

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

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1839.

NO. 20.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ITS SESSION OF 1838-39.

RESOLUTION relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Resolved, That the last quarter of the State's subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, shall be payable in such proportions as may be required of the individual Stockholders. [Ratified 7th January, 1839.]

RESOLUTION concerning Swamp Lands.

WHEREAS, doubts have arisen as regards the title of the State to a part of the reclaimed lands on the margin of the Mattamuskeet Lake: therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be, and they are hereby directed to take such steps as they may judge best for the investigation of such titles. And the said Board is hereby directed to examine, and do such other and further work, as can be profitably performed on said Lake. [Ratified 8th January, 1839.]

RESOLUTION concerning Specie Change.

WHEREAS, it is believed that a great deficiency of Specie Change now exists in the United States, and that at all points remote from the Mints authorized to coin this kind of Currency, there exists a scarcity, perplexing and obstructive to the interests, not only of the trading and manufacturing classes, but to the great injury of all the productive branches of trade and industry, so much so, as to induce the Legislature of many of the States to seek relief in the issue of Treasury Notes: And whereas, it is known that the coinage of the Branch Mint in this State is confined to Gold Bullion alone, and that said Mint is located in a region suffering peculiarly from the want of small coinage; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to have a Law passed, directing the coinage of small Change at the Branch Mint at Charlotte in this State, and that the Governor forward to our Senators and Representatives a copy of this Resolution. [Ratified 4th January, 1839.]

RESOLUTION concerning delinquent Sheriffs.

Resolved, That whereas the returns made by the Sheriffs of the Counties of Gates, Perquimons and Guilford, of the votes for Governor in the late election, were by them believed to be duly made, and that the defects therein were in form and not in substance, and whereas those made by the Sheriff of Rutherford were by him duly made, and in full discharge of his duty,

Resolved therefore, That no proceedings in law be taken thereupon, and that they stand severally acquitted and discharged from all liability whatever. [Ratified 28th December, 1838.]

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The honest friends of the Administration themselves must be disgusted, we think, with the effort made and openly avowed by the most unscrupulous of the friends of the Administration in the House, to destroy the effect of the investigation into abuses and frauds, by preventing any friends of the Administration from serving on the Committee. One after another declined, until the House refused to excuse them. Mr. Boon (collar Boon) said "he hoped no democrat would serve on it," and, when the opposition Committee made their report, "let those believe it who liked!"—Was it so when the former investigating Committees were appointed by the Speaker? Would it have been so now, if the Speaker had been allowed to appoint this Committee, and put a sufficient force of Administration troops upon it to strangle all investigation, as of old? Let the violent struggle which party has made to vest in the Speaker the appointment of this Committee, answer.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.

The immense importation of goods in our packet-ships promises a rich harvest to Uncle Sam's Treasury, if there be no running off with it. The freight bill of the *Garick* from Liverpool was near \$15,000, and the value of the goods imported in her is estimated at a million. The like importations, it is probable, will continue to come for some time. Of dry goods, the country is nearly bare, and full importations are called for. Freights have gone up here nearly twenty-five per cent. on main articles.

Contested seats in Congress.—The next House of Representatives will have a good month's business in settling contests for seats. There are already five from New Jersey, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Illinois—in all seven, and the Members but little more than half elected yet.—In addition to these we hear that there may be one from the State of New York; for the seat now held by Edward Rodgers, (Adm.) from the Onondaga and Madison District—he being elected by only 43 votes over A. Lawrence Foster, (Whig); while it is claimed that twice as many illegal votes were cast for Rodgers, with the rest of his ticket in the town of Salina alone. *New Yorker.*

The extraordinary prices which Mulberry trees command have induced dishonest men to commit frauds upon the unwary by selling to them other kinds of young trees for Mulberry. The Northampton, Mass. Courier says—

When in the shape of cuttings, it is difficult to determine the character of young trees, and even after the leaves are off, it is next to impossible to decide the kind, even if it is a Mulberry tree. Yesterday we were shown some bass wood cuttings, which had been sold by some strutting vender of trees as real Mulberries. We have heard of other cases, where large sums of money have been paid for genuine trees which have turned out to be some other shrub or at best only a spurious variety. Those who wish for trees should purchase of regular dealers or persons in whose integrity they can confide. But if they are such consummate fools as to do otherwise, they must not complain if they do buy humbug kinds.

Domestic Manufactures.—The last boat from this place to Wilmington carried off one hundred and five bales of Cotton Yarns and Woollen Cloths, manufactured at the factories in this town, and sent to a Northern market for sale.

We may mention, also, that an interest of one-third in one of the factories, was sold last week at a premium of thirty per cent. upon the cost. The people are waking up to the importance of this place as a location for manufacturing establishments.

Meetings have lately been held in the towns of Salisbury and Concord, N. C., to organize companies for the establishment of Cotton Factories in those towns. The good work is going ahead.—*F. Obs.*

Washington Monument Society.—From an address of the board of managers of this society, published in the National Intelligencer on Wednesday, we learn that the whole amount of moneys received from collectors, thus far, is \$27,917 29; from interest on stocks, \$2,862 55—total, \$30,779 84. Of this sum, \$29,586 64 were expended for 200,000 Pennsylvania fives, \$8,900 Washington City sixes, and \$672 95 Washington City fives. These investments in stock, the contingent expenses, &c. make the total expenditures \$30,105 06, leaving a balance on hand of \$674 78, of which \$587 86 are deposited in the Bank of Washington, and the remainder, \$86 92, is in uncurrent and counterfeit notes in the hands of the Treasurer.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company have lately provided themselves with two of the most beautiful and commodious passenger Cars which we have ever seen. The Cars contain each, three apartments, one for ladies, one for gentlemen, and one which is used by both as a common sitting room. This last room is provided with a neat stove. These Cars are as good specimens of the luxury in travelling as can be well conceived of. The phrase, "I will take mine ease in mine Inn," may be well altered so as to read "I will take mine ease in mine Rail Road Car."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Post Masters.

The Standard wishes his friends to inform him, as to the political opinions of the various Postmasters in their neighborhoods. The object seems to be with him to show that a majority of them in North Carolina are Whigs. We hope that such as comply with this request, will likewise state what the profits are of the several offices. We think it will appear that few appointments are conferred on Whigs, except such as go begging. It is rather too late in the day to attempt making an impression, that any material portion of the spoils has gone out of the ranks of the victors. We should like that the Standard would embrace in his statistics, a list of the Van Post-masters, who have failed to account: also a list of the Whigs who have failed, and what are the amounts. We think it but right that the whole case should be presented to the public.—*Carolina Watchman.*

THE SUB TREASURERS.

I see them on their winding way; Look how they make their trotters play! Their coat tails swinging backwards fly, Filled with the spoils of victory. *Maumee Express.*

Mr. Clay was right in giving a dressing to those little rejected of North Carolina, Brown and Strange. The good old State was literally "inops concilii." She has no representative on the floor of the Senate, and Mr. Clay did right, to defend her from the insults and taunts of her most unworthy sons.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—A correspondent suggests the name of "Sub-Treasurer" for a colt of great speed. It would certainly be felicitous for one inclined to "bolt." Such a colt ought to be "handy" at "the turns" and carry "catch weights"—"start at 'the first tap," and "go a distance."—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Van Buren says in his message that "he never doubted the utility of banks." In his letter to Sherrod Williams he says he "never voted but for one bank, and for that he was sorry."—*Lou. Journal.*

The manner in which the murder of General Bell, of Abbeville, S. C. was detected illustrates, in a signal degree, the means which Providence adopts to confound and frustrate the contrivances of the wicked. He was murdered by his own negroes, who, after despatching him, placed his foot in the stirrup and caused his horse to drag him a considerable distance, in order to produce the impression that he had been thrown and thus killed. But, in their consternation at their own wickedness, they placed the right foot in the left stirrup, and the weight of the body broke the stirrup leather—thus affording conclusive evidence that he could not have met his death from falling from his horse and being dragged over the ground.

MAINE DIFFICULTIES.

Debate in the House of Representatives.

Mr. W. THOMPSON said:—As to the question of right, he should degrade himself by discussing it. The House had unanimously voted that our right to the country in question was clear and indisputable. On the point of right, we had already passed the Rubicon. We must stand by our determination, and never give it up, unless for a just equivalent. The point of honor must be maintained at all hazards, as it always had been. What was the condition we were now thrown into? The soil was ours; and though there was not any State in the Union (judging from what he knew of her) that he would rather couch a lance with than this very State of Maine, yet she was not to be left to fight her own battles; we must see the adversary off her soil, then we would settle our own disputes. A more frivolous pretence of right never was set up than that of Great Britain to this land.

Mr. EVANS said:—

Any expectation of amicable arrangement, founded on longer procrastination, was out of the question. If any gentleman thought that it would be enough for the General Government to tell the State of Maine that something should be done, but she must, in the mean time, wait and be very quiet, they deceived themselves.—Maine would do no such thing; could do no such thing. The crisis was one which called for action; and such action as should satisfy the world that Maine was not to be left to manage this matter alone. The very idea that she would be so left by the General Government had done more than any thing else to push this aggression to its present height. The British Government were under the impression that Maine was abandoned by the Government of the United States. Mr. E. had read in the *Albion*, a very respectable English paper published in this country, an expression of the utmost confidence that the whole proceeding of Maine would be formally disavowed by the American Government, and that she would be left to fight out her puny battle on her own resources. Such delusion must be dispelled. I warn gentlemen, not to permit so fatal an error to go abroad. Let our conduct show that it is a preposterous error. Mr. E. trusted that the American Congress would now say to the world that it was their affair and they would maintain it as becomes the honor of their country.

Mr. LINCOLN said:—

It did not become him to question the motives nor perhaps the wisdom of the measures, on the part of the State of Maine, which had led the country into the present exigency; but it did occur to him, as the Representative of a State deeply interested in the issue, that we ought not at once to rush into the conflict; and he must be permitted to say that the measures taken by the Executive Government of Maine were not such as were best calculated to effect a settlement of the question consistently with the peace of the nation. Had the Governor of the Legislature of that State directed a different course to be pursued, should we now have been met by the threatening language and the military array of the British authorities? To capture a few, or even many trespassers, was it necessary to carry into this disputed territory 200 bayonets and a six pounder? Certainly, this would furnish to a jealous opponent some little ground to suspect that the object was something other than to capture trespassers who were stealing logs and dragging them over the lines. And if in consequence, there had been a military array called out to meet this show of force on our part, might it not have been the result of misunderstanding, which a

little temperate explanation would remove? It was obvious that the two parties had mutually mistaken the intentions of each other; and it was but reasonable to entertain a hope that the difficulty might be compromised.

Mr. CUSHING said:—

I shall not inquire whether the Governor and Legislature did or did not start in the best possible manner. That is a question passed. The wheel of time has rolled over it, and in the progress of events, we have reached another and a graver issue. Sir John Harvey is in the act of invading the State of Maine, and invading it under pretensions which neither the peace nor the honor of the United States can tamely endure. The State of Maine possesses, under these circumstances, full constitutional power to arm in her own defence, and to withstand and repel hostile invasion.—The power is expressly given to her by the Constitution; and herein, at least, the law is not silent amid the din of arms. She has the power, and she has judged, as she might and must, whether or not the exigency had arrived for the exercise of the power; and, having armed herself, has invoked the aid of the Federal Government in defence of the integrity of her own soil and that of the United States.

Mr. PIENKENS said:—

He earnestly desired that peace might be preserved; he had no doubt it could be.—Imbecility and indecision now, at this juncture, would bring war; but decision and firmness would preserve peace and our honor too. As to the controversy of the past, Mr. P. would desire to say but little; he would, however, take this occasion to say that he had examined it; and, as to the question of the location of the true line, under the treaty of 1783, there was not a jury of twelve men, even in England, who, under oath, could refuse us a verdict upon the facts of the case; it was a question too clear for controversy. And, as to the possession of the particular section of country where the conflict had taken place, it had for thirty years been settled by our citizens, under grants from Massachusetts. The pretensions of exclusive jurisdiction set up by Great Britain arose from the ground that she considered our sovereignty as commencing only from the declaration of independence or the treaty of peace; and that, therefore, in all disputed territory, she would exercise jurisdiction from the claims of prior sovereignty. This Mr. P. considered rather a fiction. The treaty of 1783 was signed by independent equals.

Mr. SERGEANT said:—

But, sir, another serious consideration arises. It is this: that just exactly as the decision of the question is procrastinated, new pretensions are set up, every one of which you have to unravel. I hope the last of them is now disposed of; and that the message of the President, and the declaration of Congress, will place the question in such a position as to convince the people of the United States as well as the Government of Great Britain, that it must be brought to a speedy settlement; and I do hope, whatever else may happen, that the admonition furnished by the present collision will have a proper effect on the two Governments; and if both duly appreciate and take it to heart, as a matter which seriously touches the peace and welfare of both, in a right spirit, I have no fear that any thing has yet occurred to prevent a just and amicable settlement.

But it is most evident that the management of this controversy, involving the peace and honor of the nation, ought not to be suffered to fall into hands of less authority and strength than those of the nation. The nation must furnish the counsels, and the nation must furnish the force. We must decide the momentous questions of peace and war, and the Executive is bound to take care that they be not committed to others. Above all, they must not be left to chance, to casual collision of trespassers, or to local or subordinate authorities, to involve us in war, by bringing about a state of things which may leave us no choice.—The Government of the United States must do its duty.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

When the Agreement entered into between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister was read in the Senate, Mr. Williams of Maine made some remarks which indicated no favor for the Protocol, and a conviction that it would not do any good. He intimated that Maine ought not, and probably would not, comply with the recommendation.

Mr. PRESTON expressed his approbation of the arrangement, being evidently dictated by a sincere desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, and as calculated to lead to a satisfactory termination of the present difficulties. It was proposed only as a temporary arrangement; and he expressed the hope that the people of Maine would be disposed to comply with the recommendations made by the official representatives of the two governments.

Mr. Davis, in a short speech, reminded the Senate, that Great Britain had distinctly declared that she would not consent to negotiate for the line prescribed by the treaty of 1783. Sir Charles Vaughan, in behalf of his Government, had, in the most explicit manner, stated this to be their determination. Great Britain would negotiate for a conventional line, but not for the

treaty line. The answer of the Hanoverian Government, on that occasion, was, that the United States could not negotiate for a conventional line without the consent of Maine. The matter was referred to that State; and, by her Legislature, Maine positively refused her assent to a negotiation for a conventional line; and took her stand on the treaty line.

Now, Mr. Davis continued, that after sleeping ever since that period on this question, without any thing done, it was time the matter was settled. But it never could be settled, except by using a bold and decisive tone at once. It would be perfectly idle now to go back to the system that has been followed for years past. Great Britain must be told, without delay, and in the most explicit terms, that this question must be settled, and settled soon. He offered no opinion as to the Protocol, but, if the design was to continue the mode of proceeding in which we had been slumbering so long, he felt convinced that it would only lead to additional embarrassment and difficulty, and further postpone the time of a complete and satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Webster then took the floor, and spoke with the greatest force and spirit.—He said very little about the Protocol; but he very plainly declared that nothing was to be hoped from negotiation. He thought those who had the lead of our public affairs had not used a sufficiently high and energetic tone; and in proof of this, without going further back than the last year he referred to the fact that nothing had been done since the last session of Congress to bring the matter to a settlement, notwithstanding the unanimous expression of sentiment in Congress as to the rights of Maine and the United States. He emphatically declared his opinion that it was the duty of this government to run the line, and that it ought to be done without delay; and for his part he was ready to take measures this night for causing it to be done. He was ready at once to take the responsibility of taking the line of treaty and defending it. Negotiation, continued Mr. Webster, in the most emphatic manner in this case is Procrastination! Neighbors cannot live together, under such circumstances, in peace and harmony. The case might and will grow worse and worse every hour.—It is time it was settled. He most sincerely hoped there would be no collision; but he was still more anxious that Maine should not be disgraced, humiliated, and mortified. He believed, most confidently, that if a higher tone had been employed by our Government—if its language to Great Britain had been more energetic, decided, and conclusive, we should now be much nearer the termination of the controversy.

It might be that we are now near a pacific termination of the dispute; but if it comes at all, it must come by boldly and firmly standing up for our undoubted rights. So long as mere diplomacy is continued; so long as negotiation can put off the day of final decision, in the hope of making better terms, the question will not be settled in accordance with the treaty of 1783.

In conclusion, Mr. Webster said, he hoped sincerely that nothing had yet happened which would prevent a satisfactory settlement without resort to arms. He hoped the recent occurrences would prove to those who had the lead of affairs how dangerous and embarrassing it was to leave this question unsettled longer, and stimulate them to act with decision and energy, instead of putting off their determination. He finished by declaring his opinion that Great Britain ought to forthwith be told, that unless she would agree to settle the question on the 4th July next, according to the Treaty of 1783—we would then take possession of that line, and let her drive us off if she can.

Mr. Webster delivered the remarks of which I have given only an outline, in his most powerful and impressive manner. His voice in the closing sentences sounded like a clarion; and so strong was the effect of the sentiment and the delivery, that the people in the galleries gave manifestations of their sympathy by loud applause.

Mr. Brown of N. C. rose and with some warmth maintained, in opposition to Mr. Webster, that the whole course, both of the last and present Administration, in reference to this question, had been entirely right.

Mr. Webster said, as the gentleman from North Carolina had taken ground in favor of the entire correctness of all the Administration had done, he wished him to point out a single step that had been taken since the expression of unanimity on this question which was given by Congress last year.

Mr. King here interposed, and said this conversation was out of order.

Mr. Webster said he thought not. The motion was one for reference.

Mr. Brown answered the question by leave. The Administration, since Great Britain refused to negotiate for the Treaty line, could take no step—except to take possession of the line—which he maintained would have been an act of war. He lauded the course of the Administration.

Mr. Walker said he hoped in Heaven this would not be made, in any degree, a party question. But that whatever had

been heretofore done, that all would now unite in bringing the question to a speedy and definite settlement. He concurred with Mr. Webster that a higher tone ought to have been assumed by our government. And he now declared that if Great Britain would persist in refusing to negotiate for the line prescribed by Treaty, it would become our duty to Maine, and ourselves, to negotiate from the mouth of our cannon.

Mr. Williams again made some remarks as to the determination of Maine to stand by the Treaty, and in the course of his remarks expressed his conviction that a rumor which had been circulating in the Chamber, respecting a skirmish on the border, was without foundation.

Mr. Calhoun deprecated any precipitate action or exciting language at this time. The less said, the better; he thought, and the more moderate, the better. He entirely approved of the measures of the Executive, and of the protocol as a temporary arrangement. Neither of the two nations desire war; and therefore he thought war could scarcely arise on the question.

The message and protocol were then referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate adjourned.

"THE SPOILS OF OFFICE."

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Prentiss of Miss.

Since the avowal of that unprincipled and barbarian motto, that "to the victors belong the spoils," office, which was intended for the use and benefit of the people, has become but the plunder of Party. Patronage is waved like a huge magnet over the land, and demagogues like iron filings, attracted by a law of their nature cluster around its poles. Never yet lived the demagogue who would not take office.

The whole frame of our Government, the whole institutions of the country, are thus prostrated to the uses of party. I express my candid opinion when I aver, that I do not believe a single office of importance within the control of the Executive has, for the last five years, been filled with any other view, or upon any other consideration, than that of party effect; and if good appointments have in any instances been made, and benefit accrued to the country, it has been an accidental, and not voluntary result. Office is conferred as the reward of partisan service; and what is the consequence? Why, the office-holders are not content with the pitiful salaries which afford only small compensation for the present labors, but do not, in their estimation, constitute any adequate reward for their previous political services.—This reward they persuade themselves, it is perfectly right to retain from whatever passes through their hands. Being taught that all moneys in their possession belong not to the People, but to the Party, it requires but small exertion of casuistry to bring them to the conclusion that they have a right to retain what they may conceive to be the value of their political services; just as a lawyer holds back his commissions. The Administration countenances all this; winks at it as long as possible; and when public exposure is inevitable, generally gives the bloated plunderers full warning and time to escape with his spoils.

Do you not see the eagerness with which even Governors, Senators, and Representatives in Congress grasp at the most trivial appointments—the most insignificant emoluments? Well do these sons of the horrid leech know that there is more blood in the body than what mingles in the cheek; and more profit in an office than is exhibited by the salary.

Sir, I have given you three or four cases of defalcations; would time permit I could give you a hundred. Like the fair Sultana of the Oriental legends, I could go on for a thousand and one nights; and even as in those Eastern stories, so in the chronicles of the office holders, the tale would ever be of heaps of gold, massive ingots, uncounted riches. Why, sir, Aladdin's lamp was nothing to it. They seem to possess the identical cap of Fortunatus; some wish for 50,000, some for \$100,000, some for a million; and behold it lies in glittering heaps before them. Not even

"The gorgeous East, with richest hand, Showers on her Kings barbaric Pearl and Gold."

in such lavish abundance as does this Administration upon its followers.—Pizarro held not forth more dazzling lures to his robber band when he led them to the conquest of the Children of the Sun.

MR. & MRS. HARDEN'S SCHOOL.

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.

Is limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family \$80 per session. This charge includes Board, Tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for day Scholars, \$20 per session. Music and Drawing \$10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large. The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November. February 15, 1839.