

Politics of the Day.

The Whig Central Committee of Virginia have just issued one of the most powerful Addresses to the People of that State, which it has ever been our good fortune to peruse.

Immediately on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, Mr. V. Buren entered his confidential service as his Secretary of State with a deserved reputation for versatility of political character and for dexterity in the management of intrigues and of parties, made perfect by his long practice in the N. York school.

It is not to be supposed to possess any very elevated quality of head or heart. You remember, fellow-citizens, the troop of noble and illustrious friends, true friends of the President, but more of their country, by which Gen. Jackson was then surrounded.

He was not permitted to remain there. The representatives of the State in Congress, with a noble self-devotion which posterity will requite if this generation shall not, refused their consent to his appointment as a minister to a court, before which, as Secretary of State, he had disgraced himself and degraded his country.

He returned, and crawling to the feet of the President with those memorable words in his mouth, which express the deep prostration of fawning servility, he found protection and fresh honor from the executive favor.

Fellow-citizens, we have desired to speak of Mr. Van Buren in terms which should owe all their harshness and bitterness, if any they have, to truth. We have not the presumption to suppose that our opinions will operate upon your judgment.

Look back upon the history of Mr. V. Buren. Ask yourselves, by what principle has he been governed? What course of public policy has he pursued? Ask yourselves if there is a single great political principle, if there is any settled course of public policy, to which he has steadfastly adhered?

Do you desire these principles to be carried out by Mr. Van Buren or to be carried further? If not—what are the other principles which you approve, that Mr. Van Buren is to "carry out"?

rights, interests, and instructions of your country?

Permit us further to suggest that, in pursuing the public character of Mr. Van Buren, you will find his obsequiousness to be the twin-brother of his selfishness. Of a thousand proofs take one: You have not forgotten those words of his as he returned from England, and which any free-born Englishman would have scorned to utter—but which he dared to publish within hearing of the American People when anxious to propitiate the favor of Gen. Jackson, he proclaimed: "It is glory enough for me to have served under such a Chief."

In addition to the merit of being supported by General Jackson, and by all who are subject to his orders, the partisans of Van Buren, claim for him another, and that is his professed determination to carry out the principles upon which Gen. Jackson has administered the Government.

If there be any principle more prominent than all others in that administration, it is the principle of favoritism, commencing with the President, and running down through every channel into the lowest and meanest offices, insomuch that the readiest and surest access to the Government is upwards from the bottom, through these obscure and dirty passages.

And when before was there ever such insulence of office exhibited, as this system of favoritism has produced? It is but a short time since that Pennsylvania, one of the most powerful and respected of the States, ventured to pass certain laws touching her own municipal affairs in contravention of orders from Washington; and, for this, a paid deserter from the ranks of Mr. Clay, who was so odious as a traitor, that he with difficulty attained the poor reward of his treason, whom the power of the Government barely sufficed to squeeze through the Senate into an Auditor's office by one vote, but who now presides over a department so rotten before us to dread even at his hands no further injury; and in writing, to denounce her Legislature as corrupt.

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repealed, that the immense surplus revenue drawn from the people may be squandered among political partisans, and not returned to the people? Is that a principle you would have carried out?

Mr. Van Buren has not disavowed the opinion that Congress may abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. If the enigmas which he has written on that subject have been rightly solved, he will probably come to that opinion as soon as he thinks it safe for him to do so. Is that a principle you wish carried out? Can you trust him not to carry it out, if a bill upon that subject shall pass Congress, by force of the Northern and Eastern votes, on which Mr. Van Buren relies, and must rely?

Fellow-citizens, we omit wholly some topics on which it was our purpose to address you; we have passed more hastily over others than was our wish. In conclusion, permit us to remind you of the odds with which you will have to contend, and to warn you that you are not to expect an unprepared foe or a cheap and easy victory. Against you is the President, with all the power and patronage, the lands and money of the Government; against you are his veteran legions of well-paid and disciplined officers, and clouds of auxiliary partisans eager for the spoils of victory.

But we congratulate you, that the omens are propitious. Our sister, North Carolina, has shaken off her long apathy, and is nobly recalling her ancient spirit.—Pennsylvania has rebelled against the Dictator, determined that her own voice shall utter her own will. Is Virginia, for the first time, to be separated from her own neighbors and constant allies? Is this "unterrified Commonwealth" to quail and shrink, while all around her is rising up to resist?

PUBLIC DINNER

In Onslow county, in Commemoration of the Triumph of Republican Principles, and Gen. DUDLEY'S ELECTION.

The Republican citizens of Onslow county, as a tribute of esteem and respect for the private character of Gen. Dudley; and at the same time to express their joy and gratification at the issue of the recent election, by which one of their native sons was elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State united in offering to him the compliment of a public dinner. The following invitation was transmitted to him:

Onslow Court House, Aug. 25, 1836. Gen. Edward B. Dudley, Dear Sir: Your company is respectfully solicited at a public dinner, to be given by your friends at Onslow Court House, on Thursday, 1st September, in honor of your election to the Chief Magistracy of our State, as well as to testify our joy at the triumph of true Republican principles, evinced in the recent contest between yourself and Gen. Spaight.

Wm. Montford, James Thompson, Robert W. James, Lewis W. Higgins, Edward W. Montford, Geo. J. Ward, Committee.

Gen. Dudley's Answer. Wilmington, Aug. 27, 1836. Gentlemen: I have had the honor of receiving your invitation to a dinner at Onslow Court House, on Thursday the 1st September, to be given by your friends in testimony of their gratification at my election, and the triumph of true republican principles, as evinced in the recent contest for the Chief Magistracy of the State. I accept, gentlemen, with great pleasure, an opportunity so favorable, of meeting my friends at this festive board, and if in my power will attend.

In accordance with this arrangement, preparations were made, and a sumptuous entertainment provided at the Court House on the 1st instant. Day. W. Saunders, Esq. was called to preside, assisted by Robert W. James, Esq. Here, around the festive and convivial table, Gen. Dudley met, in social intercourse, his old comrades, and steadfast friends—men who had sagacity to discern, in the venomous missiles thrown from the office of the Newbern Sentinel, and scattered through the county, nothing but the shafts of invidiousness and detraction—who, acquainted with the private virtues, and political integrity of their native son, delighted to honor him and in honoring him, testified their abhorrence and detestation for all malignant slanderers, paid hirelings, and officious intermediaries, who recognized in their respected friend and fellow citizen, the fearless advocate of pure republican principles, and uniform supporter of State Rights; and who, in manifesting their high regard for the possessor of these principles, evinced a stern and inflexible adherence to primitive republican doctrines as vindicated and ex-

pounded in '96, as the inherent and conservative virtues of the Constitution—men who looked to the exaltation of the character of the State; and who saw, in the elevation of their distinguished guest, the commencement of the one, and the end of the other. Such feelings, and such aspirations predominating, the following patriotic toasts were drank:

- 1. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. "Retrenchment and Reform." was his motto, he has reduced the expenditures of the Government from 11 to 35 millions. This is going it with an Agency.
2. North Carolina, in her late elections, has proven herself formidable against Executive dictation.
3. Our distinguished guest, Edward B. Dudley, distinguished by a life of usefulness to his fellow citizens, and by his devotion to the cause of Internal Improvement and Education.
Gen. Dudley, in making his acknowledgements for the honorable distinction and kind favors bestowed upon him by his friends, took occasion to allude to the unexampled and desperate means adopted by the "wobblin' spirits" of the Van Buren party, to blacken his character, in his native county, among his earliest associates, and former republican coadjutors, by slanderous publications and malignant reports, and by imputing to his vote, on the Indian Appropriation Bill, a dereliction from Republican principles, when the measure involved no fundamental doctrine of the party; but was a mere Executive alternative recommendation—by ascribing to that vote, the massacres and cruelties lately perpetrated on our frontier, when it is well known that the measure was adopted, and ample means provided to carry it into execution—by giving to his language addressed to his constituents, explaining the motives which influenced him in giving that vote, and to his suggestion, of intermarrying as one of the means of civilization, a meaning never intended, and palpably untrue; and designed by his political adversaries, to mislead and deceive the people of his native county. The object of the author of the vile slander, he declared, was neither patriotic, or candid. The hand bills were kept back until two or three days before the election, thus depriving him of an opportunity of vindicating and explaining his vote and opinions. He then drew a striking parallel, and contrasted the merits and claims of the two candidates before the people of North Carolina for the office of Chief Magistrate. He concluded by offering the following sentiment:
The people of Onslow—Though for a season, they may be deceived by political intrigues, and by false and malicious misrepresentations, reason will ultimately resume her throne, and truth and justice direct their judgment.
Dr. Dishong was desired by the President, to reply to the remarks of Gen. Dudley; which he did in a brief and appropriate manner—exhibiting in true colors, the system of falsehood, and perversion of facts practised by the "spoils party" in the county of Onslow, to affect the election of Gen. Dudley. He gave the following toast:
BLISS! The wholesale manufacturer of lies! The Post-Office Department, in the plastic hands of Kendall, furnishes a convenient and ready channel for their transportation and distribution.
4. The Senate of the United States—The efficient safeguard against corruption and despotism—the patriots of the land should defend it against the assaults of the office holders and office seekers.
5. Henry Clay—The invincible champion of the Constitution—the incorruptible Statesman—the pure and enthusiastic patriot.
6. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99.—The political Bible of the Republican party.
7. John Bell—A faithful sentinel on the watch tower of American liberty—he is ever ready to sound the tocsin of alarm.
8. Education, when generally diffused, qualifies man to govern himself.
9. Our invited guest, Jer. Pearsall, his personal popularity in his native county, will add weight to the Whig cause.
Mr. Pearsall acknowledged briefly, the honor conferred upon him by his fellow citizens; and took a general view of the state of parties, and the means pursued by the Van Buren party to accomplish their ends. He then offered the following toast:
Hugh L. White and John Tyler.—The candidates nominated by the republican Whigs of North Carolina, for the offices of President and Vice President—"The signs of the times" are indicative of a second victory—the success of the ticket pledged for their support.
David W. Saunders, Esq. addressed the assembly in a neat and concise speech on the subject of National politics, and the base and unprincipled artifices and machinations used to injure Gen. Dudley in the estimation of his earliest friends and companions. He concluded with the following toast:
The injustice done to Edward B. Dudley, one of our native sons, by the citizens of Onslow, will be corrected at the next election.
10. Hugh L. White of Tennessee.—"a honest man, the noblest work of God."
11. John Tyler of Virginia.—Driven into exile for refusing to do an unconstitutional act.
12. Willie P. Mangum.—An able advocate of the Constitution of the United States.
13. Human.—The best gift from God to man, we will cherish and cherish them.
The following letter was read from J. J. Pasteur:
Newbern, 2d Aug. 1836.
Gentlemen: I have received your invitation to a public dinner, to be given in honor of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, on Thursday the 1st Sept., at Onslow Court House. It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure to have been enabled, in company with my fellow citizens of Onslow, to testify, on this occasion, the high estimation which I entertain of the public services and political virtues of the distinguished citizen whose name is so honorably mentioned; but circumstances, which I cannot control, prevent my presence among you. Permit me, however, to offer the following sentiment:
The good cause, steadily progressing in North Carolina, may be increased as it extends its influence in our sister States, till the spoils party and corruption shall be prostrate forever.
Yours respectfully,
J. J. PASTEUR.

FOR THE REGISTER.

A Voice from the Tomb!

The Father of his Country pleading in behalf of her Liberties!

"The basis of our political systems, is the right of the PEOPLE to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or ace the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize factions, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small, but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests."

Washington's Farewell Address. Americans! shall the "Father of his Country" in vain conjure you to cast off all attempts to fetter your free will? Shall he in vain admonish you to overthrow all efforts at dictation, and assert your rights as freemen, in defiance of the attempts of "combinations and associations" to bind you down to the support of their favorite? Your right to exercise your own opinions has never been surrendered to any power; and when you suffer yourselves to be whipt into the support of any man, by any other influence than that of your own consciences, you will have become unworthy of the name of freemen. But you will not, you cannot heedlessly disregard the warnings of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Modern degeneracy has not yet obliterated from your minds the counsels and precepts of your ancestors; and you will never consent to send their remaining fellow soldiers as messengers to bear to their ears the sad tidings of their country's ruin?

A SOUTHRON.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-

SUICIDE.—Mr. PETER BACOT, recently appointed Cashier of the Morris Canal Company, put an end to his existence yesterday morning, at the City Hotel, where he had been for three weeks a boarder. He was from Charleston, South Carolina, where he had for several years officiated as cashier of the Branch Bank. He was forty-seven years of age.

It appeared in evidence before the coroner's jury, that he had locked himself in

his room some time in the course of the morning, and was not again seen alive. About 5 o'clock his son, and son-in-law, who had just returned from the country, where the family of the deceased were residing, came to the City Hotel, and knocked at the door of his room, but obtaining no answer, they applied to Mr. Mather, who forced the door, and discovered the body of the deceased lying partially across a chair. He had placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, and shot himself through the head. No rational cause can be assigned for this lamentable deed. Mr. Bacot had been in low spirits for a few days, but had given no indications of insanity. He has left a widow and ten children.

A letter containing a key was found in his trunk, of which the following is a copy:
Elihu Slocum A. M. 31st Aco.

To Louis M'Lane, Esq. When you receive this I am no more. My trials and troubles are greater than can be endured. Every thing is right with me at the bank, as the key will enable you to find. My family are left without support. Will my good and kind friends do me a favor in this their day of need? I trust over God! pardon and forgive. With grateful regards, able,

I remain your affectionate,

P. BACOT.

Verdict, suicide, while in a state of temporary derangement.—Com. Ad.

FROM THE OLEAN (N. Y.) ADVOCATE.

A Fair Business Transaction.

A fair Business Transaction.—Aley miles below Olean, B ordering on the Allegany river, is the "Indian Reservation," inhabited by a remnant of the Seneca nation. Not long since one of the tribe, named John Titus, engaged to deliver a certain number of pine logs to a trader in Pennsylvania, for which he was to receive five shillings apiece. The trader, however, upon their delivery, refused to pay over three shillings. John exerted all his influence to induce his customer to pay the stipulated price, but without effect; the trader was inexorable. At length finding all his arguments of no avail, he hit upon an admirable plan for the settlement of the contest. Says he to the trader: "You and me make bargain; you say you give me five shillens for my logs, now you say you give me only three; I tell you what I'll do—we'll fight. If you tick me, then you give me three shillens; if I tick you, then you give me five shillens."

The bargain closed, and the battle commenced. For a short time the success of either party was doubtful; but at length John, cap de main, brought his antagonist to the ground, and, holding him down, with his knees placed upon his chest, began a parley.—"Now," said he, "you say you give me five shillens; I let you say you give me three shillens, you say you give me three shillens, you see to day, to morrow, noe yesterday?"

Eloquence of the Passions.

Eloquence of the Passions.—Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady on the subject of oratory, in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who made it their study in early youth, and their practice afterwards. The Lord Protector, on the contrary, maintained that there was an eloquence which sprung from the heart; when that was deeply interested in the attainment of an object, it never failed to supply a fluent and richness of expression, which would in the comparison, render vapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators. It happened some days after, that this lady was thrown into a state bordering on distraction, by the arrest and imprisonment of her husband, who was connected to the tower as a traitor to the government. The agonized wife flew to the Lord Protector, rushed through his guards, threw herself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence pleaded for the life and innocence of her injured husband. His highness intimated a word of brow, till the petitioner overpowered by the excess of her feelings, and the energy with which she had expressed them, paused; then his stern countenance relaxed into a smile, and extending to her an order for the immediate liberation of her husband, he said: "I think all who have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question, in a dispute between us the other day, that the eloquence of the heart is far above that mechanically acquired by study." Her husband was relieved.

The following is from the Pennsylvania Packet of January 17, 1778.

The following is from the Pennsylvania Packet of January 17, 1778. The same spirit has been seen, in our own times, in this part of the country. "Was Married last Thursday, to Mrs. Win. Cingan, Jr. of Doerogal, to Mrs. Jenny Roan, of Lumbordry, both of this county of Lancaster a sober, sensible, agreeable young couple, and very sincere Whigs: This marriage promises as much happiness as the state of things in this our sinful world will admit. "You was truly a Whig wedding, as there were present many young gentlemen and ladies, and not one of the gentlemen but had been out when called on, in the service of their country; and it was well known that the groom in particular, had proved his heroism, as well as Whigism, in several battles and skirmishes. As for the marriage was ended, a motion was made and heartily agreed to by all present, that the young unmarried ladies should form themselves into an association, of the name of "The Whig Association of the Unmarried Young Ladies of America," which they would pledge their honor and marriage, to any gentleman until he had proved himself a patriot, in readily going out, when called to defend his country from slavery; and also his integrity when called to battle, by a spirited and brave conduct, as they would wish to be mothers, of a race of slaves of cowards.

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