MORTHCAROLINA GAZETE.

VOL. XLI.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

WEEKLY.

NO. 17.

FOR THE REGISTER. UDGE SAUNDERS' VOTE TO APPROPRIATE TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS TO FINISH THE NORTH PORTICO OF THE

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE!! MR. GALES :- It may not be known to the honest people of North Carolina, that Romulus M. Saunders, the Democratic Van Buren Candidate for Governor, actually voted, when a member of Congress, at the session of 1823 -4 to appropriate \$26,000 for finishing the north Portico of the President's House .-Did ever any one hear of such useless extravagance being sanctioned by an economical Democratic Candidate for Governor? But let us sift this matter. No one would refuse to sanction a necessary appropriation, however large; but here were \$26,000 to be expended not to build the President's Housenot to build a Portico-but in finishing a Portico to the President's Honse! It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Portico was at least half completed; this then would make FIFTY TWO THOUSAND DOL-LARS for one Portico or Porch to the President's dwelling! Many of the plain honest voters in this State, thought \$60,000 would have been amply sufficient to build a Capitol good enough for the Legislature. But here was one Porch of the President's House costing nearly as much as they believed ought to have been expended on the State House .-The wealthiest citizens we have are satisfied to live in houses costing but five or ten thousand dollars. What, then, can they think of a Portico that required \$26,000 merely to finish it? To show, however, that this was considered a useless and wasteful expenditure of the public money, these facts suffice, viz:- that only 65 members voted for the proposition, whilst 115 voted against it .-See Journal of the House 1824, page 312. And of the members from North Carolina, none but Messrs. Vance and Burton voted with Mr. Saunders-whilst Messrs. Conner. Culpepper, Edwards, Gatlin, Hall, Hooks, Long, Mangum, Spaight and Williams voted in opposition to the appropriation. Are not such facts strong proof, that the expenditure attempted to be made, would have been un-Could such a large majority of the Representatives in Congress have opposed it had they considered it necessary? Would such a large majority of those from North Carolina have

Judge Saunders? TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOL-LARS for finishing a Portico!

Heavens! what a splendid Portico that must be? Too nice for us common people pull off their shoes before they would be permitted to pass this Portico. I cannot consent to support such a man for Governor. We are plain people, and should he be elected, he will be petitioning the Legislature to build him a Portico too, to the Governor's House; and unless his notions of economy have come down, it would take all the butter, eggs, chickens & spare produce that we poor people could raise to pay the tax. Fifty-Two thou-sand Dollars for a Portico! Well, well, this beats any Portico ever heard of! Don't A PLAIN FARMER OF WAKE.

> FOR THE REGISTER. TO THE PUBLIC.

The following Resolutions were adopted unani mously by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late Session at | could have produced the important results we subjoin: Newbern :-"The Committee appointed on the Bible cause

would beg leave to make the following Report: 1st. Resolved, by the North Carolina Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, that we approve of the design and object of the American Bible Society. and concur with them in opinion, that the first object of the Church of Christ should be the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, "without note or comment," throughout the world.

2d. Resolved, That the plan of operation pursued by the American Bible Society is calculated to accomplish the proposed object with energy and economy, and is deserving the confidence of the Church. 3d. Resolved. That whereas Bibles have been kind-

ly supplied to meet the wants of several of our Foreign Mission stations by the American Bible Society, we are under additional obligations to contribute to its

4th. Resolved. That we will heartily co-operate with the authorised Agents of the Society and its branches, who may labor within our bounds, and affectionately invite them to visit our several charges for the accomplishment of the object of their mission.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished to the Rev. JACOB R. SHEPHERD, Agent of the American Bible Society, now commissioned to labor in the State of North Carolina, and forwarded for publication in the Virginia and North Carolina Con-

ference Journal. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, Committee. WILLIAM CARTER.

Newbern, February 1st, 1840. As the American Bible Society has appointed an Agent for the State of North Carolina, for the laudable object of having every family in the State furnished with the Holy Scriptures that may be destitute, and wish to have the blessed Book-Therefore, all persons who are friendly to the Bible cause, and to morality, and those friendly to the peace and good order of society, are most respectfully solicited to co-operate and assist in carrying out so noble and laudable a design. And, as a number of the sister States have gone before and supplied their destitute, it is hoped and believed that this State will do its part also: And that it is only necessary to bring the subject properly before the public, in order to secure their hearty co-operation.—
And if public sentiment will say "it shall be done," the work will then soon be accomplished. All of

JACOB R. SHEPHERD, Agent of the A. B. Society for N. Carolina. Raleigh, February 15, 1840.

which is respectfully submitted by the public's humble

THE REGISTER.

BALLEIGH, N.O.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1840.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice : RUFFIN, Ch. J. in Wm. D. Jones, Admr. of John

L. Ward v. John A. Green, from Warren; Judgment below reversed. Alex. Pickard and others v. Thomas Brewer, from Orange; bill dismissed with costs. Gaston, Judge, in James Moore v. Boston Isley, from Orange. The Plaintiff may have a right, if he choose, to have an account of the Estate of Wm. D. Dickey, in the hands of the Defendant, Admr. applicable as assets to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff, after allowing this retainer to the Defendant for the full a mount of his own loss. He may elect to do so at any time, within the first 20 days of the next Term. I

costs. Claiborne Watson v. Edmond W. Osborne. from Guilford; bill dismissed with costs. State v. Benjamin M. Enloe and others, from Haywood; judgment below affirmed. DANIEL, Judge, in Den and Wm. Pentland v. Fen and Jacob B. Stuart, from Haywood; Judgment beow affirmed. A. P. Sessoms and others v. E. Ses-

he do not so elect, the bill to stand dismissed with

NORTHERN MAIL.

soms, Exr. and others, from Halifax; Decree for Com-

We hope to receive the Northern Mail more regularly, hereafter, as the Ice has broken up in the Potomac, and the Steam Boats have resumed their trips.

Maj. GWYNN has recently made a reconnois ance of the country between Waynesboro' and Raleigh, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency and practicability of connecting the two places by Rail

COOL IMPUDENCE.

The "Richmond Enquirer" has worked itself into quite a rage, because the Committee of Elections do not report on the New Jersey Case. It is unjust towards the State, quoth the "Enquirer." It prevents her from enjoying her fair share of Representation, says this unprejudiced print, with uplifted hands and a sort of holy horror. Where was all the zeal of the "Enquirer" for the interests of New Jersey, when a partizan Clerk and House of Representatives were trampnecessary and extravagant in the extreme? ling upon her most sacred rights? Why was its thunderbolt not then hurled at the heads of those, who were aiming a deadly blow at State Rights? Because then, a Speaker, Clerk and Printer were to be elected and to secure these for his party, he was willing to voted against it, had they believed the approstand by, and see the most flagrant outrage consumpriation wise and politic? No. They are mated, ever perpetrated in any country professing to men who have received largely of the public respect a Constitution or abide by laws. But no soonconfidence and may be easily trusted-yet er are these offices, or the most valuable of them, mothey voted to reject it, and their course was nopolized by his party, than the "Enquirer" breaks out approved. How, then, can any one stand up into open invective against the Committee, for keeping before the people of this State and justify "the people of New Jersey so long knocking at the door for justice." Its sympathies for an injured people are suddenly excited, and one would suppose from the ardent tone of its remarks, that the Editor had only, at that moment, become acquainted with the true merto walk in, and I presume, if any of the plain its of the question. Is it possible that he, like the Oscitizens of old North Carolina were to go to trich when pursued, imagines because he hides his the President's House, they would have to head in the sand, that nobody can see the bulk of his body? Without this belief, he would hardly have ventured on such a paragraph.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

From North to South, from East to West, the nomination of Gen. HARRISON has been responded to with an enthusiastic shout, which has made the "welkin ring again." The hearts of the people, in unison with their voices, welcome him as their choice and their hope; as one, in whose incorruptible honesty, inflexible patriotism, acknowledged ability, and well tried faithfulness, they can repose every confidence, and from which they can derive every assurance. Already are the effects of this nomination plainly visible, exhibiting to our political opponents, most clearly, the dreaded "handwriting on the wall." What, but such a nomination,

[From the Petersburg Intelligencer.] "After eight ballots, that sterling Whig, THOMAS W. GILMER, was, on Tuesday, elected Governor of this Commonwealth. We congratulate the State in general, and the Whig Party in particular, on this auspicious result of a contest which hung in such doubt.

"The Administration party, with that adherence to principle for which they are so famous, brought forward and voted for James McDowell-a man whose principles are in direct conflict with the professed opinions of the party which supported him. A Bank man, a Tariff man, an Internal Improvement man, and an Abolitionist, he received the support of a party which is, par excellence, States Rights, and whose political purism cannot, for a moment, abide a contact with any man who is not Anti-Tariff, Anti-Internal Improvenent, Anti-Bank and Anti-Abolition."

[From the National Intelligencer.] "From Alabama we learn, that on the 3d of this nonth an election was held in Mobile county for a Representative in the State Legislature, to fill a vacancy occasioned by a resignation. John Gayle (the Whig candidate) was elected by a majority of five hundred votes over his opponent. Upon this result, the Mobile Advertiser and Chronicle remarks that "the wave of popular opinion is rolling back, and Whig principles, the banner of Gen Harrison are destined to triumph in Alabama."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

It is stated, that the Electors in Indiana, pledged to Gen. HARRISON, have determined to canvass their several Districts thoroughly, and address the People. We hope that this plan will also be pursued in North-

Mr. Macon, of this State, was elected to Congress in 1791, and remained in the House of Representatives until 1815. He was then transferred to the Senate, where he served 13 years—giving him an un- is required." interrupted Congressional life of 37 years—a term never exceeded by any but Gen. SMITH, of Maryland. During his Congressional career, Mr. Macon was Speaker of the House from 1801 to 1807.

LATE GEN. HAYNE.

The remains of Gen. HAYNY have been lately removed from Ashville, and interred in the Cemetery of St. Michael's Church, Charleston. The Eulogium friends there. They are now, to a man, opposed to him. This Jim Crow politician cannot take his friends out of South Carolina, with him."

Debts. Since Tuesday last, the Speakers of the House, in favor of the Cumberland Appropriation, have been Messrs. Mason, of Ohio, Howard and Proffit, of Indi-St. Michael's Church, Charleston. The Eulogium

THE DALLAS DOCTRINE.

Resolutions have passed the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature, by a vote of 47 to 34, maintaining the right of a State Legislature to repeal Bank Charters, and instructing the Committee on Banks to report a bill requiring those Institutions to resume Specie payments by the first of April next, on pain of a forfeiture of their corporate franchises! These Resolutions were introduced by Gen. Speight, formerly of this State. What better can be expected of a Legislature, which looks up for instruction to such a Solon as he is.

By the same Mail, the following item of intelligence was likewise received. Is it to be wondered at. that the people resort to mob-law, when their legislators encourage them to it by their own acts?

Lynching a Bank.—The people of Jasper and the adjoining counties of East Mississippi, exasperated at the conduct of the Brandon Bank, have met and come to the following summary resolution respecting the branch at Paukling: That "the meeting take possession of the vaults, books, papers, and all other things belonging to the Branch Bank, and place them in the hands of a committee of five, for 'safe keeping,' " and appoint a committee to receive whatever propositions the bank might feel disposed to make.

ANOTHER PLEDGE.

The Loco Foco Presses in this State are insisting upon Gen. HARRISON'S giving another pledge on the subject of Slavery. If he were to give an hundred, he could not go further than he did in his Vincennes Speech. He there pronounced all the proceedings of the Abolitionists "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional;" and, moreover, uttered that sentiment which stands at the head of our paper-a sentiment which ought to satisfy the most fastidious scruples of the

POLITICAL SLAVERY.

In concluding his able Speech upon the reception of polition Petitions W Cost Jourson, of Maryland said-" There is another kind of Slavery in this country-political Slavery-a Slavery which makes men subservient, craven-hearted, the fawning drones of

That crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,

When thrift may follow fawning. "He could not but regret, that the question of Sla ery was made by every Administration man who had spoken, without a solitary exception, a party question. It was discussed for party purposrs by the friends of the Administration, and he regretted it. One man had said that the Harrisburg Convention would not nominate Henry Clay, because he was not a Slave-holder, and because he was a Republican. If, said Mr. Johnson, there is any one man who, more than another, has read the volume of human nature, that man is Henry Clay; and knowing, as he does, the springs of human action, he will doubtless appreciate the good motives of those who thus, for obvious reasons, applaud him. He said he should give a hearty support to William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. So would his district, and he would beg Southern men to understand

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The "Ohio Confederate" unequivocally nails to the counter the last slander of the Coalition, that Gen HARRISON is a member of an Abolition Society. "I not for its foundation, the shadow of truth."

HIRAM HAINES, lately the Editor of the " American Constellation," a leading Van Buren paper in Virgina, and who is a thorough going Administration man, in a late Address to the public, speaking of the New

"The Editor repudiated, on a proper occasion the idea of a State claiming the power to place herself both within and without the Union at the same time; with equal decision he now unequivocally protests against the disfranchisement of a State, in the manner and through the agency by which New Jersey has been deprived of her legal representation in the present Congress of the United States. That deed stands recorded on the page of our civil history as an outrage upon State Sovereignty, without a parallel, and beyond the pale of justifiable palliation, even as a party measure.

A QUIZZICAL CHAP.

A man, named Thompson, recently undertook to quiz the Legislature of Ohio, by addressing a Memorial to that body, requesting that the Officers of a certain Bank might be compelled, when counting their bills to spit on their fingers instead of using a wet sponge. One of the members, by the name of FLOOD, moved to have him brought up for contempt of the House. Whereupon, the Memorialist, (who is a distiller,) published the following Card:

"If any thing that I have said or done has had the effect of rendering your body more contemptible, I am sorry for it-indeed I regret it. I have read the remarks of George H. Flood, of the House of Representatives. As to what he says of me. I have only to remark, that he is shielded by his privilege as a member of the House; but if he continues to indulge in such language, and I can punish him in no other way, I J. W. THOMPSON." can stop the distillery.

Extract of a Letter, from Rockingham County.

"The nomination of Gen. Harrison will be sustained with animation by the little band of Whigs in this County. I will take the liberty of remarking that, in my opinion, the plan we somewhat adopted in this District, last year, will be attended with good effects, that of circulating Whig Newspapers generally throughout the State. That plan, to my knowledge, has tended to augment the ranks of the Administration, for the reason, that many of the unlettered take the assertions of the Standard and other papers of the same stripe for truth, large numbers of which have been gratuitously circulated. Some counteracting influence

Extract of a letter from Washington. "I rejoice to inform you that a member of Congress from Ohio has received a letter from a constituent, informing him that the State Rights Party, alias the Calhoun Party, of that State, have met in Convention, and declared unanimously for Harrison and Ty-Some three years ago, I was in that State, and was surprised to find that Mr. Calhoun had so many CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. This whole day has been consumed in debating questions connected with an appropriation for the Cumperland Road, which assumed much importance, on account of the political bearing connected with it.

Mr. Casey, of Illinois, presented a memorial praying for the continuance of the Cumberland Road; and moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways & Means, with instructions to report a Bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be expended on the National Road in said States, in the year 1840.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Pickens rose, and declaring that the Resolution amounted to a proposition for bringing the Cumberland Road Bill directly under discussion, he moved to lay it on the table.

A call of the House was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois; and, after spending a considerable time in bringing members, receiving excuses, &c. &c. the vote was about to be put on the motion of Mr. Pickens.

When Mr. Wick, of Indiana, rose, and asked Mr. Pickens to withdraw his motion for an explanation personal to himself. Mr. Wick then proceeded; and if his speech was a personal explanation, then any speech which has ever been made in Congress, on any question whatever, may be so characterized; for it amounted to an elaborate defence of the course of the Executive in reference to this Road, and an argument in favor of laying the resolutions of Mr. Casev, of Illi-

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, then obtained the Court in the cases of Poteet and Underwood: and floor, and made a Speech of remarkable power, in the | therefore it may be proper to add that this Opinion setconduct of Mr. Wick; and in reply to him, showed which the Plaintiffs claim altogether void, and entitle how completely the Executive had been governed in reference to this road, by electioneering motives. The Administration, he maintained, placed their estimate at a certain amount, and then declined to take the responsibility of any appropriations beyond the amount of those estimates; while, at the same time, it would endeavour to take credit for being favorable to the object for which the appropriation was made, in those sections of country where that object is popular.

When he closed, Gov. Reynolds took the floor, and said he wished to separate the great interests of the Cumberland Road from politics and political speeches. He then proceeded to advocate at some length the propriety and importance of continuing the appropriations

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, followed, but before he had spoken half a dozen sentences, there was a motion made for adjournment; which was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. -To-day, the House had an unusually dull session, being occupied in the reception of Resolutions. They regarded, for the most part, subjects of a private or local nature, and, consequently, can possess but little interest for your readers. I subjoin the following,

however, submitted from North-Carolina: On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House cause an addition to be made of the whole amount contained in each appropriation bill as soon as they shall be reis not only untrue" says the "Confederate," but it has ported to this House, and also after they shall have passed on their second and third readings, and keep a statement on his desk, showing the amount of appropriations that have been passed, ready for the inpection of the members of this House.

> Mr. Graham offered the following, which lies over Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if not detrimental to the public interest) to communicate to the House any treaty or other so lemn engagements which may have recently been executed or proposed to be negotiated by the authority of the Executive with the Seminole Indians in relation to that tribe remaining in Florida, together with the names of the Indians who signed such engagements: and if any lands were proposed to be surrendered to the Indians within the limits of that Territory, that the dividing boundary lines may be described and de-

Resolved. That the Committee of Elections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill constituting the Committee of Elections hereafter in the following manner: That the names of all the members of the House of Representatives, whose seats are contested, shall be put into a box on separate pieces of paper, and drawn singly therefrom by a child under ten years old until the names of nine members be drawn out of the box, no two of whom shall represent any one State. That the nine members so drawn shall constitute the committee, and be sworn to investigate all the facts and laws in relation to each contested election, and report the same truly and fairly to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stanly offered the following, which lies over: Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing so much of the distribution bill, passed in June, 1836, as gives to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of recalling the money deposited with the States, and releasing the States from all obligation to repay said money to the General Government.

Afhid the mass of private resolutions, there were two or three of general importance. There was one calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all the inemployment of blood-hounds by the department, in the prosecution of the war against the Seminole Indians. Another proposed various amendments to the Constitution of the United States. A third directed the President to form arrangements with the British governtaken refuge in Canada, or other colonial possessions of Great Britain; or for making a fair indemnification to the owners of such slaves.

In the Senate, the Chair submitted several reports rom the Treasury and War Departments, after which various memorials and petitions were presented. The Resolutions on the assumption of State debts,

being the special order of the day, then came up. Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the Resolutions, pro-Lands, which was ordered to be printed. The Senate then went into Executive business, and

afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. I have thought it unnecessary to give you in detail, the proceedings of Congress for the last three days, as, in each House, the discussion has been confined to a single question-in the popular branch, to the Cumberland Road appropriation, and in the Senate, to the ridiculous Resolutions touching the assumption of State Messrs. Mason, of Ohio, Howard and Proffit, of Indi- answer. If such be the consequences of only

opposition to it, have been Messrs. Parris, of Maine, Hoffman, of New York, Hubbard, of Alabama, Pick-

ens, of South Carolina and Crary, of Michigan. The Speakers in the Senate, have been Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, in favor of Mr. Benton's Resolutions, and Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, and Calhoun, in opposition to them. There was some little sparring, also, in the Senate between Messrs. Tallmadge and your Senator, Mr. Brown, in which the latter came off second

The news which continues to arrive daily of the enthusiasm which prevails every where, in favor of Gen. Harrison, warrants the expectation that this is the last year of Executive encroachment, and of the triumphs of Loco Focoism. The mighty West is coming down like an avalanche, in spite of the strenuous efforts which are made by the Administration party, for old Tippecanoe is there well known as a long-tried and faithful public servant, and as a man without moral or political stain.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, from London, prings dates two days later. The effect of the news carried out by the British Queen was considered rather favorable. The festivities of Christmas seemed to be the principal business in London .-There was no further political news of importance.-Business halted till the holydays were over.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

SIR :- I beg to make known through your paper, that the suits in the Supreme Court of the United States between Latimer and others, Plaintiffs, and Poteet and Underwood, Defendants, have been decided at the present Term, in favour of the Defendants. There are nois, on the table. The question was put on the mo- many cases now pending in the Circuit Court at this tion to lay on the table, and negatived-Aves 83, place, which, by agreement of the parties, are to be disposed of according to the Opinion of the Supreme course of which he commented very sharply on the tles the whole question, declares the grants under the Defendants, IN ALL THE CASES, to judgment.

> Very respectfully yours, GEO. E. BADGER. Raleigh, Feb. 17th, 1840.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 11th inst. there s a prosaic-poetical Communication, purporting to be from the Dialectic Society to THOS. H. BENTON .-Whoever the unknown author be, it is very evident he is as little acquainted with the 'Dı's' and the 'Benton affair,' as he is with the rules of Poetry. The intention of the piece was, doubtless, either to throw odium on Benton, ridicule the Dialectic Society, or display his own smartness; in each and all of which, he has made a prodigious failure. If the writer really was acquainted with the circumstances of the case, his communication is a foul slander on the Dialectic Society, and utterly false in every statement. BENTON never was a member, and never, in any way, at any time, had aught to do with that body. If the author erred from ignorance, he is excusable, and I will dismiss him with the friendly advice, never again to meddle with things which he knows nothing at all about,

SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Amongst the documents accompanying the President's message, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session there is one which we have not seen particularly noticed in the papers of the day, and yet it is a document, not only of the deepest interest to the community at large, but its subject comes home to the bosom of every individual, no matter what may be his rank or condition, his principles or his politics. We present distinguished Surgeon-General of the Army. This officer states the astounding fact that "of the thirty-six candidates for admission into the Army, who were invited to appear before the Board [of examination,] having reported to the board,) 22 were examined; and of these last, five only were found to possess all the qualifications essential to an appointment."!!!

Now it will hardly be believed by those unacquainted with the fact, that nearly all, (if not all,) of these thirty-six gentlemen, had graduated in some one or other of the medical schools of the country, and been ushered forth to the world, in the language of their Diploma; "aptly skilled in the sciences, and in the healing art."-Balt. Patriot.

EFFECTS ...

The present times are the times for men who have money and can buy; but they are The brave sons of the South, John, will never own grievous times for those who have any thing to sell, or debts to pay.

Look at the price of Cotton all over the South! From 5 to 10 cents a pounds. Flour formation in his possession, concerning the projected from 4 to 5 dollars. Tobacco, from 4 to 5 And you've jump'd your final somerset, John C. Caldollars. Corn, from 60 to 65 cents.

Let the man who has any of these to sell, especially if he has any debts to pay with the John C. Calhoun my Jo John, you'll ride with little proceeds, ask himself how he likes the apment for the restoration of fugitive slaves, that have proach now making towards a hard currency? We say approach, for the present is nothing compared to what he will see, should the Tory clamours for an exclusive hard currency be gratified. We are making an approach to such a currency, (and it will be well for us to gain wisdom from the experiment.) because the banks feel it their duty, to themselves and the public, to contract their posing a distribution of the proceeds of the Public business whilst they are in their present condition. As they do not pay specie, they ought not to extend their business, but rather to contract it, to call in their debts, to reduce their circulation, and place themselves in a condition to resume at the earliest possible day, and to silence the clamours of those who John C. Calhoun my Jo John, when one TERN shall denounce them, no matter what course they

This effort to reduce their business makes paper money scarce. But does it make hard money plenty. Let the prices of every thing

ana, Marvin and Barnard, of New York; and those, in | a partial reduction of paper money, we ask our readers soberly and calmly to consider, what it will be if the Tory plan of an exclusive hard money currency is adopted?

We learn that, at Bladen County Court, last week, negro men sold for about five hundred dollars, -about two-thirds of the ordinary price. Carry out the hard money plan, and another third will have to be deducted from the price.

Those will be glorious times for people who have money, or to whom money is owing: but sad times for those who owe. The "rich will be richer, and the poor poorer." Fayetteville Observer.

Marriages.

In this City, by Jordan Womble, Esq. Mr. James Carrell to Miss Lucinda King, daughter of James King,

Esq.
In Guilford county, Mr. Nathaniel H. Blackwood, formerly of this City, to Miss Mary E Jones of John-

In Warrenton, Mr. Bourbon Smith, formerly of this City, to Miss Margaret Roberson. In Nash county, on the 22d ult., Capt. David Mc-Daniel, of this City, to Miss Celeste Dortch.

In Franklin county, Mr. Samuel Young to Mrs. Lucy Dent. In Edgecemb county, Mr. Robert Joyner, of Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth Dicken.

Also, Mr. Robert H. Austin, of Tarboro', to Miss

anett Jeffries, daughter of Wm. Jeffries, Esq. In Edgecomb county, Mr. John W. Pope to Miss Also, Mr. Wm. R. Dupree to Miss Martha Tunnell.

In Rowan county, Mr. Thomas C. Graham to Miss Elizabeth Young.

POETRY.



From the Baltimore Patriot. JOHN C. CALHOUN MY JO. A COMIC POLITICAL SONG. Tune-" John Anderson my Jo."

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, I'm sorry for your fate, You've nullify'd the Tariff laws, you've nullify'd your State:

You've nullify'd your party, John, and principles, you And now you've nullify'd yourself. John C. Calhoun

Oh! John, how could you look into the face of Henry he glory of the western world and of the world away: ou call'd yourself his "master," John, but that can

ne'er be so, For he "would not own you for a slave," John C. Calhoun my Jo.

The Father of the Tariff, John, and Patron of the Arts. He seeks to build his country up in spite of foreign And Harrison will soon upset the little Van & Co., And renovate the ship of State, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, ambition in despair Once made you nullify the whole, the half of it to

The "whole hog now you've gone," John, with Kendall, Blair & Co., But "you've got the wrong sow by the ear," John Ca Calhoun my Jo.

American mechanics, John, will never sell their votes For Mint drops or for Treasury bills, or even British

They want no English coaches, John, while servants they forego, allude to the able Report of Dr. Lawson, the For their carriage is of Yankee stamp, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

> Oh! John he is a slippery blade with whom you've got He'll pass between your clutches too, just like a living

twelve declined the examination, (two after You think he'll recommend you John, but Van will For he wants the fishes for himself, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

> Go ask the Living Skeleton, who deals his secrets out; His favorites are mark'd, John, the mark you cannot toe, And you'll soon repent the bargain made, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, if this you dare to

This is a dirty business, John, go wash your little hands, And never bow your knee again to cunning Van's commands: 'How you are off for soap," John, I cannot say I know, But "your mother does not know you're out," John

C. Calhoun my Jo. And Benton's Mint drops will not save-you're rotten

to the core : The People will no power, John, on such as you behoun my Jo.

From yonder Whited Sepulchre, with all his motly

The journey will be long, John, now mind I tell you so, For they never can return again, John C. Calhoun my

Then better men my Jo, John, our sad affairs will fix. Republicans in principle, the Whigs of Seventy-Six; The offices they'll purge, John, Swartwouters all will go, And sycophantic fellows too, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

The Farmer of North Bend, John, will plough the And the terror of Tecumseh then will gain another day: America will flourish, John, mechanics find employ,

And our merchants will rejoice indeed, John C. Calhoun, my Jo.

He'll drop the reins of power and with dignity retire, To look upon a smiling land, that he has rendered so, And every Whig will cry AMEN! John C. Calhoun my Jo.

MILFORD BARD. Poet's Garret, Baltimore, 1840.