

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

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WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Report of the General Committee.

McQUEEN, from the General Committee, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:

We have approached the period of the most important and momentous events which have ever befallen our country. We have yielded to the present patient and profound deliberation of our political interests, which a brief compass of time would permit, and we have reached the firm but painful conviction, that a more sudden transition from glory to gloom, from strength to debility, from moral sublimity to mournful degradation, and from a blissful fruition of all the choicest elements of national felicity to a season of painful destitution, was never recorded upon the page of faithful and impartial history, than that over which the American patriot is doomed to mourn with the most affecting sadness.

Since the present administration ascended to power, our Government which was instituted to serve as a sanctuary of refuge and of security, to the natives of every clime, has been converted into an armory in which the most fatal instruments which can be wielded against the political rights of the citizens are forged in perfidious profusion. Glaring incapacity, deep corruption, gross perfidy to the most sacred pledges, vindictive malice, and an insatiable lust for gain, have gotten possession of the lofty eminences which were once adorned by matchless wisdom, untainted purity, inviolate fidelity, ennobling magnanimity, and by perfect disinterestedness of heart.

And when the American citizen, with anxious solicitude, now searches for a spring of health for the political maladies which infest our country, instead of recognizing in it the constitutional ark which has been consecrated by the blood and wisdom of the patriarchs of the revolution, he is driven to that guarantee for the safety of popular freedom which has been hitherto recognized as valid only in despotic Governments—the vigilance of the people.

In Great Britain, it is a maxim of conduct with the people which has been sanctified by the usage of centuries, to hold the most prominent minister responsible for any disastrous result which may flow from the measures which are commenced and consummated during his ascendancy in the councils of state. If this maxim should be enforced with even a partial degree of rigor in this country in reference to Mr. Van Buren, where and at what point would the popular maledictions terminate?

For twenty years previous to his entrance upon his duties, the American confederacy was blessed with a harvest of social and political blessings which has never been surpassed, either in purity or plenitude in the history of civilized man. We beheld maritime enterprise spreading its broad folds on the surface of every sea, and earning the precious price of its adventures and its risks, amidst the watchful apprehensions of its fairest and most substantial achievements were shortly to be reduced to dust and ashes by the ever changing measures of the Government.

We beheld the Farmer sowing his ground with the joyous anticipation that a rich harvest was to spring from the bosom of earth to requite his toils. We beheld the Merchant providing himself with all the component elements of matter which pertain to his vocation in life, and cherishing the fond assurance that he was to become the participant of fresh comforts, when these ingredients should be wrought into articles of human consumption and use.

We beheld in truth, all the professions prospering in peace and in vigor beneath the benign auspices of Government, and contentment and happiness spreading in a broad and reviving wave from one extremity of the Union to the other. But we are doomed at the present cheerless period to dwell upon a national picture, the dark shades of which are not softened by a single cheering ray but that which bursts from the latent virtues, energies and resolution of a free and enlightened people. And if these redeeming qualities in the character of our people were exerted in the period of our revolution for the attainment of prospective and uncertain blessings, with what unrivalled perseverance should they now be applied, when the noblest possessions which ever descended upon the path of man are all put in imminent hazard, when all the elements of human prosperity have been thrown into a state of deplorable confusion and when all the different pursuits of man have been brought into a destructive state of collision by the mad experiments of Government.

ost traders of this confederacy of the privilege of borrowing capital with which to prosecute the usual transactions of trade! And where, amongst the recorded deeds of the rulers of mankind, will we be adequate to the task of tracing the lines of such flagrant turpitude as that which Mr. Van Buren has evinced in striving to immolate banking institutions, in the creation of which he himself was an active and influential participant? It is a well established fact, that with an eternal profusion of hatred to the United States Bank playing upon his lips, and with the sword of destruction continually waving in his hand, against that institution, Mr. Van Buren himself once petitioned for the location of a branch of it at the political emporium of New York. It is an equally authentic portion of his history, that he is now exerting the whole scope of his power against all the banking institutions of the country, when the influence of that party to which he belongs has, within the brief space of its authority, brought more banking institutions into existence, and a larger share of banking capital into circulation, than ever sprang into being within ten times the same space at any former period. In New Hampshire and Maine, which are each devoted to Mr. Van Buren, banks have been multiplied and banking capital increased, since the Van Buren party became entrusted with the reins of power, to an almost incredible extent. Within the same limits of time, the State Bank of Alabama has been established with a capital of more than ten millions of dollars. In Mississippi, a Legislature, devoted to the late and the present Administrations of the Government, raised the amount of banking capital from six to nearly seventy-five millions of dollars. In the great State of New York, six hundred banks, exclusive of numerous loan and trust companies, have been warmly recommended to the Van Buren party, and are now in its hands. In Louisiana, whilst the party now in its party, the control of the State paper was extended from Legislature, the banking capital was extended from twenty-five to four millions of dollars. And in Pennsylvania, also a Jackson and Van Buren State, the amount of banking capital has been changed from fifteen to sixty millions of dollars. And yet, with all these broad and stubborn facts to impress upon the mind of the American people, a vivid and enduring conviction of the extensive agency which Mr. Van Buren has had in the erection of Banks—he is held up with rapturous applause to the world by his friends as the implacable enemy of Banks, whilst he himself has no hesitation in placing himself in the absurd and unnatural position of aiming at the destruction of these ill-fated creations of his own power and influence.

Whilst we are scanning the most prominent facts, in Mr. Van Buren's political history, we cannot refrain from submitting to the consideration of the Convention the utter fallacy and hollowness of all his professions of devotion to the creed of Democratic faith. Was it Democratic to vote for the Tariff in its most odious and repulsive forms—a measure which was universally allowed to be founded upon a strained construction of the Federal character? Was it Democratic to vote for the creation of toll-gates upon the Cumberland Road—a measure which is admitted on all hands, to embrace the essence of Federal doctrines? Was it Democratic to support De Witt Clinton, the Federal Candidate for the Presidency, and Rufus King, the Federal Candidate for the National Senate, during the late war with Great Britain? Was it Democratic to sustain General Jackson's Proclamation, issued during the troubles produced by the Nullification era? Was it Democratic to sanction the expunging resolution which aimed a vital stab at the liberty of the Senate, the principal ark of safety which has been provided by the Constitution for the rights and freedom of the people? Was it Democratic to sanction the force bill, a measure which was not only regarded as doubtful, but a glaring infraction of the provisions of the Constitution, by many of the most enlightened politicians in this country? Is it a maxim of conduct with the people which has been sanctified by the usage of centuries, to hold the most prominent minister responsible for any disastrous result which may flow from the measures which are commenced and consummated during his ascendancy in the councils of state. If this maxim should be enforced with even a partial degree of rigor in this country in reference to Mr. Van Buren, where and at what point would the popular maledictions terminate?

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At what period in the history of our Government did we ever witness such frequent fluctuations in the price of agricultural commodities, as we are now constrained week after week to deplore? When have we ever heard of such frequent and extensive failures among the merchants in every part of the confederacy? When have we, at any former period, been summoned to record such frequent crashes and explosions among our Banking institutions? When have we before seen the honest traders of the country so unreservedly delivered over to the mercy of relentless usurers? When have we ever before seen the Government of the country openly and unblushingly taking the field and prosecuting a war of exterminating hostility against the use of credit in the commercial transactions of the land? When have we before seen a President of this country determined in his views of currency and commerce by the result of the elections in some particular State? When have we before seen a Chief Magistrate exerting all his energies to blot paper circulation from the American system of currency, whilst at the same moment he was earnestly imploring the Congress of the United States to issue thousands of the same sort of paper to rescue the Government from its embarrassments? When have we been presented with an opportunity of observing such deep and confirmed callousness to the interests of the humbler classes of our population on the part of an American President, as that which aimed to strip the ben-

But let us devote a brief interval to the inquiry whether Mr. Van Buren has been faithful to the delicate and responsible trust which has been committed to his charge? Since he has been clothed with the highest attributes of power, there have been largely more than one million of dollars lost to

the people by the dishonesty of collectors of the revenue, whom Mr. Van Buren failed to bring to account as he should have done; whereas, it has been established, to the satisfaction of every inquiring and unprejudiced mind, that during all the administrations of the Government previous to those of himself and of General Jackson, there was lost to the Government the comparatively trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Does such a gross and criminal act of negligence, such a shameful degree of indulgence to base and greedy speculators as this is, present an aspect of faithfulness to his high functions? Under the supervision of himself and of his immediate predecessor in office, the prosecution of the Florida war, which has been barren of good and glory to the country as it has been prolific in the expenditure of noble blood and of precious treasure, has cost the country forty millions of dollars. But the late war with Great Britain only cost the Government 90 millions of dollars, when it was in progress during the protracted space of three years—humbled the towering pride of Great Britain, and encircled the American brow with laurels of imperishable verdure. Does such a prodigious expenditure of the funds of the people, merely in the occasional butchery of a few handsful of untutored and misguided savages, indicate a high-souled sensibility to the solemn nature of his duties? Does it argue fidelity to his high trust, to desert his post, during the long space of four months, for the purpose of indulging himself in virulent political and party harangues, whilst he is receiving \$2083 per month for his services? Was he actuated by a spirit of faithfulness to his important duties, when he failed to discard from office one of the members of his cabinet who openly contemned, defied, and disobeyed the imperative mandate of a high judicial functionary? Or has he been faithful in retaining in office, to the great detriment of the public interest, his present Secretary of the Treasury, who has acquired as much notoriety by his financial blunders and acts of mismanagement, as he has by his venal subservience to the will of his master? Or has he evinced a due regard to the public interest, in filling the highest judicial forum in the country with rabid and mercenary partisans of his own, who, at the bar, were the more distinguished the less they had to do, and who, on the bench, are so lank and meagre in their legal proportions, as scarcely to afford a respectable judicial shadow?

Let us next inspect the peculiar charms which Mr. Van Buren has presented to the American public on the ground of qualifications. If he has performed one act which entitles him to the reputation of possessing ability of a high order, or to the character of being a patriot, jealous for his country's honor, he has been such a faithful observer of the commands of the holy scriptures, as to have performed it in secret, that he might be openly rewarded. For the world, after long repeated, minute and persevering inquiries, has been left in a state of unmitigated darkness on the subject of his public services. At the bar, a second rate lawyer; in the state Legislature, a trimming, managing, mouing, trafficking and incalculable politician; a luminary whose feeble twinklings were scarcely visible; as a foreign minister, a caterer to the prejudices of royalty at the expense of his country's honor; in the Executive chair of his native State, a mere guide-post to steer his party in their schemes of personal aggrandizement, and as President of the United States the mere apex of his party, to reward and punish agreeably to the vibrations of the needle of his own interest. If Mr. Van Buren is possessed of eminent intellectual qualities or attainments, it has been his peculiar misfortune to have impressed not a single document or speech upon the public records of his country to perpetuate the recollection of the fact, and to refresh the memories of those who might be disposed to skepticism on the subject.

If then Mr. Van Buren is neither capable nor faithful, is his history adorned by shining proofs of integrity of heart? Was he animated by the principle of magnanimity which binds such an engaging charm to the human character, and which is so much admired in the daily transactions of men, when, from the basest views of personal aggrandizement, he involved Mr. Calhoun in a bitter personal controversy with General Jackson? Was he actuated by a lofty and high-toned spirit of honor, when he entangled the President and his Cabinet in a labyrinth of inextricable difficulties with each other? Was he governed by correct views of moral propriety, when he was resorting to the most disgraceful expedients to undermine the illustrious De Witt Clinton, whilst he was at the same time indulging himself in the most extravagant and sonorous professions of devotion to that illustrious benefactor of his native State? No! We submit the humble but confident belief, that the stem of true courage could never flourish in a soil which could engender such a rank and noxious weed as either of these acts.

Your Committee, after having concluded this rapid survey of the character of our present Chief Magistrate, are forcibly drawn to the inquiry, whether there be any prospect of relief from the sad and insufferable ills which his imbecility and mismanagement have entailed upon our country? We rejoice in the belief that a sovereign corrective for all our present political grievances would be realized in the election of Henry Clay to the office of President of these United States. For during the darkest period of his country's perils, he has proved an unflinching resource, a hope which never came in vain. In the late war with Great Britain, he was the colossal pillar of his country's strength in the hall of debate. His thrilling trumpet, during that eventful season, was unreservedly employed in raising the enthusiasm of Congress to its most exalted pitch—in augmenting the appropriations necessary to the successful prosecution of the struggle and, consequently, in communicating an irresistible share of vigor to the sinews of the national strength. In the diplomatic transactions of Ghent, he was the soul of the deliberations which occurred on that memorable theatre of negotiation; and to his wisdom and sagacity has been almost exclusively attributed the glorious success which crowned the efforts of the American Commissioners. During the pendency of the Missouri question, a question which brought the South in hideous array against the North on the subject of our slave relations and convulsed the Union from its centre to its extremities, he was the chief stay of southern confidence, and the firmest pillar of its hopes. To his fervid eloquence, cogent reasoning and dexterous management of men, may be safely attributed the happy deliverance of the country from the perils of that stormy and threatening period. A brighter instance of magnanimity and patriotism never yet broke upon the consciousness of man, than was exhibited in his deliberate surrender of his predilections for the Tariff policy, at the shrine of his country; and it is highly probable that this unexpected yielding up of his own cherished and deep seated convictions, respecting the policy of a favorite measure, may have rescued his country from scenes of civil war, bloodshed and carnage, which have only been surpassed by the desolating throes of Revolutionary France.

So, your Committee is presented with three conspicuous and imperishable proofs of the patriotism of this illustrious Statesman which are believed to have exerted an important agency in rescuing his country from the vortex of perdition. In every aspect in which his character can be surveyed, Henry Clay has not only proved himself to be the Friend, but the zealous, the enthusiastic and the uncalculating and disinterested friend of his country. His whole political life is nothing else but a fair, instructive and enchanting history of patriotic feelings exercised in their most engaging and beneficent form; and whilst his friends and admirers are prepared at all times to produce the most splendid evidences to illustrate his singular devotion to his country, the most embittered enemy he has on earth will fail, egregiously fail, in the attempt to point out a single act to be regretted, or a single measure he has supported in the course of his public career, which was tinged in the faintest degree with selfish or personal views.

But it is not in the public sphere alone that Henry Clay rises to the judgment of his countrymen robed in brilliant and inviting attractions. He is one of the noblest living monuments of excellence in all the private and social relations of life which have ever refreshed the moral vision of man. As a father, exemplary and affectionate; as a master, benevolent and indulgent; as a neighbor, affable, kind and sincere; and as a citizen, faithful in the discharge of all the duties of life. There has been rarely, if ever, a human being on earth who was more enthusiastically cherished by his neighbors, than Henry Clay; and when we bear testimony to the merits of his character, a portion of his testimony too, which cannot be successfully assailed, we ascribe to him a degree of virtue which forms a closing period to the career of his moral elevation. Having originated among the farming portion of the community, and being a skillful and devoted farmer himself, it may be fairly presumed that the interest of that numerous and deserving class of men will find a safe depositary in him, should he be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union; for his sympathies both from birth and habits are all with them.

Are we presented with any encouraging circumstances to offer to our fellow-citizens? We glory in the belief that we are. We should not have disappointed of success, even had the important State of New York decided adversely to his claims and to our own desires, in the recent election. We should, if that would have been, have kept our pure and unadorned banner nobly spread to the breeze. We would have been moved for the combat by the deep and searching sense of the justice of our cause, of the preciousness of the principles for which we would have been contending, and by the awful peril impending over the destinies of our country. If, then, we should not have been dismayed by the certain prospect of losing such a powerful State in the scale of the confederacy, with what renewed and daily increasing animation and spirit should we advance in the holy conflict for principle, and for our political redemption, after that influential community has thrown her overwhelming influence in the scale of the Whig party, and thus struck a blow which will cause the Chief on his throne to quiver, and the menials around his footstool to sprawl with agonizing terror, a blow which will circulate like an electric spark from the Green Mountains of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, which will impart the animating flush of anticipated triumph to the Whigs in every part of the Union, and which, we fondly trust, will prove the guiding star of the East, which will mark the Bethlehem of our political redemption.

And whilst your Committee has been deliberating with an anxious degree of solicitude on the peculiar qualifications, which might recommend some individual to the people of North Carolina as a fit and suitable successor, to our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Governor Dudley, your attention has been forcibly engaged by the practical energy, the sound republican principles, the distinguished intellectual vigor, and fervid patriotism which are embodied in the character of our cherished fellow citizen, John M. Morehead, of the County of Guilford. Born, reared and educated among the honest yeomanry of North Carolina, all his heart-felt sympathies are with the people of this State. Severely disciplined by a constant performance of the practical business of life, possessed of enlarged and liberal views of the policy of the State, and having inflexibly adhered to the principles of the republican creed of faith in every political emergency which has thus far passed over the State, we recognize in John M. Morehead, a citizen in every view of his character, whom we deem eminently acceptable to the people of North Carolina, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

THE WISE DINNER AT LOUISA.

The Dinner given by the Whigs of Louisa to Mr. Wise, on Saturday last, was a splendid affair. About two hundred citizens sat down—a number far surpassing all expectations. Capt. James Michie presided; and besides the distinguished gentleman to whom the Dinner was given, Gov. Barbour, John M. Botts and John S. Pendleton, Esq's., respectively addressed the Company. Mr. Wise's Speech was one of his happiest efforts—and elicited universal applause. Even the Loco Focos themselves (many of whom were present as lookers on) were compelled to admit that he surpassed any of the numerous speakers who have lately occupied the same ground. His argument was clear, concise and logical—his manner forcible, energetic and eloquent; and his subjects such as came home to the understanding and feelings of plain country Farmers. The subject of Executive frauds and corruption, and official peculations, was fully and freely discussed, as was also the attacks of Northern Abolitionists on our domestic institutions, and the interference of officers of the Federal Government with State Elections. The ruinous tendency of Executive tamperings with the currency, and the consequent derangement of the domestic exchanges, was also touched upon with a clearness and effect, unsurpassed by any Speech of the kind we have ever heard—and the Speaker closed his address with a most graphic comparison of the pretensions of Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay for the Presidency of the United States, and took occasion to exhibit each of these gentlemen in their true light—and even, in regard to Mr. Clay, admitting, for the sake of argument, every thing that had been urged against him by his bitterest enemies. Mr. Wise asked, was Mr. Clay a tariff

man? Admit it: But did not Mr. Van Buren vote for the Woolen's Bill of '28, that Bill of Abominations, which was near producing a dissolution of the Union—and did he not assign as a reason for so doing, that he had himself 20,000 sheep? Was Mr. Clay in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government? Admit it: And did not Mr. Van Buren vote to erect toll-gates on the Cumberland Road, within the territory of Virginia—and had not he and his immediate predecessor, in whose footsteps he was pledged to follow, sanctioned more appropriations to objects of that kind, than all the Presidents who had preceded them? Was Mr. Clay in favor of a National Bank? Admit it: But was not Mr. Van Buren and his predecessor also in favor of a great National Government Bank, exceedingly more odious than the institution they had destroyed? Mr. Wise also drew a parallel between the claims of the two candidates to the title of Abolitionist. Mr. Clay, he said, was born and raised in the midst of a decidedly slave-holding population—he has always resided among and represented slave-holders, and was, himself, the owner of one hundred slaves. Mr. Van Buren was born and raised in a non-slaveholding State, had voted in a State Convention to admit blacks to the privilege of the elective franchise—and in all his letters on the subject, had ever admitted, (by inference at least) and never denied, the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the trade in slaves among the several States. It is impossible to give any thing like an outline of this admirable Speech, without doing great injustice to Mr. Wise; but it will probably be published shortly.

A toast was then drank, complimentary to Gov. Barbour, when that gentleman rose and addressed the company for half an hour, in his usual happy and familiar manner. Mr. J. M. Botts and Mr. J. S. Pendleton also spoke in a very fine style, the former in rather an Impracticable vein, and the latter urging the Whigs and Conservatives; and all who are opposed to Executive usurpations and extravagance, to unite, and victory was sure. He alluded to the victory in the State of New York, which had so nobly and disinterestedly sacrificed her favorite son to perpetuate the liberties of the country—and asked, emphatically, if the Whigs of Virginia would not follow her example? He concluded by repeating Mr. Wise's toast in Philadelphia, last summer, "Union among the Whigs, for the sake of the Union," &c. I am unable to send the toasts drank, and the letters read on the occasion, to day—they will be forwarded as soon as they can be arranged.

The whole affair went off in the happiest manner, and it was generally admitted to have been a glorious day for old Louisa, and a bright omen of future success to liberal principles, and a downfall to Official Dictation and Executive Corruption in this section of the Ancient Dominion. Richmond Whig.

There is no one of the opponents of the Sub-Treasury who has given stronger testimony against it than General Jackson. In his message in 1836, he used the following language:—"To retain it in the Treasury (said he) unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions, to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties, than to permit their government to accumulate immense amounts beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasury would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."

In Mr. Tanev's apology for the removal of the Deposits, as well as in several other documents bearing his signature, he expressed the same opinions. Now, what is the Sub-Treasury proposition? Is it not "to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation?" Is not the inevitable effect of the plan to permit the government to accumulate immense amounts beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants? No candid man will deny that this is the very result which General Jackson, declares to be like "taking from the people the right of bearing arms and putting their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army."

But it is vain to cite authority, precedent or argument, against this pernicious scheme. It has been resolved upon. The contingency referred to by the old chief has occurred. "Opportunity tempts ambition." It is necessary to "employ the treasure" to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren, and it will be done if possible. HENRY CLAY.—The bitter persecution which this distinguished statesman has met with, reminds us of a scrap of history which we quote: "For what reason," asked Aristides "of an ignorant fellow, who was unacquainted with him, do you desire to banish Aristides?" "Oh," replied the fellow, "I am tired of hearing him called the just." Thus with Henry Clay; his enemies are tired of hearing him called a patriot, although they acknowledge he has done more for his country than any other man. The comparison between him and Mr. Van Buren is so odious to the party, that the character of the one must be blackened to suit the character of the other.

LYNCHING.

On Wednesday night, the 13th inst., six white men, some of whom were painted, and one colored person, entered the house of Mr. Nathan Lambeth, Davidson County, N. C., seized his person, dragged him some distance from the house, there gagged him, and inflicted on his body several hundred blows with sticks. Four of the party becoming somewhat alarmed at the consequences, fled, while the other two remained and renewed the beating, until Lambeth became insensible and fainted. In this situation the party left him, but, after coming too, he with great difficulty reached the house, and on Thursday night, died. It is stated by the Physician who attended him, that he was scoured and lacerated from his neck to his heels, and that there was the appearance of several blows having been inflicted on his stomach and abdomen, the latter of which, no doubt, was the cause of his death.

The circumstances that led to this glaring offence were these: A Mr. John Goss, who had formerly resided in that neighborhood, but lately retired from Missouri on business, had deposited with Mr. John Lee between eight and nine hundred dollars in specie, for safe keeping.—This money was taken from the desk of Mr. Lee, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst. Suspicion having rested on a negro man of Mr. Lee, he was taken up, examined, and confessed that he, in connection with Lambeth, the person lynched, had taken the money, and the greater portion of it was then in Lambeth's possession. This confession of the negro, no doubt, led to the deed which followed.—The two persons who were more directly concerned in this transaction, it is said, have fled.—As this matter will, no doubt, undergo a legal investigation, and as the parties implicated are of very respectable standing, we refrain from making any comments on this outrage against all law, order, and civil liberty.

Since the above was in type, we learn that two of the individuals alluded to above, John Goss and Lee Wharton, have fled, and, no doubt, are on their way home to Missouri.—Western Carolinian.

The Public Lands.

In giving away that immense undivided farm, (800 millions of acres) which we, the inhabitants of the old thirteen States, own out West, we do not inquire to whom we give it. A little to be sure may be given to a few of our children and grand children who may move out West, but the bulk of it will be given to foreigners just landed—men who have no more claim on our charity than Chinese, Hindoos or Africans. But if none but native Americans moved out west, they would have no right to the whole, they would only be entitled to an equitable share.

I go further. If only those who fought at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and York town, and their descendants, went out West they would not be entitled to the whole. Other Americans suffered and were deprived of property and life besides those who marched in the battle field. If given away indiscriminately to the first few who go out to settle a new State, and to be by them sold for their advantage, not only would it be robbing all the inhabitants of the old States of their shares but a most unequal division to the new States. Ohio, with a population approaching to two millions, would get less than three millions of acres, while Missouri, with a population less than three hundred thousand, would get near twenty-five millions of acres.

One other view. While the descendants of thousands of Americans who fought, and bled and died in our cause, would not go West to get an acre, the descendants of thousands of Englishmen and Hessians who came to oppress and enslave us, would come to our shores, go out West, and inherit this land without paying a dollar. Newark Daily Advertiser.

The New Orleans True American thus hits the Louisianian on raising a shout at the result of the election in Jackson county Mississippi:

"We cannot recollect when we ever felt so sorry for a poor devil as we did for the Louisianian on Saturday. He had so little to brag about, that he even went so far as to cry out Glory, victory! first gun! from the returns of the beautiful and rich county of Jackson, Mississippi, where they cultivate pine trees and fever and ague—Jackson county, that has been so miserably poor that no Whig would ever live in it, for fear of starving. Oh! we give you Jackson and Hancock too. We expect Whig victories where an honest man can live by tilling the soil, not in a sandy pine land, where a goat would starve for want of herbage."

Whig Organization in Tennessee.—The Whigs of Tennessee are setting a most excellent example to their brethren of the Union. They have organized in fourteen counties, and the organization throughout the State will be completed in a few weeks. They are determined to back the Empire State in her next struggle, and take a share in the glory to accrue from the downfall of the Spoilers. Will not Virginia take a place in the line?—Richmond Whig.