

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

VOL. XXXIX.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1838.

NO. 28.

**JOSEPH GALE & SON,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion one dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

**COURT AND OTHER BLANKS.**

A FRESH supply of BLANKS, of every description, executed in a uniform style of neatness, on superior paper, and after the most approved forms, has just been printed at this Office. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Price 75 cents per Quire.

Also, CHECKS on the Bank of the State, and on the Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Raleigh, April, 1838.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 15th day of June next, that very desirable residence in the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Hillsboro' and McDowell Streets, formerly occupied by Miss E. Gentry, as a Boarding House.

The lot contains three-fourths of an acre; the Dwelling House is large and commodious, with 12 rooms; all necessary out-houses, and a fine garden, and, though sufficiently retired for a private family, is very convenient to the business part of the Town. To residents of the lower country, desirous of securing a healthy and pleasant situation, the present affords a very favorable opportunity. Persons wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, can do so by applying to the Subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Loring. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.

TERMS, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale.

G. W. MORDECAI, Commissioner.

Raleigh, April 27, 1838.

Star and Standard will sale.

**PROCLAMATION**

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NO. CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, by an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the Lands of this State, lately acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians," it is made the duty of the Governor, upon the return of the Maps and Field Books of said survey, to the several places as prescribed by said act, to issue his Proclamation of the time and place of sale; and whereas, the said Maps and Field Books have been returned accordingly.

Now, I, EDWARD B. DUDLEY, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to said act of Assembly, do hereby issue this Proclamation, giving notice, that the sale of said land will commence at the Town of Franklin, in the county of Macon, on the first Monday in September next, and continue from day to day for three weeks and no longer, by and under the superintendence and direction, of S. P. Patterson and Charles L. Hinton, Esqrs., Commissioners appointed for that purpose, agreeable to the provisions of the said act.

IN testimony whereof, I, Edward B. Dudley, Governor, &c., have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same, this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Star and Standard, Rutherford Gazette, Columbia Telescope, Southern (Ga.) Recorder, Lynchburg Virginian, and Knoxville Register, will each insert the above, weekly, until day of sale.

**GUN & WHITE SMITHERY.**

JOHN BRUNKER respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, that he has established himself as a GUN and WHITESMITH, in the City of Raleigh, opposite Mr. J. O'ROURKE's Coach Shop, on Hargett Street. Having served his time in one of the best establishments of the kind in New York, and flattering himself, that he is complete master of his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Guns, Pistols and Rifles will be made to order. Guns stocked and repaired in the best style and warranted. Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and in short, every part of the business faithfully attended to.

Raleigh, May 4, 1838.

Standard.

**NEGROES FOR SALE.**

I will expose to public sale, on Thursday, the 17th inst. at the late residence of TILLER SHIPP, dec'd, twelve miles North-west of Raleigh.

SEVEN VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of fellows, boys and women—the most of them young and likely.

TERMS.—Six months credit—the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.

M. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

May 2, 1838.

**Twenty-five Dollars**

Will be given for the apprehension & confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, by Negro Man EATON, who made his escape from me on the 2d of January last. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Lambeth's Bridge on Haw River. The above boy is well known to most persons in that neighborhood. No particular marks recollected, except that the little finger on the right hand has been broke, and stands square off from his hand.

I will pay the further sum of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will give me information that will lead to the conviction of any person who has harbored the said Negro, since he has been runaway from me.

R. FAUCETTE.

Haywood, N. C. 25th April, 1838.

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

**LITCHFORD & OLIVER,**  
Merchant Tailors,  
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
Raleigh, N. C.

The Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and quality, in fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, May 7, 1838.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

L. & O.

Star and Standard, each 6 weeks, and Carolina Watchman, Western Carolinian and Charlotte Journal, 4 weeks each.

**MESSERS. J. Job Potts and Carr and King—**

Take notice that whereas I have been arrested under a Ca. Sa. at your instance, I shall petition the Magistrates of our ensuing Term of Wake County Court, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 31st Monday of May, instant, to be allowed the benefits of the Act of Assembly passed in 1822, for the relief of honest debtors; when and where you may attend, if you think proper, and cross examine.

THOMAS F. CHRISTMAN.

Wake Co., May 2, 1838.

**AUCTION SALES.**

A LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 24th May, at Fayetteville, a large assortment of Fresh Imported Goods.

Now receiving by the Brig A. T. Thorn, brig Despatch, and brig St. Lawrence, consisting in part, of Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, Erminettes, Lastings, Venetians, Crapes, Camlets, Camlettees, Mole Skins, Rowen Cassimeres, Pantaloones, corded and striped White Linen Drills, Brown French Linens, Plaid Linen Drills, Irish Linens, superior and low priced bleached Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Bombazines, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Sail Duck, Red Pudding, Red Flannel, Green Floor Cloths, black and coloured Handkerchiefs, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Plaid Muslins, Printed Jaconets, Printed Lawns, French Ginghams, Yellow & Blue Nankeen, Apron Checks, Fancy Prints, Belt Ribbons, Cotton Hose, Marseilles Vestings, Mosquito Netting, Bonnets, Hats, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

A. KIMBALL, Auc'r.

May 1, 1838.

Pr. Adv. \$3.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has just received from the North, an assortment of beautiful Slabs of Marble.

FOR TOMBS AND HEAD STONES.

Persons desirous of having such, will have their orders punctually attended to and neatly executed, by applying to him at his house, S. E. corner of the burying ground. He is also in the habit of furnishing Tombs and Head Stones, and all sorts of Rock work, on reasonable terms.

WM. STRONACH.

Raleigh, May 2, 1838.

**SUMMARY JUSTICE OF OLDEN TIME.**

In the early settlement of the Colony of Connecticut, about the year 1642, under the administration of Edward Hopkins, who for several years was Governor of the Colony, a law was passed by the General Court, as it was then called, prohibiting the killing of deer during those months in the year in which they were poor and of little or no value; and subjecting the offender to the penalty of a fine of forty shillings, "one moiety whereof to be paid to the treasurer of the town wherein the offence shall be committed, and the moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And in case the delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, he shall be publicly whipped on the naked back, not exceeding 20 stripes."

Sometime in the month of April, a month in which the law forbade the killing of deer, one of the Governor's neighbors called on him and stated that a buck, for a length of time had been in the habit of feeding on a field of wheat near his house, belonging to him, and had become fat—praying his Excellency, under the circumstances, to give him permission to kill the deer. The Governor replied, "I possess no authority by which I can dispense with the law—it would be of evil tendency and by no means admissible." The applicant urged his suit by informing the Governor that he was poor, had a family of small children—that although it was out of the season for killing deer, yet the buck had fattened upon his property, and it would be a great favor to have permission to kill it. "I cannot," replied the Governor, firmly, "permit any one, under any circumstances whatever, to violate the law—if you should proceed to kill the deer, have you any reason to suppose any one would feel disposed to prosecute?" "I have one neighbor," replied the applicant, naming him, "who like myself is poor, and who frequently kills deer himself contrary to the law, though nobody complains of him—this neighbor, I have reason to fear, would prosecute for the benefit of that part of the penalty to which he would be entitled by the statute." "But," said the Gov. "in case you should kill the deer—though remember, I give you no per-

mission to do it, would it not be advisable for you to make a present to that neighbor of a quarter of the venison to secure his friendship and silence?" Upon this, the applicant, without pressing his Excellency father, made his bow and retired.

About three weeks after this, the neighbor who had been named, called upon the Governor, made complaint, and demanded a warrant against one of his neighbors for killing a deer contrary to the law. "What evidence," asked the Governor, "have you in support of your complaint?" "Why," replied the complainant, "he told me himself he killed the deer, and more than that, he gave me a quarter of the venison."

"Indeed!" said the Governor. "and how did you find it? was it eatable at this time of the year?" "O yes, Sir," replied the complainant, "it was really fat—we have had an open winter, you know Sir, and the deer has fed on a field of wheat belonging to the man that killed it, and was as fat as deer usually are in the fall of the year."

Upon this disclosure of facts, the Governor suggested to the complainant whether it would not be better to let the thing pass off without any prosecution. "You ought to consider," said he, "we are here in a new country—provisions are scarce—many of us experience great difficulties in sustaining our families—you are not insensible that the reason and object of the law were to prevent the destruction of the deer during the season in which they are poor, and not fit to be eaten—you say this venison was fat, and had become so by feeding on the wheat of the neighbor who killed it. In addition to this, you acknowledge he gave you a quarter of the venison. Now, under all these circumstances, would it not be considered unreasonable, and even ungrateful, to insist on prosecuting this neighbor, who, by your own account, has been so kind to you?"

But notwithstanding these suggestions, this second Shyllock continued to press his suit, observing to the Gov. "I know my rights, Sir—I know I am entitled to one half of the legal penalty—I also know, Sir, you are sworn to maintain and execute the law—you cannot, you dare not disallow my complaint and deny me the benefit of the law!" The complaint was filed, a warrant issued upon it, and the delinquent was arrested and brought before the court, and upon being put to plead to the matters charged in the complaint, pleaded "Guilty."

As soon as the Governor had pronounced the sentence of the law upon him, the delinquent in a mild but firm tone of voice replied, "situated as I am, I cannot undertake to pay the fine of forty shillings—I feel unwilling to starve my wife and children by shunning my back from the lash of the whip—I shall offer it as a satisfaction in lieu of the fine." The Gov. accordingly made out and delivered to the constable the warrant of execution—a knowledge of the proceedings had roused a spirit of indignation among the neighbors against the prosecutor, and had brought them together to attend and hear the trial. The delinquent presented his naked back to the officer, observing to him that it would be unnecessary to tie his hands, as he should neither make resistance nor attempt to escape. The constable tied a light tow string to the end of a short stick and began to perform his duty, by strokes more suitable to brush away flies than to inflict pain upon the back of a criminal. The Gov. who stood by with his law book under his arm, counted for the constable; and as soon as ten were numbered, cried out, "stop, Sir, let us see how the law reads!" Then opening the book, read "the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect." "This prosecutor is entitled to one half of the penalty—take him and bestow upon him the remaining ten stripes."

"O, but stop a little," said he, starting back, "touch me if you dare! Why, I have not been tried—you can't whip me," and made some attempt to escape. But the bystanders, regarding the command of the Gov. more than the remonstrances of the complainant, instantly laid hands upon him, not in the most tender and delicate manner, and having bared his back, and by the assistance of cords placed him in a posture of hugging a tree, made room for the approach of the officer. The tow string was now exchanged for a good and efficient horse-whip—"Mr. Constable," said the Governor, "you are acquainted with the circumstances attending this case—I hope you will perform your duty faithfully."

"Yes, please your Excellency," replied the constable, "I think I know my duty, and I guess I shall discharge it to the satisfaction of all present, with the exception of one only. I have already executed one sentence according to law—this I intend to execute according to law and equity both."

By the time the ten stripes were all told, the sufferer's back exhibited ample testimony of the indignant feelings of the spectator, and presented a durable sarcophagus record of the prompt administration of Summary Justice.

**SEVENTY-SIX.**

**WEDDED LIFE.**

The picture of wedded life, in Mr. Willis's

Inklings of Adventure, is very beautiful,

appealing to the heart by its purity and

tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness

of the description and the elegance of the

periods:

"I like to go unobserved into a corner

and watch the bride in white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes moving before me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushing even now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come: and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her fair hand. Their children are growing up about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die."

**POLITICS OF THE DAY.**

The following Letter and Resolutions of the Hon. Sherrod Williams, we commend to the special attention of the advocates of Reform and Retrenchment. We all remember the promises which Gen. Jackson made on coming into power, and the hallooings which were sung to him, in expectation of his vigorous measures in reforming the abuses and curtailing the expenses of Government. What is the result? Why, that the expenses of the Government, instead of being reduced, are greatly more than doubled. This can be placed beyond doubt. Men will sometimes lie, figures always speak the truth. Gen. Jackson did not confine his "breach of promise" to the article of expense. He was violently opposed to removing persons from office for "opinion's sake," and strongly denounced the practice of appointing members of Congress to office. Did his conduct accord with his principles? Let those who cannot answer this question, refer to his lists of removals and appointments, and they will easily be furnished with a response.—Petersburg Int.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

House of Representatives, April 16, 1838.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: This day, in the House, I asked leave to present, for the consideration and adoption of the House, the enclosed preamble and resolution; which leave was objected to. I then moved to suspend the rules; which motion (requiring two-thirds) did not carry. You will please insert them in your daily paper of to-morrow, and return the original to me, as I intend to offer them again and again, until the House will agree to consider them.

Yours respectfully,

SHERROD WILLIAMS.

[THE ENCLOSURE.]

Whereas, it was some years since declared to the People of the United States, by the illustrious Andrew Jackson, that reform and retrenchment in their Government and its expenditures were necessary; and whereas the declaration of the late President, in relation to the promised reform and retrenchment of the expenditures of the Government, was not carried out by his friends in Congress; and whereas, instead of lessening the expenditures of the Government, they have been largely and enormously increased; and whereas, it is highly important to the People of the United States that their Government should be usefully administered upon as cheap a scale or price as is consistent with the public good:

Therefore, Resolved, That a select committee of nine members be appointed to take into consideration, and report to this House, what salaries of the officers of this Government may be reduced, what officers may be dispensed with, and what items of expenditures in the various offices or departments of this Government can be entirely or in part dispensed with; and, for the purpose of enabling the committee to make a correct report whether or not the expenses of the different Executive Departments of this Government have increased within the last ten years, and what salaries may be dispensed with, and what items of expenditure may be lessened.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and the Postmaster General be, and they are respectively required to report and communicate to this House, as soon as practicable, what were the expenses of their respective Departments, including every item of expenditure in the year, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1828, and ending on the 3d day of March, 1829, and so on for each successive year, up to the 4th day of March, 1838, placing each item of expenditure under its proper head.

**MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.**

We published in our last, a Resolution submitted to the Senate by Mr. CLAY, having for its object to encourage the resumption of Specie payments by the Banks. On the day after its introduction, the Resolution was again called up, and read the second time, when the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Wright moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. This motion led to an animated debate, which lasted till 4 o'clock. The reference was advocated by

Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Benton, Niles, Buchanan, and King, on the ground of usage in regard to all propositions of importance originating with individual members, and also for the purpose of ascertaining how far it might not conflict with existing laws, &c.; and it was opposed by Messrs. Clay, Davis, Preston, and Tipton, on the ground that the resolution, being free from details, did not require a reference; that the reference proposed was to a committee hostile to the resolution; that it would produce delay; and that the object, as disclosed by the debate, was only to give the committee an opportunity to make an argument against it in the shape of a report, &c. &c. [The debate will be given hereafter.] The question on the reference being at length taken, was carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Culbertson, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Rugles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—19.

On this decision, the "National Intelligencer" thus comments:—

"We regretted to see that the Administration party in the Senate arrayed itself yesterday against the joint resolution proposed by Mr. Clay, designed to encourage the general resumption of specie payments, and to extend some degree of relief to the country. After the movement substantially to the same effect by Mr. Hamer, in the House of Representatives, (though afterwards abandoned on the express ground of coincident intimations from the Treasury Department and by the official paper)—after this movement, and the official declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Government journal, (though all put forth just before the New York election,) it was to have been supposed that the Executive had yielded to the necessities of the community, and designed so far to intermit its hostility to the Banking institutions of the country as to assist them in returning to specie payments. But, in the face of these assurances, the Administration party evinced yesterday the strongest hostility to Mr. Clay's resolution, and, as the most effectual mode of strangling it, forced its reference to the Committee of Finance, a majority of which is known to be inimical to it. How will the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and other loyal leaders of the party, who hailed with so much exultation the introduction of Mr. Hamer's kindred but short-lived resolution—in what light will these gentlemen view the movements of their party in the Senate in regard to Mr. Clay's resolution? Really, so far from paying the least regard to public opinion, as clearly indicated at every successive election in all the States, the leaders of "the party" seem determined to show an utter contempt of the will of the People by the sullenness and doggedness with which they disregard it."

**THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.**

It is impossible to find any one, however imbued with party spirit, who will deny that the late manifestations of public sentiment, at the elections, betoken the certain downfall of the present administration. To whatever quarter of the Union we turn we find the cause of the Whigs gaining strength and courage, whilst defeat and despair mark the career of their opponents. The public councils of three fourths of the States are filled with men opposed to the administration. The Governors of three fourths of the States are Whigs. A vast majority of the people in the States have, repeatedly, given their voices, at the elections, against the party in power. In short, the Opposition, so to speak of those who dissent from the doctrines and measures of the administration, are by common consent, admitted to be, at this moment, superior in point of numbers, influence, talents and business to those who are accounted its supporters.

It would seem, that, under a republican form of government, a natural and necessary consequence of this condition of public sentiment would be a change of the measures of the government. Under the limited monarchy of Great Britain, such a change would be immediate and perfect. But, the melancholy truth is, that although under our system public sentiment is the regulator of public measures, it must await, for its whole operation, the expiration of certain terms of office. A perverse or a wicked man in office here is therefore infinitely less dependent upon public sentiment than in England. This is particularly the case with respect to the chief magistrate, whose official action is beyond all control, except that prescribed by the Constitution.

The Whig party, therefore, have no alternative but to wait for the coming of that time, when it will be in their power by the exercise of the right of suffrage, to introduce other councils and other agents into the government. To the accomplishment of this high and patriotic purpose, all their thoughts should be directed. Now is the time, above all others, for the Whigs to recollect that their duty consists not in the achievement of a single victory, however splendid—not in the successful issue of one day.

campaign, however triumphant—but in the organization of their forces with a view to final success—in patient, constant and unremitting exertion, in sleepless, untiring watchfulness. They have three years of strife before them. They have to contend with an adversary, whose trade is politics and whose bread depends upon success. Their only danger is the listlessness, and overweening confidence that naturally attend a consciousness of great strength. To guard against this, they should give a constant attention to public affairs—every man should feel as if the deliverance of his country from misrule was to be the result of his own influence and exertions.—Balt. Chronicle.

**MR. PATTON'S VALEDICTORY.**

The Hon JOHN M. PATTON, of Virginia, has addressed a letter "to the People of the counties of Orange, Spotsylvania, Culpeper, Madison, Rappahannock, and Green," his late constituents, on the occasion of his retirement from their service in the House of Representatives of the United States. We propose, if practicable, to insert in our columns the whole of this address. In the mean time, we ask the calm consideration by our readers of the following extract from it:

"Never was there grosser injustice perpetrated, or less wisdom displayed, than in seizing hold of the present calamitous condition of things to denounce the banks as perfidious and treacherous, to say nothing of the other grosser calumnies which have been uttered against them. The banks guilty of perfidy and treachery! In what? In not redeeming their obligations in specie? Why, who could redeem their obligations in specie? Can the Government? No! With \$30,000,000 in the Treasury, it cannot pay a million of dollars, otherwise than in promises to pay, or in Treasury notes. There is scarcely an individual from Maine to Georgia, who can pay \$100 in constitutional currency. And yet nobody is 'perfidious and treacherous' but the banks. If the banks would pay specie, it is said, the Government, the States, and the People, would all be able to pay specie. But look at it a moment. Mr. Van Buren says, in his message to the called session of Congress, that the People are indebted to the banks about \$450,000,000. It is estimated that there is, or was, about eighty millions of specie in the country, and about one hundred and twenty millions of bank notes in circulation. If the banks are required to pay specie, surely nobody will complain if they require others to pay specie to them. And after all, the specie and all the bank notes are paid up to the banks. How? By the sacrifice of millions of property for a song; enriching the capitalist and the usurer upon the spoils of the industrious, enterprising, honest farmers, mechanics and merchants, who are trading upon borrowed capital, and have been thriving by judiciously availing themselves of a system of credit, which has built up our cities; stimulated labor of every kind to successful exertion; filled our Western wilds with a hardy, industrious, and enlightened population; and made the desert blossom like the rose. And all for what? Why, that the Government may be made secure against the disorders of the currency which afflict the States and the People, and that office holders and contractors of the Government may be paid in gold and silver, although every body else must be contented with depreciated paper."

**"OBEY OR RESIGN!"**—used to be the standing watchword of the Government papers—but we never hear it now-a-days, notwithstanding the following United States Senators "misrepresent their constituents," viz. Messrs. Rugles and Williams of Maine; Niles and Smith of Connecticut; Wright of New York; Wall of New Jersey; Brown and Strange of North-Carolina; Lumpkin and Culbertson of Georgia; Morris and Allen of Ohio; Grundy of Tennessee; and Tipton of Indiana—fourteen Senators, or nearly one third of the Senate. Four or five of these, however, whose time expires next March, the people will "instruct" in such a manner that they will probably never misrepresent them again.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

**Four Persons Drowned—A Heroic Lady.**

We learn from a correspondent at Flemingsburg, (Ky.) that on the 17th ult. a skiff, containing five men, whilst attempting to cross Licking river, at the mouth of Slate, was drawn into the current and precipitated over the dam, a short distance below. Four of the men perished, and the fifth would most certainly have shared a like fate but for the heroism displayed by a lady, named Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, threw a pole to him, and thus saved him from an untimely grave. The names of the persons lost were Messrs. Reeves, Purvis, and two by the name of McKenney; Jones was the name of the person saved. Mr. J. is a man of fortune, and although he had never seen Mrs. Lee before, who is a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage to the preserver of his life, which was accepted, and they were joined in wedlock the following Sunday.