

public mind. Sir, I am surprised, I am indignant to hear such argument as to come from the source whence it does. It was the pretended sorrow for the loss of our ancient institutions, amid the noise of Reform which has lately been going on? Have we not seen some of the most important provisions of that Constitution, hallowed by so many sacred associations, swept away, one after another, by the besom of innovation? Have we not, I say, seen our venerable Constitution despoiled of its fairest proportions, and, like the inimitable Statue of Washington (to use the beautiful idea of the gentleman from Carteret) torn to pieces, limb by limb? Sir, have you not seen an unfortunate, though degraded race of beings, who are taxed for the support of the Government, deprived of all participation in the selection of those who administer that Government, thereby compromising that cardinal principle in free Government, that representation and taxation should never be separated. Have you not seen the periodical sessions of the Legislature, altered from one to two years, thereby unnecessarily retarding the due administration of justice—lulling the people into apathetic indifference to the true principles of their Government, and to the giant strides of Federal power; forgetting that political axiom, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Have you not seen the relative proportion which has heretofore existed between the two Houses of your Legislature, destroyed? And, sir, for what? Was it with a view to the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of North-Carolina—or was it with an eye single to the advancement of local interests and of sectional convenience? Yes, sir, we have seen all this, and not one murmur of disapprobation have we heard; but no sooner do we attempt to wipe away this stain upon our political Charter—no sooner do we attempt to rid conscience of its shackles—to carry out the great principle of Religious Liberty, recognized in the Bill of Rights, that "all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience"—no sooner do we attempt this, than the alarm is sounded—and we hear the whining, the crocodile cry, that our Institutions are in danger—that the shock will be too great for the public mind.

The gentleman from Orange has told us, that this matter is already prejudged—that we should wait till the storm of excitement has subsided, and reason has resumed her sway. Sir, the ball of revolution, as of inert matter, always requires an impetus to put it in motion—the movement must commence somewhere; and what power more proper to put that ball in motion, than that which is here assembled? Sir, I believe there is an excitement on this subject, an honest, though an ill-founded excitement; but if this excitement is groundless—if it proceeds from the fears and prejudices of a liberal and patriotic, though a misguided people—let me ask this Convention, assembled here for the purpose of asserting and digesting the great and eternal principles of freedom—whether it is the part of Statesmen legislating for posterity—whether it is in accordance with that duty which we owe to our consciences and our country, to fan the flame of excitement which is already burning—and to pander to those fears and prejudices which are as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

I do not fear the discussion of this subject before the honest yeomanry of the land. I have too much confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, not to believe that the people will sustain the great principles of Religious freedom, and the "natural and unalienable rights" of man.

The gentleman from Orange, gave as a reason for retaining this Article, that some revolution might hereafter arise, as in France, and that this sleeping thunder would then be ready to be hurled at any Danton or Robespierre who might aspire to direct the storm. Sir, when we are ready to receive a Robespierre for a master, all the moth-eaten parchments in our archives, will not be able to shield us from slavery. The only guarantee of liberty, is in the capacity of man to enjoy it.—Philip could not have conquered Greece, in the age of Themistocles—nor could Caesar have enslaved his country, in the days of Cincinnatus. The gentleman went on to say, that he did not feel willing to follow all the new fashions of these times; that he was not willing to adopt the political fashion of the age. Sir, what is the fashion of the age? Is not this an age of improvement? Is not the spirit of reform abroad in the world? Have not the improvements in arts, science and Government, for the last few years, far exceeded those of several centuries preceding? Is not the spirit of Liberty prevailing the civilized world? Has not the gentleman, in his own times, seen the standard of Freedom unfurled in nearly every country of Europe? Look to France, to Belgium, to Poland, to Spain, to Portugal, to the South-American States; in all those countries, man has asserted his rights, and sealed his devotion. Religious liberty has also been on the wing, and shed her benign influence on the mind of man. From the dungeons of the Inquisition is no longer heard the groans of the heretic, and the appeals of justice have extorted from England the boon of Catholic emancipation. The spirit of liberty and reform is making its way in every corner of the globe, and sooner or later, will consign to one common ruin, all those despotic institutions, which are the time-worn relics of a feudal age. Is the progress of this system to be deprecated by any one who loves liberty and wishes to see its blessings extended to the

remotest verge of creation? But the gentleman tells you he don't like the fashion of the times. Sir, he may, if he chooses, stem this rapid current; for myself, I prefer to be borne along with its resistless tide. But it is again urged, that the amendment of this article will endanger the ratification of the Constitution, by the people. Sir, if there is no other way to ensure its ratification, but by sacrificing the great principle of religious liberty, then, in the name of all that is sacred, let it be consigned to an eternal oblivion. It were better that society should be dissolved into its original elements—better that the tide of colonial vassalage should again sweep over this extensive country, from the seaboard to the mountains, and we should be left again to grapple for our freedom with the tyrant's chain, or the bigot's scourge—to wade to our liberty through oceans of tears and seas of blood, than in this enlightened age, when the march of mind is onward, we should prove so recreant to the spirit of liberty, as to light anew the torch of persecution, and extinguish forever the fond hopes of philanthropy and freedom.

Let it be rejected—we shall still have the valuable Constitution our fathers gave us, with that odious feature despoiled of half its horrors, as it now is, by a liberal legislation. But, say gentlemen, if allowed to remain, it will be a dead letter then, as it is now. Sir, if after all the discussion upon this matter, it is still retained, I assert, it will be a dead letter no longer. The crisis contemplated by the gentleman from Orange, will then have arrived—his thunder will sleep no longer, but will hurl its bolts in every direction. If a compliance with public opinion causes it to be retained, that public opinion will then have declared, that there is good cause why it should remain—public opinion will then have inscribed its construction of this article in its glowing characters, that "he that runs may read." If it is retained, can any one be so blind as not to see, what portion of the community will thus be placed under the ban of proscription? Sir, I am opposed to making this a Catholic question; I have tried to view it apart from any direct result it might produce; I have tried to view it upon the broad and general principle of religious toleration. I am not to be considered as an advocate of the Catholic creed; I know but little about it, and for that little I am by no means an apologist; but, sir, I am willing to let them alone, lest in the language of Scripture, I be found fighting against God. I do not conceive that we have any thing to do with the tenets or any particular creed. We have not to decide between the merits of contending sects. We have not to enquire whether the Pope of Rome is the legal custodian of the keys of Christ's Kingdom, or whether (according to the opinion of some) he is the many-headed Monster mentioned in the Apocalypse. We have not to enquire, whether the eucharist is *ipso facto*, the body and blood of Christ, or whether it is merely emblematical of the efficacy of his death; I say, it is not our province to decide such matters as these, we should leave them to the consideration of casuists and schoolmen.

But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d article, you use the rod of persecution with as upstaring a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the Church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all, except one? It was a favorite saying of Napoleon, that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and on the same principle, there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution.

Retain that Article, and I assert it, the Catholic and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription, no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence, yet, for daring to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them, he will have no other resource, but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers; and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind, from the building of Babel to the present time; it is the same spirit which presided in his language, which bound the Huguenots from France—my note, sir, is the same spirit which led the Savonarola to the world to Calvary's awful summit. Sir, what must be the situation of the emigrant who comes to this country for the sake of religious freedom, if the appearance of the good old North Star should induce him to make it his home? Will he not wish himself across the wide waters again, that "after life's first fever is o'er," he might lay his bones with those of his father? What must be the feelings of the pious mother, when looking on her tender infant, whom she believes her duty to her God enjoins her to train up in the same way which has secured peace to his own bosom, must he not be agonized to see his own child, who reflects that by so doing, she is consigning him to obscurity forever. Sir, I would ask this Convention, whether this proscription is in accordance with the holy precepts and requirements of the Gospel? Does it accord with that meekness and forbearance, which charac-

terized the Saviour in his sojourn among men? Does it accord with that benevolence for the humanity, that charity for others, without which the Apostle says, a "practical exercise of all Christian duties, coupled with a faith strong enough to remove mountains, is as "sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, that "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution, is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constitutes us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart. Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind—fetter cannot bind it—tyrants cannot enchain it—dungeons cannot confine it—it will rise superior to the powers of fate, and aspire to him who gave it. Mr. Chairman, I for one, am ready to meet this crisis: I know not how it may affect my political prospects hereafter, but this much I do know, that the path of duty shall be to me the path of pleasure. I rely for support upon the virtue and liberality of the people. I will return to my constituents, and for their magnanimity will I appeal. I will appeal to their intelligence, to their generosity, and to their devotion to liberty and their country. I feel confident that they will sustain me. But if I should be deceived; if I should be unable to grapple with fanaticism, and my political martyrdom should be the consequence, I shall still have the proud consciousness of a faithful discharge of duty. The vote which I am about to give, will ever be an event to which I shall recur with delight, let the consequences be what they may. At all events, come weal or come woe, I intend to do my duty to my country, and leave the consequences to God."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Newbern Spectator. The following Correspondence and Card have been handed us for publication. It is with pleasure that we perceive a disposition, on the part of the Whigs of this district not to relapse into indifference on the subject of our local politics. The lead thus spiritedly given by the gentlemen of Lenoir, we hope will be followed by other counties.—Such assemblies, where civilities are reciprocated, and sentiments interchanged, will have the effect of cementing the parts and of giving concert and efficiency to its actions.

To Col. John MacLeod, Kinston, Aug. 13, 1835.

DEAR SIR, A large number of the citizens of Lenoir county, entertaining towards you the liveliest sentiments of personal respect and political regard, for the zeal, ability and independence with which you maintained the cause of Constitutional freedom, against the abuses of power and official dictation, in the late struggle for the representation of this Congressional District, have resolved to manifest the same, by tendering to you the hospitality of their county. For this purpose, the undersigned have been charged by their fellow-citizens, with the grateful task of asking your acceptance of a public dinner, at Kinston, on such day as may best comport with your convenience.

Accept the assurance of our cordial esteem. BLOUNT COLEMAN, ISAAC CROOM, JNO. C. WASHINGTON, ENOAB E. CARRAWAY, JNO. P. DUNN, WM. B. KILPATRICK, WM. D. COBB, SAM'L C. BELLAMY, JACOB ELIOT.

BONA VISTA, Johnston Co., N. C. 17th Aug. 1835.

I have been honoured, gentlemen, by your very polite note of the 13th inst. inviting me in behalf of a large portion of the citizens of Lenoir county, to accept a public dinner to be given at Kinston, as a manifestation of regard, for what you are pleased to call "my zeal, ability and independence in maintaining the cause of Constitutional freedom against the abuses of power and official dictation, in the late struggle for the representation of this Congressional District."

I should indeed be insensible to every feeling of gratitude, if I did not receive this additional earnest of your kind partiality, as I do, with sentiments of the highest esteem and regard for those whom you represent, as well as for each of you individually, the pleasure of whose personal acquaintance has chiefly arisen from the occasion to which your letter makes so kind an allusion, and which of itself serves as a rich equivalent for any disappointment I may have sustained in the result of the election. These sentiments are mingled with unmeasured feelings of thankfulness to the citizens of Lenoir for their professed hospitality, as well as for the flattering consideration and value given to my humble efforts, in a believed solemnly to be, the privileges of republican freedom, opposed, stifled, and overcome by the misrule of high official station, labouring to create a fountain of control over elections, which shall leave to the sovereign people of this country that halcyon of political slavery which secures a ready obedience to the directions of power, without the ceaseless duty of loyalty praising every act and measure of the Ruler or for such neglect, or the manly independence of thinking like a freeman, to endure the miseries of the "outer darkness" of official favor.

The result of the late election was not greatly different from what ought to have been foreseen, when looking to the various reasons and inducements subtending such an issue. The great body of our honest labouring community are slow to believe and to understand, any deep scheme to affect moderately at first, but finally, to change totally the principles and nature of our Government. They are not watching the sly and insidious holds taken in their name (and always said for their benefit) on rights and privileges Constitutionally belonging to the people alone, or to their representatives; and on the free and unbiased exercise of which, the honesty and purity of this Government essentially depends. It is indeed a lamentable but political truth, that they are too confiding in their public functionaries, forgetting the maxims of Republican Governments—that liberty is only secured to the people by their constant watch over, and understanding of, the acts of their public men. But perhaps the greater wonder is, that our cause, the cause of the American Whigs—the cause of those who take the front rank, against the march of power over Liberty, has been so valiantly sustained, in this first effort to check the career of Toryism among us.

When the people of this district learn and believe, that there is a Tory party in America, as bold and as fearless now, in their claims to prerogative power resting and abiding in the office of the President of these United States, as are those of the same name in the Kingdom of Great Britain, contending for powers, as of right, belonging to their Lord and Sovereign, the King; and that the Whigs here,

are intensely engaged to keep down the growth of such principles, and to preserve to the representatives of the people the control and influence in the affairs of the Government, which is secured to them, in preference to every other earthly power, by the Constitution of the U. States. When this, I say, is fairly known to them—the honest yeomanry of the country, a majority of them will never be found sustaining the Tories. Nor would they now, if they had any idea of the corrupting influence of official patronage as used, to "maintain, support and defend" these Tory principles. That they may receive this light of freedom in due time, to save them from the conflict of battle, should be the ardent wish of every American Whig.

I cheerfully accept your kind invitation, and as you have left to me the choice of the time, permit me to name Thursday, the 17th day of next month, which I hope will be agreeable to you and those you represent. Be pleased to communicate to your fellow-citizens the foregoing feeble evidences of my regard for them; and for each of yourselves, I beg you to accept sentiments of the highest esteem and consideration of Your most obt. serv't.

JOHN MACLEOD, Messrs. Blount Coleman, Isaac Croom, &c.

A CARD. The Whigs of the 4th Congressional District are respectfully invited to partake of a public dinner complimentary to Col. JOHN MACLEOD of Johnston county, to be given by the friends of Judge White and Col. MacLeod, at Kinston, on the 17th September next.

BLOUNT COLEMAN, ISAAC CROOM, JNO. C. WASHINGTON, ENOAB E. CARRAWAY, JNO. P. DUNN, WM. B. KILPATRICK, WM. D. COBB, SAM'L C. BELLAMY, JACOB ELIOT.

On the 15th of August, a Public Dinner was given, at Elizabeth City, to the Hon. WM. B. SHEPARD, in testimony of the undiminished confidence of his fellow citizens in him as a faithful public servant, at which EXUM NEWBY, Esq., presided, assisted by JOHN C. ERINGHAUS. The 3d Regular toast was as follows:

"Our guest, the Hon. WM. B. SHEPARD.—By the firm, consistent, and energetic manner in which he has advocated our rights in the halls of Congress, he has secured our warmest admiration."

This toast called up Mr. SHEPARD, who returned his thanks in a Speech, of which the following is an EXTRACT:

"The Political event which has so lately taken place among us, is of no more importance than so far as it illustrates and establishes this political axiom, viz: that the People of the district of Edenton will not suffer a caucus dictation from Washington City, from Raleigh, or even from their own towns. This election proves satisfactorily, that the great mass of the community think themselves capable of judging of the fitness of their representatives, and are determined to exercise that judgment, unrestrained and uncontrolled by any foreign influence whatever. There is one consideration attending the caucus or convention system, which the partisans of Mr. Van Buren are endeavouring to establish in the United States, that deserves the mature consideration of the People of this section of the country. The caucus system effectually levels all State distinctions, and resolves the People of the United States into one undistinguishable mass. It destroys the influence of the small States, and subjects every political movement to the whim and caprice of the great democracies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. That this is the necessary tendency and unavoidable result of the caucus system, it seems to me extraordinary that any one should doubt, and it is very strange that those States and individuals, which profess adherence to the doctrines of State Rights, should tolerate such a system. It is, however, but another proof, that when individuals or communities are laboring under any very strong excitement, there is no absurdity they are not ready to adopt, no contradiction or abandonment of profession they do not incur."

For the Register.

On Tuesday of the County Court of Fredell, a large and respectable number of the citizens met at the Court House in Statesville, to advise and consult with each other, on the subject of carrying into effect, the amendments, made to the Constitution of the State, by the late Convention at Raleigh.

On motion, John Tomlin Sen. was called to the chair, and William F. Cowan and William King Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we view it as an object of great importance in relation to the welfare and prosperity of the State, that the amendments, made by the late Convention at Raleigh, be adopted by its citizens.

Resolved, That to accomplish this, we will use with diligence and perseverance all lawful measures within our power.

Resolved, That as one means, it is recommended to the women of the county, to assemble on particular days, at five different places in the county to interchange sentiments, and to give and receive information, in relation to the result of adopting said amendments.

Resolved, That the freemen of the county be requested to meet for the foregoing purposes, at Reed's store, on the 4th Tuesday of September next. At William Harbin's Esq's on the 3d Monday of September next. At James's Cross Roads on the 4th Wednesday of September next. At Col. Azel Sharpe's 4th Thursday of September next. At Statesville on the 4th Friday of September next. At Raleigh on the 4th Saturday of September next.

Resolved, That John Musher, Samuel King Jos. Caldwell, George F. Davidson & J. A. King, Esqrs. be requested to attend at the foregoing places, on the days appointed, and address the people assembled, on the nature and importance of ratifying the said amendments.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretaries, and sent to the Editors of the Watchman and Carolinian, in Salisbury, to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, and to the Editor of the Farmers & Miner's Journal, in Charlotte.

JOHN TOMLIN, Sen. Chm'n. WILLIAM F. COWAN, WILLIAM KING, Secretaries.

A Breeze in Richmond.—On Saturday, Judge Clopton then holding a session of the Superior Court of Law for Henrico county, was applied to for a bench warrant for the arrest of two men of the name of Pryor, father and son, from Alabama, alleged to be gamblers by profession, (of great wealth) who on a visit to their relations in Henrico county, had been guilty, as alleged, of an enormous offence. A young gentleman by the name of Brown, who preferred the complaint, stated that the elder Pryor had

married his aunt—that he had appeared a few days previously at his house on a visit—that he had made base overtures to his sister, (and the niece of Pryor's wife) a married lady of the name of Anderson—that these had been urged with great solicitation, backed by the offer of money to a large amount, which was rejected; that in her husband's and brother's absence, Mrs. A. in the power of Pryor, and alarmed at his violence, had seemingly temporized, and intimated, that a future time would be more propitious for his purposes—that he had yielded to the delay, (taking however, many indecent liberties,) and swearing he was never foiled in what he undertook—that in the interval, she imparted what had occurred to her husband, who armed himself, and when Pryor again presented himself, fired upon him, lodging many shot in his arm, that the Pryors thereupon rushed armed into the house, driving its occupants before them, stabbing a cousin in the neck of Brown, and taking possession of the house, and splitting the furniture from cellar to garret.

This we understand to have been the amount of the complaint, which being publicly told, created a violent sense of indignation. As the Pryors, it was said, threatened armed resistance, it was thought necessary to summon a posse, to execute the warrant of the court, and these rapidly advancing to the spot of the outrage, met these individuals three miles on the Brooke Turnpike, on their way to the city, in a carriage and four with a travelling carriage as a tender. They surrendered themselves without difficulty, and being escorted by what had grown a troop, were carried before Judge Clopton, and by him turned over to the County magistracy. They were examined before Messrs. John Shepherd, Jesse Sneed, and Isaac A. Gooden, Justices of the Peace, upon the evidence of young Brown and others, (Mrs. Anderson not present,) R. T. Daniel, Esq., acting for the Commonwealth, and Conway Robinson and Shirley Carter, Esqs. for the prisoners, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000 each. Either (which is not probably) unable to give the bail, or thinking the jail more secure for the present, they were conducted thither accordingly, and there remain to be confronted with the evidence—to be acquitted if innocent, and punished if guilty. It was rumored on Saturday night, that having deposited the amount of their bail, they would be discharged without farther investigation; which obtaining currency, occasioned no small degree of popular excitement. The officers of the law, however, pledged themselves that nothing of the kind was purposed, but that the prisoners should be forthcoming to meet the charge, or at all events discharged, if discharged, in the day time.

It would be indecorous and unjust to say a word upon the probable guilt or innocence of these men. Public opinion, however, categorically demands this—that the affair shall be fully investigated—that if guilty, they shall not be permitted to escape through the length of their purse—that if ten thousand dollars bail be not sufficient to secure their presence to meet their trial, that bail be increased—and that if innocent, they shall go forth unharmed, and with the regrets of all that they have been subjected to the inconvenience and the injury. If innocent, they have nothing to fear, for no people ever curbed their indignation more completely, or manifested more regard for the supremacy of the law, than did the people of Richmond on Saturday. If innocent, they will not wish to depart, until that innocence be avouched to the world. If guilty, it is not their wealth that should purchase them impunity.—Whig.

Norfolk, Aug. 21.

There was quite a breeze in our community yesterday afternoon. A rumour reached us on our return from dinner that an Abolitionist had been detected in the act of addressing a posse of Negroes, and was at that moment undergoing an examination before the Mayor. We hurried to the Court House, which was fitted to the overflowing thereof, but in a short time the examination was concluded, and we learned the details of the case. It seems that the suspected individual had arrived that morning from New York, and in a very short time after his arrival, was seen skulking about the brick kilns in the out skirts of the town. Now be it known that these brick kilns are worked by large numbers of slaves under the control of their masters who are not unfrequently called from the spot by the pressure of other business. It seems, however, that at the moment when the stranger made his visit, one of the proprietors of a brick-making establishment happened to be present, and seeing a strange man approach made towards him. But the strange gentleman then turned in another direction, when he was followed and overtaken. Conversation ensued, and with a view of sounding the stranger, the proprietor alluded to Tappan, and with affected warmth declared that if Arthur Tappan were to visit Norfolk, he would be torn asunder before he touched the foot of the market. "If that's the case," rejoined the stranger, "I will clear out pretty quickly." He could not, however, keep his word, for he was promptly arrested, and brought before the Mayor. He was examined at length; his baggage was inspected; but nothing appeared to inculpate him, and he was immediately discharged. It appeared that he was a brick-maker by trade, and was disposed to visit the brick-kilns in the Borough, and as soon as he reached those nearest the town, the incidents detailed above took place.

This single occurrence is well

calculated to arrest the attention of the people of the North. The most respectable traveller, on the slightest examination, will be compelled to undergo a similar examination.—The first impulse of public sentiment is invariably unable to be to the accused, and he is thus referred to the Court of Justice, according to the cry of all classes, and, if any defence can be adduced against him, must be committed to the common jail.—And all these disagreeable consequences—this season of distrust and ill-feeling—all—brought upon the country by a few diabolical incendiaries in Northern cities. When will a just vengeance overtake them for all the wrongs they have inflicted upon our country?—Beacon.

Ingenious Villainy ingeniously told.—On Tuesday last, one of our citizens named Coolidge, who occasionally does a little business in buying and selling negroes, was called on by a stranger who had with him a fine looking negro whom he offered to sell to Mr. Coolidge. He stated that he was a resident of Charleston, that he purchased the negro in Savannah about six months ago, and arrived here in the steamer D. J. Penney, from Charleston. The price being asked, he said he gave \$500 himself, when he purchased the slave, and he should not care to take any less. Mr. Coolidge knowing the value of slaves, the same description to be nearly double the sum named, very naturally concluded that there was something like rogues in the case; and he called the negro to him and asked him if he knew his master, or if he would care to take any less. The fellow replied that he knew it and was willing to be sold. Mr. Coolidge requested the man to take the negro to accompany him to the house of a friend a few doors off, where they might conclude the bargain; and they accordingly went with him to the office, or head quarters of the police officers, and were introduced to Messrs. Guy and Capenhart. Coolidge then took these two officers aside and made known the stranger's business, and his own suspicions. The negro was again questioned, and declared that the man was his lawful master; that he had bought him in Savannah, that he had lived with him six months in Charleston; that he had no objection to being sold, provided he could live in a town, that his occupation had always been that of a house servant, and that he was used to country work and could not stand it. He said he wished it had been so that his master could have sold him in Charleston as he was engaged to be married to a girl living in the family of Mr. Furman of that City.

Mr. Coolidge, professing himself satisfied, proposed to give the man \$300 for the negro; which he agreed to take, and a bill of sale was drawn up and signed by the seller, who wrote his name Edward Howland; and Cuffey was gallanted to the Amateur Jail (kept for the accommodation of persons in his circumstances) by Mr. Capenhart, who then called on Capt. Penney, on board the Dolphin, to learn, if he could, the true character of Howland, and his right to the negro. He related the whole of the circumstances to Capt. P., whose surprise may well be conceived, when as it turned out the negro was a hired servant on board the Dolphin, and the slave of Mr. Charles M. Furman of Charleston; and Possard a resident of Charleston, indeed, as he himself declared, but who had engaged to work his passage as a deck hand for the trip. The pair of them, it would seem, had laid their heads together, to raise the wind by a fraudulent sale of the black by the white man, and, of course, we may suppose, it was agreed to divide the fruit of their villainy.

Capt. Penney accompanied Capenhart back to the Constable's office, but both halted a little way off. Guy and Coolidge, in the mean time, had kept Possard engaged in conversation with Capenhart's return, and seeing him with Capt. Penney, they paid the money and pocketed the bill of sale. The transaction being thus closed, and the requirements to constitute a clear case of larceny consummated, a signal was given to Capenhart, who entered the room with Capt. Penney, and while Possard was in the act of putting up the money, he was started by the sturdy grip of Capenhart, and the unwelcome salutation of—"you are my prisoner." The story concludes with the commitment of Mr. Possard, and the release from jail of the man of color, who was handed over to Captain Penney.—Norfolk Herald.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that our associations are false, and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the rights of the Slave question, and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evil. B. BAILEY, KEELER & REED, No. 125 Pearl St. N. York, Aug. 15, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th instant, I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Louisville, several WELL-BROKE MULES. Two Wagons and divers other Articles. Terms made known the day of sale. EBUR NELMS, September 3, 1835.