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

VOL, XL.

subscription in advance.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

JOSEPH GALES & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum-one balfin advance. Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the WHOLE amount of the year's

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 331 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

CT LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.



Very Valuable Property FOR SALE. In the City of Raleigh.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by the late WM. C. G. CARRINGTON for the pur poses therein expressed, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 16th day of August ensuing, on the premises, that large and commodious Establishment in the City of Raleigh, opposite the Court House, kept as a place of Private Entertainment, under the name of

THE MANSION HOUSE,

This Establishment was expressly fitted up for the purpose named, and is admirably adapted for the business, having a large number of excellent Rooms, and possessing peculiar advantages in point of locality. There is, besides the main building, a two Story Dormitory attached, containing Eight Rooms with Fire-places.

Perhaps, there is no place in the Union, offering a finer opening to persons desirous of embarking in such a business, than Raleigh. And when the fact is taken into consideration, that the Rail Road will soon be completed, the inducements held out are

The Sale will be without reserve. TERMS-One-third Cash; one-third at six, and the remaining third at 12 months - the Purchaser to execute notes, with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in the City.

THOS. L. WEST, Trustee. Raleigh, June 21, 1839.

T the same time and place as above, as Adm'r. A of the Estate of W. C. G. Carrington, I will sell to the highest bidder, all the FURNITURE, of every description, belonging to and used in the Establishment, comprising a large number of BEDS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, CARPETS, 80FA, &c., &c.

TERMS-For all sums under Ten Dollars. Cash; over that amount, Six months credit. ALEX. F. TELFAIR, Adm'r. Raleigh, June 21, 1839.

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. PELTIER

TO ESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, It that having made Raleigh the place of his residence, he designs opening a DANCING SCHOOL for the accommodation of the young Ladies and Gentlemen of the City.

The School will be opened every Friday and Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A.M. till 12, M. and from 3, till 6 o'clock, P. M. Should the number of Scholars require it, the time of teaching will be prolonged. He also promises to give instruction to young Gentlemen every Monday and Tuesday evening, from 7 till 10 o'clock.

His instructions in steps for the Cotillion, Waltzing, and Hornpipe (if required) are on the most approved and popular style.

Monsieur Peltier having laught for many years both in France, England and America, flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to those who patronize him. TERMS-Ten dollars per Quarter of three months

For further information, refer to

C. C. BATTLE, Esq., Pr. Sec. to the Gavernor. JAMES LITCHFORD, Esq. WM. F. CLARK, Esq. Dr. JOSEPH B. OUTLAW. Capt. THOS. G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 20, 1839.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston? Rail Road Company.

WILL be offered at public sale on the 1st Mon-day of August next at the Post Office in the City of Raleigh, all the Stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, whereon the Instalments now due, shall not be paid or secured to be paid before the 15th day of July next. Terms-

By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

\$30 REWARD. RANAWAY from the Subscrity, N. C., on the 4th inst. & Negro man named SAM. He is about 30 or 32 years of age, about five fect ten inches in height, rather chunky made, no parside of his under jaw, not recollected which side, occasioned by a rising from a touth. He is, from all circumstances, trying to get to a his name to JOHN HARRIS, as he has secured a Pass in the above name from John Harris, a free man of colour. This pass was given to Inc. Harris and his wife and child, and signed by myself Jeff. Horner, J. P. The said John Harris was living with the Subscriber, at the time he gave this boy Sam his Pass. I will give the above Reward of Thirty Dollars for his applehension and delivery, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JEFF. HORNER. June 13, 1839. 34 - 3mN. B. This Pass was dated the last of Sept., or the first of October, 1838, or thereabouts.

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore transacted under the firm of ALSTON & CRENSHAW is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties, and will hereafter be continued by DANL, S. CRENSHAW, who will pay all the due the same. WM. ALSTON,
D. S. CRENSHAW.
Wake Forest, June 17, 1839. 34

Job Printing executed at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

To Contractors.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the last County Court of Chatham, Come missioners to contract for the remaining the Bridge across Haw River, at Lambeth's old Ferry place, will, on the premises, let to the lowest bidder, on the 5th day of July next, the repairing of the same. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security for the faithful performance of the work.

This job is almost equal to the building of a new bridge and worthy the attention of Work-J. W. BYNUM, THOMAS BELL,

THOS. LASSATER. STEPHEN PETTY. GEORGE WYNN. 34-3t

NOTIOE.

THEREAS, by the last Will and Testament VV of Stephen Ward, dec'd., his Estate is to he divided amongst his Brothers and Sisters, or their children, after paying some special Legacies named in the Will, a number of the Legaees residing out of this State, the undersigned, Executors, take this method of informing them that they are ready to pay over each distribuive share on proper application, either in person or by lawful attorney. JOHN LONG, BENJAMIN WAY.

Randolph, June 1839. Shocco Classical Seminary.

THE Second Session of this Seminary wil begin on Monday, the 22d of July. A. J. X. HART. Shocco, June 12, 1839.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A GOOD COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with FOUR ROOMS, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Apply to the Editors. Raleigh, June. 19, 1839.

ADDRESS

OF COL. D. M. BARRINGER. DELIVERED AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ANNI-VERSARY OF THE MECKERBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IN CONCORD, N. C., MAY

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am much gratified with the presence of so very large and respectable an assembly on this occasion. For though reluctant to become the organ of the committee in addressing you to-day, for reasons assigned to them and not necessary to be repeated; yet as we have resolved to mark this day by an act of public celebration; and as it is the first attempt at this place to do public justice to the memory of the actors in a memorable event in our history; it must be highly gratifving to every citizen of our County, and every friend to the reputation of our State, to know that our people are willing and anxious to do all in their power to render the occasion worthy of the deed it is intended to commemorate.

Fellow-Citizens: The close of the 18th century was remarkable in the history of the world, both for the magnitude of the events by which it was distinguished, and the results which followed them, on the destiny of mankind. To America, especially, it was marked by transactions of the highest moment. The last quarter of that century witnessed our emancipation from the thraldom of Colonial vassalage. It saw a people without means—but with a firm reliance on God, and the justice of their cause-enter the lists, and contend, against formidable monarchy on earth. It saw that out from the contest triumphantly victorious. It saw that people occupy a new untheir own choice: a system, which has become the wonder and admiration of mankind; which has shed happiness and renown on the nation it protects, and by whom

We are all familiar, my friends, with the history of our Revolutionary struggle, and the important results it has produced, and as a grateful people, we ever recur, with a just pride and satisfaction, to the part which ever-memorable controversy. We dwell with patriotic interest, on every incident, whatever may have it bearings on the gloriticular marks except a dimple or scar on the lishment and security, on a firm and permanent basis, of our freedom and independence.

> In the history of that period, we find the | mulgated. event which we have this day met to celebrate; and although it may not have enworld, so large a space as that other great deed, by which our whole country proclaimed its Independence; yet, to us here assembled-to the citizens of the Counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg-and to the people of the State of North-Carolina, it possesses a high and peculiar interest, and deserves to be remembered, with the live- God of battle. liest gratitude, by us and our descendants.

to the latest posterity. mischievous counsels, arrogated the power lution, and once honored by Cornwallis evinced a heroism equal to the best days of bition and overbearing vanity, have blazon- same, through every vicissitude of fortune. of taxing America without her consent, the latter instantly resisted the assumptionnot so much on account of any immediate | held detatched meetings of the people in debts against said Firm, and receive all that is detriment to her interest, as on principle-

were a free and self governing people.

and to our immediate section of that State, pled under foot - an imperious enemy whose victorious armies were spread in evand single honor of having first publicly -and beseige our cities-and to complete had won her the proud title of "Mistress proclaimed to the world that we would no the climax of insult and injury, suppose of the Ocean." To oppose such odds, longer submit to the lawless demands of a that enemy to make our free soil drink the was an elevation of courage, and firmness tyrannical parliament, in which we were blood of American Citizens, unhumanly of purpose that we can scarcely realize in unrepresented; to us belongs the glorious butchered! What son of her's would not this our day of palmy prosperity. It has distinction of leading off in the race of free- quit his fireside and meet in the tented few parallels in the annals of time. Leonidom, and of declaring long before all others, field the violator of his country's injured das and his Spartan band have not more dethat we were a sovereign people recogniz- rights and honor? Yes, my friends, thou- served the applause of mankind for their the government of our own creation.

the history of this memorable transaction. would lead us on to battle. But the deed the immutable rights of man. If the he-Let us contemplate the character of an event we now celebrate, as we shall presently roes of Thermopylæ have gained immortalwhich has placed the names of our Revo- show, was of still higher daring and glory. ity for their desperate bravery against the lutionary Whigs in the boldest relief, and When the messenger arrived and com- invasion of their country, by the armies of which has become distinguished in our municated the momentous purport of his Xerxes; equally high in the temple of State and throughout the Union.

tion of Independence, is now placed beyond ties and still greater responsibilities. They upon the issue with an enemy not less terthe contingency of doubt. The praise-wor- still proceeded in their noble work, with rible, in defence not only of their country, thy exertion of our native sons, and public unflinching firmness. The 19th passed but of their principles, sacred to all manacts of our legislature, have established, be- over. The night was consumed in sleep- kind! yond the reach of controversy, and made less and grave but unwearied deliberations, known throughout the land, an era in our The sun of the 20th of May rose upon history, which was attempted (for reasons, their labors. They felt the awful responsiit is not now necessary to examine) to be bility of their situation. They knew the thrown in the shade, and, perhaps, oblite- dangers by which they were surrounded rated from the memories of men. To us, -the extent of the power they defied, and and the generation that have preceded us, the weakness of their own arm to contend it has ever been familiar as household words. against it. Still they wavered not. The To attempt, therefore, before this audience, proposition for independence was finally the most fearful odds, with the then most an argument to prove the existence of the prepared-submitted-discussed and unanievent we have assembled to commemorate mously agreed to, in the form, and in the people surmount every obstacle, and come | would be insulting to the understandings chaste, simple, firm and sublime language, and feelings of those who breathe the air which has this day been so well read in and tread the soil where it transpired - some your hearing by our venerable friend. *tried position on the great theatre of human of whom are the cotemporaries, and others "The sense of America at that moment action; and establish for themselves a sys- the descendants of its illustrious actors, and has never been so well expressed before or tem of self-government, by which they have | whose recollections of its truth are as early | since." practically vindicated the inalienable rights and as strong as the first impression in their After devising measures for the safety of of man-acknowledging no responsibility infancy, and as vivid as the remembrance their new government, and for the security but to their Creator, and the government of of their fathers who periled their lives and of the persons and property of the citizens, their fortunes in support of their pledge on and the future progress and success of the that extraordinary occasion.

the present County of Cabarrus, as you all returned to the ranks of the people, but not lenburg and so continued till 1792. As there- events that were occurring in our country. fore, this county was a constituent part of Look, then, my friends, at the glorious Mecklenburg at that time and was fully rep- deed as we have described it—a deed worresented in her famous convention (having thy the cause of liberty, and the praise and not less, I believe, than one third of all the gratitude of her friends as long as she can was borne by our common country in that | delegates.) and equally entitled to the hon- find a home upon the earth. For this noors we this day render; so the observations ble deed, we are assembled to do grateful which are made are intended to apply equal- homage, not to an illustrious line of titled ous end, so ardently wished for, the estab- rivalry should be, which shall most appro- pots whose laurels have been dyed in the

the different neighborhoods; at which . The pious eloquent and distinguished John on the great Saxon principle of "no taxation of burdens without the consent of those
who are compelled to pay them. A great
who are compelled to pay them. A great
fundamental principle which had been refundamental principle of "no taxameighborhood meetings, (some of which
are doubtless remembered by the veterans
who sit before me.) the people discussed
who are compelled to pay them. A great
the problem of the principle which had been refundamental principle of "no taxaneighborhood meetings, (some of which
are doubtless remembered by the veterans
who sit before me.) the people discussed
the general state of affairs, expressed their
individual worth, as well as the truth of the event
is more detested and avoided and fundamental principle which had been re- sympathy for the common cause and espe- in which they were actors.

cognized and sustained by the example of cially for their suffering brethren in the do not mean that reckless audacity which the people better understand and practice Britain herself, and which would have in- city of Beston, in whose fate were identi- is heedless of consequences, and forsees no upon the principle, that true liberty consists volved, in its destruction, the entire over- fied the interests of their countrymen, -as- danger, but that true fortitude which is in a willing obedience to just and equal laws throw of the liberties of the colonies, and serted their determination never to submit seen in great exploits that justice warrants, and restrictions imposed by themselves. In the subjugation of America. Resistance to to the exactions of the British Crown; and and that wisdom guides. Recur, then, fellow- short, no State, that has juster and higher this unauthorized claim became the general to support their brethren in liberty, through- citizens, for a moment, to the 20th of May, pretentions to all the attributes that dignify spirit of the country : every part was more out all the trials of their perilous situation. 1775, and reflect under what circumstan- and enoble a moral, religious and law-abider less under its influence and determined These meetings and discussions, prompted ces that declaration was made. We were ing people. to sacrifice all in defence of their invaded by the love of liberty among the people then a feeble nation, thinly settled, in what rights and privileges. As might readily themselves, prepared them for the event of have been foreseen, this contest soon resulted which we now speak, and this day celed the New World. We had also domestic foes to divide our ranks, and cripple our brance: shall we not also learn wisdom

were diffused among our people; and the from the people. The delegates were elective cheering encouragements of the friends virtues of our ancestors. We may never moment of conflict found an intelligent and ted as required, and met in the town of of freedom. Without arms, except the be compelled to make another declaration fearless yeomanry prepared, at all hazards, Charlotte on the 19th of May, 1775. A double armor of the justice of our cause. of independence under similar circumstanto meet it, and abide the fate of arms.— remarkable conneidence occurred on that Without an organized and efficient governoces. That is an epoch that can happen but Meetings, in every section of the country, occasion. When the delegates were as- ment for our protection. Without concen- once in the life of a republic. Yet still we had been held, where discussions were sembled and in the performance of the high tration of power to give energy to action. have duties to perform. We have need to freely and fully entertained on the usurpa. trust committed to their charge, greeted Without credit abroad, or an army or navy guard the gift, and improve the legacy betions of the mother country and the means and urged on by the warm approbation of at home. - Yet, in the midst all these priva- queathed to us by the blood and virtuous of organized resistance to her tyrannical their assembled countrymen, an Express tions and obstacles to success, and with intrepidity of our forefathers. Liberty is claims. The fires of patrictism spread over arrived announcing that the first hostile the gloomiest prospects before them, a little to be preserved, only by the practice of the the land; and when the Congress of '76 blow had been struck in defence of liberty: band of patriots assemble, in a remote sec- virtues by which it was obtained. Our foredeclared one entire political separation from that the follies of negotiation were ended: tion of the country, and hurl defiance at the fathers were watchful of the first invasion Great Britain, it but re-echoed the ardent that the Rubicon had been passed: that common enemy, disolve all connection of their rights, were prompt, bold, and diswish of all America, it touched a chord that the sword was unsheathed and its scabbard with a government on which they had been interested, and persevering in the execution vibrated in every true American heart, and thrown away : and that the blood, the first so long dependent, proclaim themselves a of the great trust committed to their keepexploded a magazine of feeling which had blood of American Citizens had been shed free and self governing association, and ing, and in resisting the tyranny of unconlong before been collected and cherished by on the plains of Lexington and cried aloud pledge their lives, their fortunes and their stitutional oppression. Let us, also, imitate the patriotic sons of freedom in our land. for vengeance! The very Goddess of liber- most sacred honour in defence of their prin- their vigilance, their promptitude, their dis-This truth is illustrated by the whole his- ty herself could not have furnished a more ciples! And against whom, my country- interested patriotism, their boldness and tory of the revolutionary contest, from the powerful motive for prompt and decisive men, was this pledge given? Why, against constancy in preserving, improving, and first attempt of the English Parliament to action, a more irresistable incentive to that the then most powerful kingdom on the transmitting, unadulterated, to after times, stamp us with a tax against our consent, noble deed which has crowned our patri- globe, against a nation whose prowess had till the final declaration of Congress that we otic forefathers with imperishable renown. humbled the proudest armies of Europe, Suppose, Fellow Citizens, our beloved whose wealth abounded in every land, But, fellow-citizens, to our beloved State, Country now insulted-and our rights train- whose commerce whitened every sea, belongs, in an especial manner, the high to invade our shores with an hired soldiery ery quarter of the world, and whose navies ing no other power but that of God, and sands of swords would leap from their nvincible valour against the Persian hosts, scabbards to avenge the wrong-and defend than our ancestors for the noble boldness Let us, my friends, for a while recur to our country-thousands of patriot-warriors of their manifesto in behalf of liberty and

Whig cause in our section of the State, our Previous to and on the 20th of May 1775, Convention dissolved; and its delegates know, was a part of the old County of Meck-to be idle spectators of the heart-stirring

ly to both counties, between whom the only nobility, not to the memory of military despriately commemorate the deed-and most blood of thousands; ingloriously slain, but successfully maintain the principles it pro- to the patriotism, the energy, the pru-In the early part of the year 1775, the but fearless band of plain but intelligent British troops were stationed in the City of men, who knew their rights, and dared to of the colonies, the eyes of our countrymen and unawed by all the frowns of power, were anxiously turned to the early cradle took the first bold step in the history of our of republican liberty, in lively expectation liberty; -of men, who, unaided but by the of some hostile movement, that would bring common sympathy of our people, and unthe unsettled affairs of the two countries to counselled but by a knowledge of their or submission, to be decided only by the proclaiming themselves free from the shackles of royal dominion. It was an act In May of that year, the then county of worthy the enduring admiration of posteri-Mecklenburg, always conspicuous for its ty, deserving the noblest gifts of the orator When the British, deluded by false and attachment to the Whig cause of the Revo- and the brightest page of the historian. It although our State may not, with a false am- century, our government has remained the with the compliment of being denounced Greece or Rome. It was unsurpassed for ed forth her praise to the disparagement of The success of our system is witnessed by

ed in the employment of the last argument of kings—the argument of the sword. The appeal was the choice of the king; and the continent accepted the challenge.

Before this crisis, however, had arrived, light and knowledge on the nature of our rights, and the principles of human liberty. This order met with a hearty response.

The delegates were elective delegates were elective and subservience to divide our ranks, and cripple our resources, some from the natural propensity of men to uphold the forms of government under which they live, and others from the baser motives of interest, of fear and subserviency to "the powers that be."

We were without means or friends, except the cheering encouragements of the friends without means of the friends. intelligence, our delegates were surround- fame should we inscribe the names of The truth of the Mecklenburg Declara- ed, but not overwhelmed with new difficul- those who pledged their lives and their all,

> But, fellow-citizens, our forefathers were men, not only of words and professions. They practiced what they taught, their pledge, and to the end of the sanguinary contest for liberty, and amid the most appalling difficulties, they ever evinced the same intrepid courage, and immovable constancy.

as "the most rebellious county in america," its daring boldness and moral courage. I her sisters, none have adhered with more the world. And although clouds may somerigid consistency to the free principles she times darken our political horizon, they are was the first to proclaim. No State is bless soon dispelled by the virtue of our people, is more detested and avoided; and where our great empire will more than realize the

Fellow Citizens: We have derived a the blessings, civil and religious, they have bestowed upon us.

They also understood the nature of their rights, as well as exhibited the courage to defend them: They felt that virtue and intelligence are proverbially the pillars of a republic; and that vice and degeneracy are the offspring of ignorance. Let us, too, cherish a virtuous love of country, and let knowledge reach every home. These are the foundations of our greatness, these the grounds of our hopes.

But there was one peculiar characteristic

of the times of the Revolution which it

would be criminal to omit to notice, on this interesting occasion. I allude to the spirit of reliance on Divine Providence for protection and success, which persaded the public acts of that eventful period. That spirit is seen illuminating the pages of the declaration we have this day celebrated, and may be witnessed, sheding its benigninfluence, in most of the public records and documents of our Revolutionary time. From the illustrious Father of his country, down to the common soldier in the ranks, they felt and acknowledged the force of the inspiring truth, "righteousness exhalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." This was the shield and buckler of their cause: this the sure guarantee of its success. and acted out what they professed. The How opposite the example, and how awful delegates of the 20th of May 1775, were the contrast which marked the fate of one the heroes of many a well-fought battle- of the most powerful and gallant nations of field. Throughout the campaigns of the modern-times! France, in the pride of her South, their heroic valor was displayed; glory, and meridian of her greatness, while their blood freely shed; and some of their the scourge of Europe, became the celflives sacrificed to attest the sincerity of destroyer of the happiness of her own people. Infatuated with the dreams of a false philosophy, and intoxicated with the height of her own grandeur, she rejected, despised and proscribed the oracles of the living God. she descerated his very temples and rioted The influence of their fearless example, amid their ruins. Atheism, like a demon, pervaded all ranks of society; and our part stalked over the land, Irreligion became the of the State became proverbial for its ardent | boasted fashion of the day: And whatever devotion to the common cause-a reputa- was holy for its inspiration or venerable for tion which it nobly sustained until the great its sanctity, was contemned and supplanted object of the Revolution was achieved .- by the vain wisdom of human reason, and But that influence was not confined to our the self-sufficency of fallible and mortal men. section of the State. It diffused itself far "Vengeance is mine, saith the most High!" and wide: it decided the fate of the Whig And never were the vials of his wrath pourcause in North Carolina. The lukewarm ed out with a more unsparing bitterness on were confirmed; the bold encouraged .- the devoted head of any people. Social or-County committees and associations were der was uprooted, all regular government formed throughout our borders, in which was abolished. The most ancient instituevery effort was made and pledge given, to tions were crumbled in the dust. Anarchy maintain and hand down, unimpaired, the had undisputed sway, and the "reign of terjust rights and privileges of the people .- ror" was triumphant throughout her beau-"No State was more fixed or forward." tiful but desolated land. Her name was dis-The Provincial Congress of North Caroli- graced by every species of violence and na, on the 12th of April, 1776, was the first crime: and the history of her woes was organized, deliberative assembly under the written in blood. And finally, after sufferauthority of the State governments, that re- ing the most heart sickening series of misdence, and unyielding firmness of a small commended the declaration of American In- fortunes and misery, her people became the dependence. The Mecklenburg declaration suppliant subjects of imperial tyranny. The was the first link in that great chain which dethronement of one despot, was but for grossed so much of the attention of our Boston, and as that City had always been maintain them; of men, who, allured by terminated in the establishment of our ma- the elevation of another; and instead of a countrymen, or filled, in the eye of the distinguished for its enthusiasm in the eause no promptings of personal agrandizement, tional Freedom. Our State, however much government of their own choice their king. as she may have been neglected in the his- dom became the play-thing of he allies of tory of the times, was the first to put the Europe! and even to this day, France, once Ball of that Independence in motion; and Republican France, is ruled by a monarchy, amidst all the embarrassments and distress- Constitutional in form but despotic in fact, es by which she was encompassed, no State and the representatives of her haughty, but a crisis—and make up the issue of liberty or submission, to be decided only by the God of battle.

The discontent of the two countries to consider the two countries that the two countries the two countries the two countries the two countries the two countrie

But how different, my countrymen, the Suffer me here to say, my friends, that picture with us? After the lapse of a half-