is ascertained, has reached that point, which entitles the Company to the State subscription of two-fifths of its Capital. There is no longer, any doubt, of the successful prosecution of this work.

**THE REFORMER.**

Custom would authorize us to employ the first number of a new paper, or at least a column of it, in a set address to the public. We shall not avail ourselves of the privilege. The untimely Prospectus will show the objects we have in view, and the principles which will guide our course. We have taken the name of *The Reformer*, because it is appropriate to the end which we contemplate. Our Government has gone on, step by step, not only in the career of usurpation, but in the career of corruption, and the times call aloud for reform in both respects. It is due to the constitution, and is demanded by the voice of the people. We must have reform. The Government has been changed from a free representative democracy into a practical hereditary monarchy, and every species of corruption is resorted to, to sustain the change. We shall labor to bring it back to what it was, and in the effort we believe we shall have the co-operation of all men who love Liberty, the Union, and the Constitution. We appeal not to Van Buren men, nor to Clay men, nor to Harrison men, nor to Calhoun men, by these titles; but our words shall be addressed to those who desire to see the Republic restored to its primitive purity and simplicity, be their political names what they may. They who desire to see this bill aid, and they who desire it not will oppose us. THE REFORMER is the subject we have in view—and henceforth we will know no other party names but REFORMERS and ROYALISTS.

**Washington Reformer.**

PROSPECTUS.

It is now more apparent than the Execu-

tive Department has showed clearly all the powers of the Federal Government, and that nothing short of a radical reform can prevent us from sinking into a national despotism. More than the 500,000 men have been taken to lead to this result. We may can contemplate the events that are daily transpiring before us, and remain blind to the truth. Powers that defy all constitutional restraints have been usurped by the Executive; and, more than this, have been transmitted in obedience to its will. The President has nominated his successor, and by means of the patronage of Government, has placed him in the Chair of State. If some decisive measure be not adopted, this example will be followed by his successors, until an entire change is effected in our institutions. To prevent a result so disastrous to human liberty, there must be a rally of all those who are in favor of preserving our free institutions. The purpose of *The Reformer* is to effect this, and to direct it most efficiently to the object in view.

Executive usurpations may be traced to an excessive revenue, and the consequent lavish expenditure growing out of it—the influence it exercises through its control over the public lands—the arbitrary power of dismissing from office independent and capable agents, and of regarding its partisan wishes regard to merit, at its mere will and pleasure—and to use it recklessly making of the sectional differences growing out of such vast extent as ours. To counteract the wants of the Government—every department of the public expenditure—faithful and capable officers must be placed beyond the caprice of Executive will—and the various and conflicting interests of the country must be reconciled, and brought to harmonize. Without this, it will be vain to contend against Executive usurpation. No force of eloquence or argument can resist them, so long as these self-sustaining means are left in their control. Without these, and reformation will necessarily take place. The Government will be put to the necessity of looking to honest means for its support, when it can no longer rely on the means of corruption to sustain itself in power.

We pledge ourselves that *The Reformer* will enforce these principles, and regard as man or influence, but in reference to these important objects. The times demand energy and concert of action. If the fatal example of Executive interference in the elections of the people be not rebuked, it is easy to foresee that the example will become a precedent for the future; and what is now regarded with abhorrence, will, after a few repetitions, be considered as the necessary principles of Government. This is certain—and we appeal to the virtuous and patriotic every where—to those who love the institutions of the country—who place a just reliance upon the value of public liberty—who regard the interests of themselves and their posterity—to sustain us in our efforts to secure these inestimable benefits.

Experience has shown that without a rally of the good and virtuous, it is impossible to support a bold and patriotic press in this city. Higher, none which has not been supported by the same age of the Government, has paid the expense of publication, in the face of past experiment, the Publishers have dared to make the present effort, in the hope that the manifest disorders of the times, and the certain consequences which, without a radical reform, must ensue, will rally the country to their support; and by this means aid them in securing the great object which we all have in view.

RICHARD K. GRALLS,  
Washington, Oct. 21, 1837.

**DECEASED.**

On the 23rd ultimo, in Anson county, N. C. by the Rev. James Thomas, Major David A. Covington to Miss Susanna Ann Gathings, daughter of Mr. James Gathings.

In Edgecomb county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Joseph John Porter to Miss Susan Wilkins, daughter of Willis Wilkins, Esq.

In Tarborough, on the 22nd ult. by Rev. J. Singletary, John L. Hargrave, Esq. of Lexington, in this State, to Miss Caroline C. S. Parker, daughter of Theo. Parker, Esq.

In Pasquotank county, Mr. Edward S. Gordon, of Camden county, to Miss Penelope Lovell.

In Washington, N. C. by the Rev. George N. Gregory, Mr. George W. Taylor to Miss Sidney Ann Bregg.

**DECEASED.**

In Madison county, Virginia, on the 15th ultimo, at the residence of the Hon. Lieb Banks, Mrs. Edith Sanders, aged 71 years, formerly of this (Wake) county.

In this county, on the 17th ult. in the 64th year of his age, Mr. Allen Griffin. He sustained in an exemplary manner all the duties of life, and was for twenty-five years, an approved member of the Baptist Church.

In Beaufort county, Mr. John Satterthwaite. Also, Mr. James R. Duke, also, Mr. Richard Respass. Also, Mr. James Collins, son of Mr. Samuel Collins. Also, Mr. Thomas Jordan.

At his residence, near Elizabeth City, Stephen Charles, Esq. collector of the customs for that Port, aged 61 years.

In Elizabeth City, Elizabeth White, consort of Miles White, aged about 38 years.

In Camden county, Mr. James W. Doss, aged about 35 years.

In the same county, Mr. Henry Gregory, aged about 45 years.

In Currituck county, Mr. John A. Shaw, aged about 50 years, a native of Newport, R. I. but for many years a resident of this State.

In Hyde county, recently, Sparrow Midget, Esq. to whom the poet's remark, "that an honest man's the noblest work of God," emphatically applies.

Also, in said county, Rev. John Giles, formerly of Johnson county.

**GEORGE SIMPSON.**

Begg letters to inform the public, that Mr. Bernard Dupuy, who has been associated with him in the Dry Good Business, has withdrawn, and the business, in future, will be carried on, solely on his own account.

He has now on hand an extensive assortment of Staple and Fashionable DRY GOODS, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Raleigh, March 1, 1837. 11-41

**NOTICE.**

On the 23rd of March, which will be on Saturday, we shall offer at public sale at the dwelling house of George Hamard, deceased, for cash, 600 negro boys, about ten years of age.

PASCHAL T. MAINARD, 2 1/2 Cts  
WILLIAM MAINARD, 2 1/2 Cts  
Johnston county, near the upper corner,  
February 28, 1837. 11-10p

**NOTICE.**

At February Term, 1837, of the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Johnston, State of North Carolina, the subscribers obtained letters of administration upon the estate of John Henry Stevens, late of said county. All persons indebted to the same, will therefore make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JULIUS A. STEVENSON, Adm'r.  
March 2, 1837. 11-20p