RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XLI. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839. NO. 3.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

☞ LETTERS to the Editor must be post-paid.

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham County, North Carolina. The Mount Pleasant Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out-Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate Mill Seat. The Danbury place contains 1000 acres, of which 500 are under fence, with about 125 acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the State.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Gallaway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises. ALEX. HENDERSON.

October 1. 50—2m.

Pleasant Hill for sale.—I now offer for sale, the very desirable situation on which I reside, in the Eastern part of the City, containing 2 3-4 acres of land, on which is a large and comfortable Dwelling House, built this season, in the latest style, with all necessary out houses, new Carriage House and Stables, a fine Garden, yard well shaded, and an excellent well of Water. The property will be sold low, and, if desired, possession given immediately. DAVID CARTER.

Raleigh, August 24, 1839. 50

☞ In my absence, Mr. WM. PECK will act as my Agent, to whom persons, desiring to purchase, will please make application. D. C.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

A very valuable *Plantation* on Tar River is now offered for sale on accommodating terms. The Tract contains 2,183 Acres, and is in Edgecomb County, 10 miles above Tarboro'. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchaser would wish to examine the Land personally, before buying; but the fact may be stated with confidence, that the Land is equal to any on the River, and the Plantation is in good order for farming.

The Stock, Crop, Plantation Tools, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. will be sold with the Land.

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to THEOPHILUS PARKER, Esq. Tarboro', or to Mrs. ELEANOR HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

October 14, 1839. 51

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE Two Story **Dwelling House,** on Wilmington Street, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by Messrs. OLIVER and PATTON. The House has six rooms, a large front Piazza, a good Garden spot, and all necessary out-houses. For terms apply to

DANIEL MURRAY.

Raleigh, September 10. 1839. 46

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE AND STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call. E SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie Street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1839. 42—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the Firm of FREEMAN & STITHS, and offer their services to the public as General Agents and Commission Merchants. Apply, for the present, at the Store of Messrs. W. & A. STITH.

E. B. FREEMAN,
W. A. STITH,
A. B. STITH.

Raleigh, May 4, 1839. 27

Executive Office, Raleigh,
October 9, 1839.

ALLEN R. BUSH, of Marianna, Florida, is appointed Commissioner of Affidavits for said Territory, by Gov. DUDLEY, agreeably to the 21st Chapter of Revised Statutes of North Carolina, of which appointment, by 4th Section of said Act, each Clerk of a Court of Record, within this State, is to take notice.

Attest,
C. C. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

BACON! BACON!!

FREEMAN & STITHS will receive, this day, a part of a large lot of Middling Bacon, which they will sell either by retail or by the quantity.

August 3, 1839.

100,000!

THE Subscribers will engage to deliver, in prime order, *One Hundred Thousand genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees*, ranging from three to seven feet in length, the wood well matured, ready for delivery at any time after the 1st day of November, 1839. Also Fifty Thousand Roots of the Morus Multicaulis in quantities to suit purchasers. Gentlemen wishing to contract, will do well to address

TURNER & HUGHES,
N. Carolina Book Store,
Raleigh.

Sept. 18, 1839. 47

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL
AT CHAPEL HILL.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1840.

The Young Ladies will be thoroughly instructed in the English, Latin, Greek and French Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Music, (Piano and Guitar,) Drawing and Needle work.

The Young Ladies will be received into the family of the Principal, and treated in all respects as daughters, and their intellectual and moral natures cultivated with the anxiety, devotedness and affection of a Parent.

The business of the School will be conducted under the superintendance of the Principal, assisted by competent Instructresses, and no pains will be spared to promote the interest of the Pupils. The expense of the entire course is $85 per session, exclusive of Music and Drawing, for which the usual charges will be made. Those who may wish the English course alone will be charged $85 per session. It is requested of those, who intend patronizing the School, to make their intentions known as soon as possible, that suitable arrangements may be made. J. PHILLIPS.

November 1, 1839. 1—9wp

OLIVER & SMITH,
(*Successors to Oliver & Johnston,*)
MERCHANT TAILORS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now opening, at their Store, one door above the Cape Fear Bank, a large and splendid assortment of goods in their line, selected by Mr. Oliver in person, which can be confidently recommended to our friends and customers not only for their elegance of style, but for their durability also; of which the following comprize a part:

Super Wool dyed Black, do do Blue, do do Brown, Rifle Green, Drake Neck, do Grass, do Wool dyed blue and black Beaver—a new article for Over Coats.	CLOTHS.
Sup'r Wool dyed Black, do do Blue, Washington Mixed, Durham do Polish do Grey, Brown, Light Drab Dark do Mixed do and Buff	CASSIMERES.
Sup'r Plain Black Silk Velvet, Blue do Mollen do Chally's, Do Black Satin, Blue do Figured do Black Mole Skin, Brown do Buff Valencies	VESTINGS.

Together with an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made up by ourselves and warranted to be good—a general assortment of Knit Shirts and Drawers—Shirt Bosoms and Collars, ruffled and plain—Tennant's celebrated Stocks, adapted to all necks—Victoria Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and many other articles needless to mention.

We have in our employ, first rate Northern workmen, and will warrant every thing we manufacture not to be excelled in America.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

OLIVER & SMITH.

Raleigh, October, 1839. 52—4t

READ AND PROFIT!

THE following Letter from the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER, Professor of Law in William & Mary College, Virginia, was recently received, and affords very strong evidence of the efficacy of BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, in the disease for which they were designed:

Lee's Springs, Virginia, Aug. 7th, 1839.

SIR: An accidental meeting with a friend of yours has determined me to offer you the acknowledgements which I have long felt to be due from me, for the benefits I have received at your hands. Fourteen years ago I was left by a most malignant fever with a diseased liver, a disordered digestion, and a constitution in ruins. My Physicians permitted me to hope that with care and prudence I might drag on a few years of precarious existence, and assured me that the least indiscretion must be fatal. Soon afterwards I found myself becoming dyspeptic, and became acquainted with all that indescribable misery which dyspeptics alone can know. This, as usual, grew upon me, though less rapidly than in most cases, because a consciousness of my danger put me on my guard, and experience had made me familiar with the proper management of myself. By the constant use of the most approved remedies the progress of the disease was retarded, and my life was made tolerable, but not comfortable. I rarely ate two meals in regular succession, and for some hours of almost every day, was incapable of any exercise of thought or feeling. A peevish impatience of existence occupied my whole mind.

Two years ago I met with your Anti-dyspeptic Pills, and confiding in the accompanying certificates of respectable gentlemen whom I happened to know, I took them according to directions. The result is that I new eat what I please, do what I please, sleep soundly, and enjoy life as much as any man living. Your young friend, who has been with me a week, will tell you that he has never seen my strength or spirits flag, or my elasticity of mind or body fail for a moment. For this it gives me pleasure to say you have my thanks, and to add the assurance of my high respects. B. TUCKER.

Dr. BECKWITH. 49

☞ Morus Multicaulis. ☜

WE are authorised to sell 100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, in parcels to suit purchasers, deliverable in this City during the month of November next. FREEMAN & STITHS.

Raleigh, September 12, 1839. 46

Missing Files.

THE FILES of the "*Raleigh Register*" for the years 1802 and 1832, are missing. The individuals, to whom they have, doubtless, been loaned will confer a favor by their immediate return.

October 3, 1839.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.]

MR. HALE:—A late number of the Standard at Raleigh, contains a communication from the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of the Raleigh District, of a character which constrains me to submit a few remarks on it. The first part of this address the Doctor devotes to the examination of what he terms a forgery, purporting to be his letter of the 23d June, to W. F. Leak, Esq. With this part of the address I have nothing to do. But after disposing of it in a manner suited to his own taste, the Doctor makes a furious attack on me, by pronouncing one or two sentences contained in my letter of the 18th July last, to the Editor of the Observer, as "false and utterly untrue."

The Doctor is certainly one of the last men who ought to complain of false statements and false charges, as I think the sequel will show. Being fully satisfied of the truth of every statement which that letter contains, I will briefly recur to the circumstances which caused its publication.

Some time in May last, (though we had served four years in Congress together and were on friendly terms,) the Doctor commenced an unprovoked attack on me, by writing a letter to the Editor of the North Carolinian, which he expected would have been kept a secret, detailing charges against me, and couched in such terms as to convey the impression clearly, that I had voted for all the appropriation bills for 1838 except the Harbour bill and one other, and to enable the Editor to put Morris (my competitor) on the proper track, he gave a list of ten of the principal bills, referring to certain pages of the Journal, and says, "In the Journal, Deberry, is only recorded against the Harbour bill," and adds,—"How can he get over these votes?" He then refers to Document No. 464, and says "Strange has it and can furnish it to you for Morris, and the references of pages will enable him to prove before the people the facts. "In the month of June, the Doctor wrote a letter to W. F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county,—a copy of which has been published in his late address. In that letter he again asserts that I had only voted against one bill, (the Harbour Bill,) out of the appropriations for 1838, and gives him a lesson of instruction how to operate against me in the *Jack Cade* mode of electioneering with which he succeeded against Barringer, &c.

These letters were used against me with great industry by my competitor and his friends, during the late canvass, and in defending myself against the charges contained in them, I wrote my letter of the 18th July, showing the Doctor's statements to be untrue, and to rebuke his indecent and officious interference in the elections of other districts than his own.

In this letter I stated, that "If I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted. In reference to this part of my letter, the Doctor says, "I pronounce that part of this letter charging the administration with having called for 38 millions and more for the service of the year 1838, false and utterly untrue, upon the authority of the public records, for they show that 22½ millions only were asked for by the estimates of that year, and I send this record with this letter to the Standard Office, with the Document marked, and ask all to call and see it.—It is No. 497, vol. 6. Senate Doc. 2d Session 25th Congress."

The Doctor also states that this document has been delivered to me at the *people's* expense, and is now in my possession; but he does not say at whose expense his documents were delivered to him, with those he sent into my District to influence the election.

But after the Doctor's hectoring and blustering about this Document No. 497, which he has marked and sent to the Standard Office and invited all to call and see it, it turns out to be the wrong document, and does not contain a word about the appropriations for 1838, but merely shows the aggregate amount of annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury from the year 1823 to 1837 inclusive. He should therefore send to the Standard Office and take back his Doc. No. 497, and send in its place Doc. No. 4, 1st vol. of Executive Documents, 2d Session of the 25th Congress, and invite the people to *call again*.

In this document, we have the estimates for 1838 in detail, amounting to $20, 523,-249 19, which is something less than the amount the Doctor has referred to in Doc. 497, which was for 1837; but it is my purpose to get at the truth, and to give the Doctor the full benefit of his untenable position, which I will now briefly examine.

He assumes the position, that the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury for 1838, and sent to Congress in December, 1837, contain ALL the appropriations that were called for by the administration for that year; and my letter is denounced by him as false in stating that the administration called for more than 38 millions for that year.

The Doctor then seems to consider the Secretary of the Treasury *alone* to be the Administration; and there lies the fallacy of his position. The President then had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and certainly the President's majority in both Houses, who passed the appropriation bills, and the President himself who approved and signed them, formed more of the administration than the Secretary of the Treasury; and as they passed, approved, and signed, all the appropriation bills for 1838, amounting to $38,413,464 87, it may truly be said that the administration called for that sum, and upon an examination of the Secretary's estimates for 1838, it will be seen that he called for thirty or forty appropriations more than were actually granted by Congress, for Roads, Surveys, Internal Improvements, Salaries, and other expenses, which may be seen by examining and comparing that Document with the appropriations made for that year, making my statement true to the letter, that more had been called for than had been granted.

But the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and other Heads of Departments, often call for appropriations in the course of the Session which were not included in the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of the Session; and the Committee of Ways and Means, in their conferences with them, often receive additional estimates from them on the several branches of expenditure, requiring a considerable increase of appropriations.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1838, do not call for the $7,-739,410 41 which Congress appropriated for that year for the suppressing Indian hostilities. Will the Doctor have the hardihood to say this was not called for by the administration?

The estimates call for only 164,086 98 for the service of the General Post Office, but Congress appropriated 4,694,000 for that purpose. Will the Gentleman say this excess was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not call for the 625,-500 for the protection of the Northern frontier. It was granted by Congress, and will he say it was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include the 724,-505 for carrying into effect the act to increase the Army; yet it was granted by Congress, and will he say it was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include, 1,482,215 73 which Congress granted for the Indian department, more than was called for in the estimates for carrying into effect Indian treaties, &c. Will the Doctor deny that this was called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include an excess of appropriation for the Navy of 376,384 12, which was granted by Congress. Will he say this was not called for by the administration?

These several sums make an aggregate of 15,477, 928 28, not included in the estimates for that year, and being added to the amount of estimates, 20,523,249 19, making the sum of 36,001,177 47. Many other sums might be enumerated in like manner, to make up the 38 millions and more; which were doubtless most of them recommended by some of the Departments, and passed at their instance.

All the records and documents showing the facts above stated I have carefully examined and marked, and though I cannot send them to the *Standard Office*, as the Doctor says he has sent his, they are ready for examination of any person who will look at them. These facts show conclusively the truth of the statement in my letter. "That the administration had not only called for the sums which were appropriated, but for a much larger sum than was actually granted," the Doctor's vulgar denunciations to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Doctor's second count against me he says, "I also pronounce false and untrue, his statement in the letter that my references to the Journal were upon examination found every one to be false, thereby inducing the people to believe that I had made a false statement to operate on his election."

Here the Hon. Gentleman has made a false quotation from my letter, that he might have a pretext for declaring it to be false. There is no such passage in my letter; I never have charged that his mere references to pages in the Journal were untrue, but have, on the contrary, shown them to be true so far as to show that the bills had passed the House. But I have always charged, and now charge, that they were *untrue* so far as they were made to show that I voted for the bills; for the pages referred to in the Journal do not show that I voted for a single bill contained in his list of references.

I do further charge that his statement made in both his letters before mentioned, that I am only recorded as voting against one bill (the Harbour bill) IS UNTRUE, and I can prove it by the Journals, which show that I am recorded against five bills, and refer for proof to House Journal 2d session of 25th Congress, pages 805, 889, 1043, 1239, and Journal of extra session page 180. I hope the Doctor will mark these pages on his Journal, and send it to the Standard office, and invite the people to call and see it.

Again the Doctor says, "I refer to the Journals to show that the Hon. E. Deberry is recorded for a much larger amount than called for by the administration for the year 1838."

This statement of the Doctor's surpasses all the rest, and it is incredible than any body but a maniac could have made it. So far from my being recorded for a much larger amount than called for by the administration, I am recorded on the Journals as voting for *only one million*, of dollars of the appropriations, which will be seen on page 309 House Journal 2d session. But perhaps the Hon. Gentleman takes shelter in making this assertion under his new axiom in parliamentary law, (That "All members who do not record their names against a measure are recorded for it,") which was never heard of before, and probably never will be again; for it is as untrue as it is foolish, and ridiculous. If he could establish this principle, he would make every member vote in the majority on every proposition, unless he could prevail on one fifth of the House to order the ayes and noes, and thus place a small minority in a situation to compel them to vote with a large majority. It would also place every man as voting in the majority who might be confined to his room by sickness. Such seem to be the miserable shifts to which the Gentlemen must resort to bolster up statements which are notoriously untrue.

The Doctor, in the conclusion of his address, expressed his regret that I should by my letter have compelled him to defend himself by the *public records*, from a false charge in my letter against him and the administration.

And how has he defended himself and the administration? It has been by referring to but one document, and that contains not a word, letter, or figure about the appropriations for 1838, (the matter in controversy.) Wonderful defence! and well worthy of such a cause! and a defence made too by a champion of the administration—a bull-dog of the party—who stands ready to assail with charges of falsehood every citizen who may justly complain of the extravagance of the administration, and ready to make the people believe (if they can be so humbugged) that the administration is only asking one half of what they expend, and that the Whigs are voting excess of appropriations. Respectfully.

E. DEBERRY.

Lawrenceville, Oct. 29, 1839.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

We have long been of opinion, that the most effective mode of organizing a party, and infusing into it a spirit of zeal and energy, would be through the medium of County or District Addresses, where the members of the Committee are *personally* known to the great mass of voters. In Addresses of this kind, brevity and plainness of Speech (two essential requisites in such documents) may more easily be adopted, and facts thus stated will make a more enduring impression, because they are communicated by individuals, whose character for veracity is known and appreciated, in the sphere within which their operations are confined. These remarks have been suggested by the following Address, which we find in the Wilmington Papers, and which explains itself:—

To the Whigs of the fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Duplin, Sampson and Onslow:

The undersigned, having been appointed at a recent meeting of the Whigs of New Hanover County, a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, would respectfully address themselves to their Whig brethren of the fifth Congressional District. Being, by the provisions of the Statute, constituted for it in some degree, an independent and united portion of the people for election purposes, as thereby a community of interests exists, so should there be a fellowship in feeling, an agreement in sentiment, and a coincidence in action. To effect these desirable objects is the motive for the present address.

As members of the Whig party we all claim to be Republicans, friends of the Constitution, lovers of our common country. In pure attachment to all our Institutions, we will grant to no set of men a superiority, and it is because we *feel* that we possess that attachment, that we have arrayed ourselves as a party. As we accuse none of dishonesty of purpose, merely for differing in sentiment or action from us, so we claim, in all fairness, that our opponents should grant us an integrity of purpose. And indeed why should it be otherwise? We are all embarked on board the same ship of State, and a common destiny awaits us. It is true, we have no right to create a mutiny against the present Commanders, but we have a right, it is a solemn duty, to mark their conduct, scrutinize their ability, ascertain their competency, and, if we deem them deficient, elect new Officers when their term of service has expired.

And this is precisely what the Whig party would effect. They believe that, the General Government is a government of defined and limited powers; supreme indeed within its own proper sphere, but to be made impotent when acting without that sphere, or else the distinction of Constitutional liberty must cease. They believe that, each branch of the General Government should preserve and exercise just the powers granted to it *and no more*, and that these are plainly allotted to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments by most explicit Constitutional provisions. They believe that, the public property is to be holden and managed and its avails appropriated, for the common good of the whole people, and that the public Treasure should be collected and disbursed with the most rigid economy.—They believe that, Public Offices are to be exercised for the public good, and ought to be filled by honest, faithful and competent incumbents. They believe, that the elective franchise ought to be free from the influence and control of Government Patronage, and exercised, unawed by power, uncontaminated by hope of reward. In fine, they believe that, an exposition of these Constitutional principles is to be found in the Administration of Washington and those who "deemed it sufficient glory to tread in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor."

Such being the principles of the Whig party, as men and patriots, they are bound to sustain and enforce them, particularly at this juncture of national existence. For they believe that these principles are neglected, impugned, and trampled on. In that, the present Administration is arrogating to itself powers not granted by the Constitution; by claiming the right to destroy institutions enacted by the States, either by indirectly controlling their management or directly subverting them by a general *bankrupt law*; a term of well known technical signification, having no reference to corporate bodies, but only to *individual mercantile* transactions. In that, the President of the United States, without authority of law, has virtually taken into his own control the public Treasure, holding the monstrous doctrine that, the Government is an unit and that unit himself; requiring all subordinate officers to yield obedience to his mandates, under the pain and penalties of his displeasure and their dismissal from office, thereby prostrating legislative action, and trampling over judicial authority, and debasing the personal independence of the subordinate public servant. In that, it is contended that the Public Lands, procured by common peril or the common Treasure, are individual State property and ought to be surrendered to State management and disposition. In that, the most wanton extravagance has marked the course of the present Administration, the expenses of Government having been increased from *thirteen* to THIRTY-NINE MILLION OF DOLLARS; and that the expenses of collecting the public revenue have, in many instances, quadrupled.—In that, Public Offices have been made the rewards to zealous partizans, and members of Congress seduced from their stations to fill Foreign Missions, influential State officers induced to occupy lucrative offices—and rejected candidates before the people made Chiefs and Rulers over them. In that, incumbents in office have been continued when they were known to be large public defaulters, in direct violation of positive legislative provision. In that, "the patronage of the Government is brought into conflict with freedom of elections," by portions of the salaries of Public Officers being required to be appropriated to election purposes, and such appropriation justified and applauded by leading supporters of the Administration. In fine, in that, the pure principles of the early days of the Republic are forgotten or abandoned, and in the language of an influential and official journal of the native State of the President, and agreeing with him in his views of public policy "The sword and the purse are united in his hands."

Such then are the principles and such the opinions of the Whig party. They were not formed for the present day, but for the foundation of American freedom. For them, our Fathers fought and bled and triumphed, leaving them to our most sacred guardianship. With these principles, it was our father's pride and boast to have stood, and with them we wish to *fall*, if fall they must, and with them ALONE do we wish to RISE.

But to establish and continue them, and to arrest the threatening evils which may lower over our common country, requires unity of design, and unity of action, which, alone, can ensure successful and desired results. Although, we may believe that truth is great and will prevail, yet we must remember that, it is a law, not only of physical, but of our moral and intellectual nature that, means are essential to the production of ends. Even the sublime truths, the animating hopes, the holy consolations of Religion, which are declared shall become the "saving health to all nations," are to be promulgated and enforced by appropriate human agency.—"Go teach," "Go preach" were the injunctions—and had these not been followed, to the shepherds in the plains of Judea, would have been confined the annunciation of the message of "good will to man." If therefore, we wish for the general prevalence of what we deem, correct political principles, we must be active in promulgating them, instant in enforcing them, zealous in sustaining them, fearless, but temperate, in defending them.

Being "all brethren of the same principles," we should seek to attain our common object by the most closely united action. To this consummation then we invite the Whigs of this District to give their aid, and we most respectfully, but earnestly entreat them to meet in their respective counties, wherever it has not already been done, and appoint such Committees and Agencies as will present them as an *organized body*, to be conferred with by others, and ready to orginate and execute such measures as may be deemed expedient to ensure the triumph of Whig principles.

As Wilmington, the most central in location, affords great facilities of intercourse with all parts of the District, the undersigned will be pleased at all times, freely to communicate with their Whig brethren of the several counties; and do now solicit information of any Committees appointed or which may be appointed by the Whigs of the several counties.

Urging again upon the Whigs, in every part of the District, to organize for efficient action, and trusting, if efforts corresponding to the importance of the crisis, are perseveringly followed, the gloom which may now overspread our prospects will give place to the pure and cloudless light of truth, the undersigned will only add that, they trust EVERY *Whig* will feel that it is his country which calls him to action in her hour of need.

We are respectfully your fellow-citizens,

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN McRAE.
D. D. ALLEN.
Committee.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5th, 1839.

The Locofoco papers are particularly indignant that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments, and declare that it has "disgraced and degraded itself." This may be true; but why do they not apply the same language to the Bank of Virginia, at the head of which is Dr. John Brockenbrough, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of the State? Will they tell us that the Doctor's bank yielded only to "necessity?" So did the Pennsylvania bank. The necessity may have been as strong in the one case as in the other; and we cannot understand, therefore, why Dr. Brockenbrough's bank is treated with so much leniency by those who deal out such bitter anathemas upon the Pennsylvania institution, unless, indeed, it be that certain pecuniary and political considerations restrain their wrath in one case, while they excite it in the other.

Lynchburg Virginian.