

OUR SENATORS.

That our readers may know in what light, the recent conduct of our Senators in Congress is regarded, we subjoin copious extracts from papers of our own and adjoining States.

Our Senators.—We give in to-day's paper the remarks of Messrs. Brown and Strange, on presenting the Resolutions of the State of North Carolina, to the Senate of the United States, with the remarks of Mr. Clay, in reply, as taken from the National Intelligencer.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle explains a matter which is barely adverted to in the Intelligencer. He says that Mr. Brown insinuated that the Legislature had been guilty of "mean prevarication" on the subject of instruction, and that when Mr. Clay was about to take him up on that charge, he himself endeavored meanly to prevaricate by denying that he meant such an application.

According to this reporter, Mr. Strange declared his purpose of giving the next Legislature an opportunity of deciding whether the State of North Carolina, is to be represented by a Whig, (Federalist as he calls it,) or Locofoco (Democrat as his word.)

But if his meaning really be, that he will resign to the next Legislature, we ask why did he not do so to the last Assembly? The very same reasons that would induce him to do the one, ought to have induced him to do the other.

As one of the Whig party in the General Assembly, we tender to the Honorable Mr. CLAY, our profound acknowledgements for coming thus gallantly to the rescue of our honor, when assailed by our own representatives.

Our Senators.—The people of North Carolina, of all parties, will read with astonishment, we imagine, the exposition of the opinions and intentions of Messrs. Brown and Strange. It furnishes another evidence of the facility with which men's opinions conform to their wishes or interests, or the wishes and interests of their party.

Under these circumstances, how can the Senators, entertaining the opinions which they themselves have so often avowed, refuse, without gross inconsistency, to carry out the will of the people of North Carolina, as expressed through the only possible medium?

The Contumacious Senators.—By reference to our Congressional head it will be seen that Messrs. Brown and Strange have signified their intention to pursue the course recommended to them by the Standard, (the organ of the Loco focus in North-Carolina,) by disregarding the instructions of their Legislature and treating their constituents with sovereign contempt.

There is no better evidence of the inconsistency of their course, than the determination to obey the wishes of the Legislature on this one point. They now change their votes, and declare that it is because they find that the people of North Carolina were opposed to them.

There is another remarkable declaration in the speeches of both the Senators. They both declare that at the next session of our Legislature they mean to resign.

The reasons given for holding on to their seats are most remarkable. "It is his duty to remain there," says one of the Senators, "to keep those out who would certainly be sent in his place!"

This is the secret of the new pledge to resign at a distant day—a day as distant as that was supposed to be to which former pledges referred. It is hoped that some fortunate turn in the public affairs may again place the Administration in power in our State before the elections of 1840.

Both the Senators assert, and lay great stress upon the assertion, that it has been the "uniform practice" of the Legislature to employ the word "instruct" in giving expression to their will.

The miserable pretence of Mr. Brown, that the resolutions are not binding on him as instructions because all those who voted for them voted against a motion to insert the word "instruct," is worthy only of himself and the Raleigh Standard, and is of a piece with the foul insinuation of abolitionism by that paper against the Whigs in the Legislature, because they would not vote to elog the resolutions with an amendment on that subject, kindly offered by a Van Buren member.

The people are made to see that those who have recommended themselves to their favor, by their incessant declaration of devotion to the great principles of "the right of the majority to rule," and "the right of instruction," are the first to set them at defiance, and that having obtained power, they look with scorn on those who have elevated them, and treat their wishes and their authority with open contempt.

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By way of showing how far the practice of "the accidental Senator" conforms with his professions, we extract the following passage from a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, on the 25th February, 1838.

"In relation to the right of instruction, Mr. Brown said he would say now, as he had on other occasions, that none respected it more than himself, and none would more readily yield obedience, to it; or, if he could not, consistently with his views of the Constitution, carry out such instructions as the Legislature of his State might choose, at any time, to give him, he should consider himself bound to return his trust to those who bestowed it, that their wishes might be represented by others, of like sentiments with their own."

He congratulated Senators, in opposition, who now expressed so much exultation, at the instruction lately given to some of the friends of the Administration, on their improved doctrines, on the subject of that great Republican principle, "The ready obedience which had been paid them by the Senators instructed, was not a mere profession, but it formed an essential part of the political creed of the party to which they belonged."

Mr. Brown professes to be ready to "carry out such instructions as the Legislature of his State might choose at any time to give him or to return his trust to those who bestowed it, that their wishes might be represented by others of like sentiments with their own."

Mr. Brown, in the portion of his speech which we have given above, charges on the opposition, that their disobedience of instructions is sometimes accompanied with reflections on those who gave them.

Verily, the worthy Senator stands self-condemned before the people of North-Carolina, who will doubtless confirm the sentence—

"Thus acted 'Sir Bedford,' and none since that Time To applaud or defend him presume; For chronicles tell that by orders sublime, There's a punishment suited for every man's crime And contempt is this Senator's doom."

This is emphatically the age of discovery. Every day is bringing to light some principle which has heretofore been hidden from the world. Among the discoveries which, in latter days, have astonished mankind, none stands forth more prominently than one which has been proclaimed during the last fortnight, and which owes its existence to the teeming brains of the great democratic republican party.

The North Carolina Senators, on presenting to Congress last week the anti-sub-Treasury Resolutions lately passed by the Legislature of their State, declared that their course on the subjects referred to should not be influenced by them.

An Administration paper demands to know how we, who deny the force of instructions to a Senator, can consistently find fault with those who disobey them.

Our Senators.—Mr. Brown presented on the 14th inst. in the Senate, the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, called the "Instruction Resolutions."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The official table, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon a call made by the Senate, at the instance of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, which we have the pleasure to annex, is a most interesting document.

It is impossible to inspect this table without feelings of profound regret, on account of the arrest of that enlightened measure, and the manner of its arrest.

that no President of the United States will hereafter dare to pursue! Had the bill been returned in conformity to the obvious intention of the Constitution, there is much reason to believe that it might have obtained the sanction required by the Constitution, and thus become the law of the land.

What the amount would have been which each State should have received, upon this plan, during the past five or six years, may be seen from the table which we now publish.

Whilst on the subject of the Public Domain, we cannot pass by the opportunity of expressing the gratification that we have derived from what we consider the decisive votes of the House of Representatives, within the two last days, against the Graduation Bill—an ill-timed measure, which, as we verily believe, would have been the entering wedge to the ultimate loss of this great national property, and which moreover contained an invidious discrimination between the residents of the new and the old States in their right to purchase the public lands at the reduced price for which the bill provided.

Exhibit of the proportion of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th of September, 1838, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," the expenses incident to the sales of the lands, and the amount of the two, three, and five per cent. funds, accruing to the several States under contracts entered into with them on their admission into the Union, being first deducted.

Table with columns for State, Total amount, and Net proceeds. Includes states like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky.

Twelve and a half per cent. on the net proceeds to the States in which the public lands are situated, \$6,215,788

State of North-Carolina. WHEREAS, it has been duly certified to me, that twenty-three citizens of the third Congressional district, have associated themselves as a Joint Stock Company for the purchase and manufacture of Silk, and have subscribed for two hundred and fifty shares, of twenty dollars each, of the capital stock of said Company, and have organized themselves by appointing James A. Kinison President, James R. Hoyle Secretary, Dr. Robert J. Williams Treasurer, Dr. John C. Gorham, John L. Foreman, Henry P. Harris, Archibald Parker, and Henry Chamberlain Directors.

By the Governor, CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, Private Secretary. Lost, mislaid or Stolen. On the 16th inst. at or near Henderson Depot, in Granville county, a bundle of papers mostly bonds, viz: 1 on the Raleigh and Gaston R.R. Road Company for the hire of 3 negroes, given by C. F. M. G. etc. for the year 1838 and made payable to the subscribers one other on the same Company, by E. P. Barnes, payable to N. W. Smith & Co. for the year 1838, and some two or three by D. S. Gordon, their amounts not rec'd; 2 on H. Robertson, 1 on Mrs. E. R. Robtson and some others not rec'd.

Italian Mulberry Trees. THE Subscriber will sell 500,000 Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a bush. The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. Haver, late a Professor in the University of North Carolina and is recommended by the best Silk Cultivators.

HUNTINGTON & CAMPBELL. ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of Imported and American Staple Dry Goods, which they will be prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, and would invite Merchants visiting the City to call and examine their stock, at No. 26, Liberty Street.

BERNARD DUPUY. NO. 10, FAYETTEVILLE STREET. KEEPS constantly on hand, a rich, extensive and fashionable assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL, Louisville, N. C. J. WOOD tenders his respects to his former patrons and friends for past favours, and respectfully announces to them and the public generally, that he has removed to his former stand (opposite the Court House) known as

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL. Where he will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with their company. The Buildings are spacious and well suited for a House of Entertainment.

COMMISSION STORE. THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Fayetteville Street in this City, formerly occupied by Messrs. H. & R. Kyle, where he is prepared to transact a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at his old stand in Warrenton, and assures those that may call on him, that every attention shall be paid to both men and horse.

WARRENTON, N. C. Jan. 19, 1839. 13-31