COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. MR. GALES :- I find, in looking over the Journal of the House of Representatives of 1823-4, that Judge SAUNDERS voted for "A bill to procure the necessary estimates, plans and surveys on the subject of Roads and Canals." This vote was given on the 14th of January, 1824, (page 146.) Every other member from North Carolina, with the exception of Mr. Vance, voted in the negative.-On the 10th of February, (page 221) Judge Saunders moved to recommit the bill, with instructions "to designate such roads and canals of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or as are necessary for the transportation of the public mails, as may be deemed proper and expedient to have surveyed and reported upon."-Here then, is a Democratic candidate for Governor, voting for the survey of Roads and Canats by Congress-a power which they affect to deny the National Legislature. Judge Saunders must have contemplated the appropriation of money by Congress to build such Roads and Canals, for why have them sur veyed, if he did not ? No one would contend that he acted so foolishly as to vote for surveying them, merely for the pleasure of the thing, without intending to go further and appropriating funds to construct them. He places the survey on the ground of importance in a commercial point of view-the very reason urged by the latitudinarian constructionists of the Constitution for exercising such powers. Nor is this all. He even goes farther than the most ultra of such politicians, and concedes to Congress' the power to construct roads merely to carry the public mail. Where would such a power end? If one road be necessary to carry the public mail, why not another ? Have not all the citizens the same right to receive that information which is conveyed through the mails? If so, can Congress give it to one and withhold it from another? Can it say to New York, you shall have all the facilities of good and expeditious routes and deny them to North Carolina ?-Can one neighborhood claim the convenience and assistance, with more right than another? Certainly not. Then every little Post Road

in the nation, from Maine to Louisiana, becomes the object of Congressional Legislation in the appropriation of money for their improvement or construction, to any lengths, to which Congress may think proper to carry it. What, under such a construction of ter Brook !"

THE MANUMISSION MEMORIALS. The Raleigh Standard of the 12th inst. contains a copy of the Memorial from the

sented to Congress by Romulus M. Saunders, stars (*) the name and adds to the columns on the 26th of February, 1825. The same the following note: paper also contains a copy of another Memorial, from the same Society, and presented by the same hand on January 23d, 1827 .--All which is accompanied by the remarks of a Correspondent, and prefaced by the following language of the Editor of the Standard : "We beg our readers to bear in mind that the Memorials which follow, are from the supporters of Mr MOREHEAD! That they express the sentiments of the Federal Whigs of Guilford county, North Carolina ! !"

Then, after copying the Memorials, the Editor further remarks :

the subject of Abolition. We presume that no one who reads the above Memorials will doubt the sentiments of the opposition in that region."

The deeper the Editor of the Standard thrusts his harpy talous into this filthy business, the more he besmears himself and the other "obscene birds" that occupy the same roost.

The name of John Gorden is signed to the latter of the two Memorials copied into the Standard, as "Chairman" of the Board of Managers of the Manunission Society. Now be it known, that JOHN GORDEN, Esq., is one "a Crown of Glory," May God's peace rest of the most thoroughgoing, unvielding, obstinate supporters of Van Buren in Guilford county, or in the State ! 'Squire Gorden we believe to be a man of stern integrity and unsullied private character; and we dislike to drag the name of a private individual .into a public newspaper. But the Standard has set us the example, and we are compelled to follow in defence.

It will be recollected that the Standard, a few weeks ago, tauntingly inquired of us about the number of "Democratic Republicans," belonging to the Manumission Society. We had not then the means of answering him satisfactorily. And, indeed, we should have been unwilling to subject ourself to the charge of such ungenerous invidiousness, even if we had had the data for making such enumeration. But the Standard constraineth us.

Be it therefore known, further, that JONA-THAN PARKER, Esq., late Van Buren Elector from this District, was also a member of the Manumission Society ! "Think of that, mas-

Many other citizens we could name, in this

JUDGE WHITE.

A political correspondent of the Richmond Whig has occasion to mention the name of Manumission Society of North Carolina, pre- Judge White, of Tennessee, wheretpon he

> The name of this gentleman demands a passing note. If there be truth in the adage, . Nemo felix ante mortem, " then he is more to be envied than any man on earth .-His political life was more than half his existence, and he has rendered it up, and rendered up his account of deeds, and received, while he vet lives, that judgment in which even his cnemies concur, and, which therefore, posterity must ratify. He lives to read on cool days, five crops may be easily rearpraise. He lives to hear the voice of lamen- double the above quantity. tation at his untimely fate rising from all the

"It will be agreed on all hands that the language of land. He hears himself mourned as a Faththe Federal Whiggery of Guilford is pretty strong on er by his children. He walks among us as and one foot asunder in the rows ; and if on earth, and we turn aside with awe, and look | leaves from each tree the first season. Long upon him, as a thing not of this world. Men experience proves that 150 lbs. of leaves will gaze upon him, as he passes, and the question "which is he?" is asked, not because he is a distributor of honors and emoluments, but because he has secured to himself an honor which the world gave not and cannot take away-an honor greater than any the world

that his grey hairs, worn as they have been in the "paths of righteousness," are indeed and abide with him.

An appropriate requiem is found in the fol lowing lines addressed by an English Poet to an old oak, uprooted by a tempest:

Thou who unmoved hast heard-the Tempest child Full many a winter round the craggy bed; Aid, like an Earth-born Giant hast out-spread Thy hundred arms, and Heaven's own bolt defied; Now liest along thy native mountain's side Uptorn; yet deem not that I come to shed The idle drops of pity o'er thy head, Or basely to insult thy blasted pride.

No! still 'tis thine, tho' fallen, imperial Oak, To teach this lesson to the wise and brave: That 'tis far better, overthrown and broke, In Freedom's cause to sink into the grave, Than, in submission to a Tyrant's yoke, Like the vile reed, to bow and be a slave.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is no longer possible to deny, that from the very summit of prosperity and successful industry, the people of the United States have year, many original and ardent Jackson men to his astonishment, that he has been left alone, the been, within a lew years, plunged to the made their appearance in the Whig ranks,

those evils which arise from " an universal who have followed the footsteps with the

SILK STATISTICS.

Being frequently applied to for information on all the following topics, we have prepared the subjoined paragraphs for standing reference. As many persons are engaged in the Silk business the experience of each may not be precisely similar; but the particulars average to be depended on.

COCOONERIES. A building 40 by 41 feet, and one story high, with three rows of shelves three feet wide, and seven tiers one above the other, will feed 25,000 worms at one time. From three to five such crops may be fed in a season ; if fires be kept up his own epitaph, and its language is that of ed. A building of two stories high will feed

TREES .- An acre of ground will contain 14,520 trees, planted in rows three feet apart vield one pound of reeled silk. Many have obtained a pound of reeled silk from 100 lbs. of leaves, and some from only 50, 60, &c. But 150 lbs, is ample allowance.

Eggs, &c .- One ounce of eggs will hatch about '30,000 worms; 2500 good cocoons, can give. We have God's word for it, or 3000 of fair average quality, will yield a pound of reeled silk : 2500 to 3000 cocoons, measured by heaping the bushel if the flows remains on them; if taken off, the bushel is how it clicked so merrily. struck, or even with its sides. A female moth will lay from 400 to 500 eggs.

The mammoth white, pea nut and sulphur worms, are all very good to feed. Every person has his preferences. The colour of the silk does not alter its value, one commanding as good a price as the other. The pierced cocoons, from which the moth has eaten out, are purchased by those who purchase the perfect cocoons. A few hours boiling in soap suds renders them as soft and inanageable as raw cotton.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At the Whig meeting in this City, which seems to be quite ominous of the coming result of the political campaign of the present depths of adversity, and are now suffering all under the very noses of the men in power, hear or gather, there can be no question but the oppo- opinion, produce that effect: The politicians of Prance

THE PRESIDENCY_THE BANKS, &c. Mr. Bennett of the New York Herald, has recently been at Washington, and thus speaks of matters and things at the Capitol. Hear him :

"I have now been here several days; and have been very busy ascertaining the position of parties, and the ultimate bearings of the various measures and opinhere stated are sufficiently near the general ions before the country. The preparations are making on both sides, for one of the greatest contests for the Presidency, that ever agitated this country. Harrison on one side, and Van Buren on the other, are the candidates of the opposing factions. The whole Banking system, as it now exists, is, more or less, at stake. This is different from any contest that has taken place since the foundation of the government.

Connected with the banking system, is that of public improvements, the debts of the States furnishing the means to create these improvements, the prices of all labor, produce and manufactures.

The President gives no soirees, no entertainments but a badly cooked dinner, occasionally, to members of Congress, who cry it up or down, according to their politics. He lives in the most exclusive way; for all the world like a proud English Lord in his castle .-though his disembodied spirit had returned to medium good land, will yield one pound of Forsyth, Paulding and Poinsett, all old withered gents, with more hauteur than sense, form his exclusive companions. They amuse themselves with playing Whist and looking at French prints of beautiful young women, in picturesque attitudes. Neither of them will die of virtue or patriotism.

What a contrast between the life of these men at cards, and Gen. Harrison at the plough tail! The "old battered daddy" of Kinderhook, as nice as if he had just come out of a band box-and the "old granny" of Ohio, tending his cattle and feeding his poultry! The movements of Calhoun, and his present position, are still the topics of conversation. As Mr. Calaccording to quality-hence a bushel of co- houn has "defined his position," a dozen times, withcoons is equal to a pound of reeled silk, some out success, I shall do that friendly act for him. I say to a pound and a quarter. Cocoons are have endeavored to understand his movements-but it is difficult to account for his motives, 'unless they resemble the boy's, who gutted his new watch to see

A few days ago, 1 saw Gen. Duff Green in Baltimore. "Sir," said he, "Mr. Calhoun, by his coalition with Mr. Van Burcn, has lost his moral influence, and, in my opinion, Gen. Harrison will be elected."-I was very much surprised to find such opinions in such a quarter. Mr. Calhoun stands fast to his ideal State Right opinions, while the whole South is changing around him. He does not perceive that the ground is stealing from under his fect. Since the multiplication of the Banking principle grew out of Gen. Jackson's hostility to the U.S. Bank, the Southern States have been creating Banks, Railroads, Canals, and all of party war, and say to the troubled waters. Person those modifications of the social system which has giv- be still. en New York her ascendancy. All the leading nullifiers-Hamilton, McDuffie, and Calhoun excepted-

have gone into these practical systems, and abandoned their theories and idealism. This principle is in full activity in the South, and will soon change its character entirely. When this is fully matured, Mr. Calhoun will rise from his pillow some morning and find, last of the cocked hats in the South.

sition can elect Harrison, if they will come to the polis as they did in 1837 and '38. They have the votes, and no mistake, as the returns of the last four years will show. The Administration here are beginning to get alarmed at the prospect of things. Their whole- The vine-clad hills and fertile plains, and crowded sale opposition to the Banking system may agitate that powerful interest, and if it does, that efficient element, added to the other elements of opposition, may defeat | be traced those startling horrors which preceded and It is generally believed that the election of Harrison would give this country one of the greatest spurs to enterprise, industry, and speculation, if you please, that New Orleans or St. Louis to any Eastern ed-that the army of Christ was greatly like Locomotives and Steamers. Now and then, one the world ever saw. Banks and the Credit system are of the latter explodes or burns up, through the carelessness or ignorance of the Engineer; but the world would not think of abandoning their use because even | one day in a brick yard where his industrimany incidents occur. So with Banks-so with all the movements of industry and practical civilization. The opposition victories in 1837 and '38 were barren and useless. They did not reach the central pow- something of his son's progress in' learning, work and do service in the good cause of 'old | er at Washington; and accordingly these actual political revolutions, equal to large majorities each, could produce no lasting effect on the monetary condition of the country. But if, by any degree of agitation, the same elements can be brought out so as to produce a similar victory in November, 1840, then we will realize a complete revolution through every avenue of trade and currency."

the Clerk, referred to a general impression that . Clerk himself was a contributor to the pages of Review, and very possibly had an interest in the cern. He invited special attention to the extent a particulars of this patronage. The discussion was e tinued till near four o'clock, when the House proc ed to the election, the result of which is already h

BENIGN INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON Grav ERNMENT .- The following admirable remarks are fu the Speech of Mr. Nisbit, of Georgia, on the appa ment of Chaplain.

"What, sir, does not liberty owe to Christianity 1 The history of the Colonies proves that we are ind ed, in a great degree, for those noble principles of government engrafted upon our Constitution and our laws, to that freedom of thought and action wi brought our Pilgrim and Huguenot ancestry to shores. They fled from the religious bigotry and litical intolerance of the old world for consciences They came hither to worship God in freedom. upon the shores of a new world they planted the dard of religious, and, with it, of civil liberty. T independence of mind which they asserted in mat of conscience, made them alike independent as to rights. Freedom of service to Heaven, by a very cessity of our nature, constrains men to think and freely in matters of less consequence. The free s of the Pilgrim impressed itself upon colonial en ments, and some of the best features of our most mirable system are traced to colonial patronaue. I me these remarks to show, sir, that civil liberty is t largely indebted to Christianity to permit us to ender ger the former by abandoning even the forms of the latter. Its influences ought to pervade, and do nor pervade, all the departments of Government, more less. Into our Courts of Justice, our Executive Oc. ces, and our Halls of Legislation, it ought to send an does send, a sanative power. It gives a healthful ton to public sentiment, and purifies the fountains of leislation. In this country, it is necessary, it seems t me, to maintain, in the forms of legislation, the exten nal ceremonials of Religion. What though it is some times desecrated, and its ministers false? What they it seems to some to be but a part of Congressional pageantry, empty, vain, and a lie? Yet still the very form of service maintains the ascendancy of morality. Those forms are the emblems of its essential purity. Blended as they are, with the procedure of Congress, they them. selves become vital. Destroy, sir, the external manifestations of Christianity; and you weaken its influence and endanger its vitality. You should observe ever here, sir, the form of Prayer. The voice of praise should hush, for a brief moment, at regular intervals, the not

"The leaven of moral principle should lighten the whole lump of the body politic. We should be cautious lest we divide things so happily and usefully united. We should be careful lest we invite into our lez. islation, and adopt as rules of conduct, the philosophy of a mere human faith. No gentleman, I know, would give his vote directly or indirectly, to unhinge Christianity, or in any way lessen its influences. I beg not to be understood as so charging. I only mean to say From every fact, inference, and opinion I can that the result at which they now aim may, in my desecrated the temples of God-burned the Bil dowed the goddess of Reason with the attributes of Deity-and soon, very soon, the foundations of socie. ty were broken up, and anarchy reigned triumthant streets of France flowed down with blood. To a pujlic relaxation of moral obligation, I have no doubt, may followed the French Revolution."

the Constitution, would prevent Congress from appropriating money in every State, towards the erection of Rail Roads and construction of Canals? Still, Judge Saunders is a strict constructionist of the Jeffersonian school ! The most ultra advocate of the general welfare doctrine-a doctrine which the Van Burenites pretend to have a great horror of-never went farther. How will this good Democrat would have you believe, that he is not tainted in the least, with any thing like Federalism and would fain make the people of North Carolina concede that he is one of the great apostles of Thomas Jefferson ! He, an apostle of Thomas Jefferson ! His votes, and the whole of his public conduct proves there is not a ranker Federalist in America.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: In passing through the Streets on yesterday, I saw a Hand Bill posted up, calling on all the Republican Democrats to hold a meeting on the 20th inst. for the purpose of forcing upon the unsuspecting people of Wake, " a Democratic Candidate for Sher- litionists, and supporting Abolitionists for the Execuiff." For one, I speak plainly. Should there be a nominee from that meeting, I hereby pledge myself not to support him on any condition, and I verily believe the good citizens of Wake generally, will prefer an Officer of the People, to one moulded by a party. Let this precedent but once have foot-hold, and where will its baneful influence end, but with the entire overthrow of all good order in Society ? But I trust there is a brighter day Gawning upon us. The yeomanry are awaking out of their slumbers, and "calling manfully upon their neighbors and friends, to beard the ruthless lion in his den. I shall certainly support any person, who may be qualified for the office of Sheriff, in opposition to the nominee of this meeting, not regarding in the least his political creed, and I beseech all who love their country, to do likewise.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON. THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

Gen. Harrison contended, in the Senate of the United States, in 1827, for the reduction on the duty of salt. He said, " that he was a friend of manufactures, as far as they did not trample on other interests equally entitled to regard and protection. The policy of the country was, in his opinion, to lessen the expenses of agriculture, and to remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle .---He was a Farmer himself, and he spoke of them. He was a farmer alone. He did not as unworthy the confidence of the people. own a bank-share in the world, nor had he a farthing invested in mercantile business ; but depended alone on the cultivation of the earth, for the support of a large family. He there-

were members of the Manumission Societybut we refrain.

Of the precise "number" of present "Democratic Republicans" who did belong to the aforesaid Society, we shall not probably be able to speak-but so far as their weight and such doctrines compare with the principles of influence goes in favor of the Administration, the Veto of the Maysville Road bill ? Yet they are "a host." Are they not, Mr. Standard ?-- Greensboro' Patriot.

THE ABOLITION MEMORIAL.

The following paragraph from the "Washington (N. C.) Whig" expresses so exactly our own views of Gen. SAUNDERS' conduct in presenting Memorials on the subject of Slavery, that we transfer it to our columps :---

The fact is, neither Morehead nor Saunders is an abolitionist. No honest and conscientious man who is a slave owner can be an abolitionist. The unfounded charge was preferred by our opponents against Mr. Morehead for party purposes; but in their attempt to mislead and produce false impressions, they have met with merited rebuke. Their unfair and disingenuous conduct has recoiled upon their own heads and they now stand convicted, by their own reasoning, of being Abotive Chair of the State.

We repeat, that we acquit Judge Saunders with being an abolitionist-(though his own party have made him one.)-In according justice to the Judge, we do not think, however, that he is to be exempt from censure. It appears clearly, that he not only recognises "the right of petitioning" on the subject of Slavery, but the power of Congress to legislate on it, not only in the District of Columbia alone, but throughout the nation. If the Judge disclaims the right to petition Congress on this subject as an unconstitutional interference with the reserved rights of the slave-holding States, how could he, consistently with his principles as a State Rights man, present such a memorial as he did? Judge Saunders has contributed more, perhaps, than any Southern man ever did, to the building up and strengthening the cause of abolitionism, by presenting a petition in the House of Representatives from the "Manumission Society for the gradual abolition of slavery," praying the gradual abolition of slavery thro'out the United States." How can the Van Buren party that pretend to be so sensitive on this subject, that claim to be the only Simon Pures against abolitionism, consistently support Judge Saunders ? Do the Van

Buren men in North Carolina recognize the "right of petitioning" Congress on the subject of Slavery, and the power of that body to legislate on the subject? If they do not, how can they support as a candidate for Governor one who, from the evidence before us, does recognize the right? Do they not give proof that their exclusive claim to infallibility rests upon a sandy foundation, that their boistcrous professions when in conflict with their political aspirations, are as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal ?"

Had Mr. Morchead presented the memorial in question to Congress, instead of Judge Saunders, no doubt the whole corps of Van Buren Editors would have eagerly seized hold of the circumstance, and pronounthose difficulties as one who had experienced to the other, and he would have been bitterly assailed

SWISS CUSTOM.

Richard describes a custom which amidst the sublime scenery of that country, must be fore felt a kindred interest in the welfare of peculiarly impressive. The horn of the Alps Would you not charge it upon your quack doctor, and disciplined corps, which is the main support a prospectus for the Extra Globe was put up with the agricultural class. But he never could is employed in the mountainous districts of send him adrift as soon as possible ? Or would you of those in power. believe that this Hall ought to be the theatre | Switzerland, not solely to sound the cow-call have the madness and folly still to follow his prescripon which private sectional interests should (Kuhrehn, Ranz des Vaches), but for another tions, and submit yourself to new "experiments" probe contested. He thought men ought to purpose, solemn and religious. As soon as come into the councils of their country with the sun has disappeared in the vallies, and its better and more liberal feelings, with last rays are just glimmering on the sunny summits of the mountains, then the herdsman who dwells on the loftiest, takes his horn and trumpets forth, "Ruft durch diess Sprach orohr." " Praise God the Lord."-All the herdsmen in the neighborhood on hearing this, come out of their houses, take their horns and repeat the words. This often continues for a quarter of an hour, whilst on Hear what the Richmond Enquirer, one all sides the mountains echo the name of

and neighboring counties, who stick to the spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid reckless impetuosity of uncontrolled, ungov-

could at any time convert into specie; the people were prosperous in their industry, and

the hum of business was heard in the cities, sprung into existence as it were by magic, and along the streams, and wherever a waterfall could be found, or a boat could be navigated. Every man had confidence in his neighbor, because he saw him industrious, enterprising, and successful; and he knew that he wanted neither the inclination nor the ability to meet his engagements.

But what a contrast to this state of things does our country now present! We will not attempt to draw it, for, deep as we might make the shade, the reality is darker than our ink is able to paint. The subject was date, Mr. Clinton. happily illustrated in a conversation we overheard a few days ago between two gentlemen, one a supporter, the other an opponent, of the Administration--it was in substance as follows :

Loco-Foco .- Can you tell me where I can raise thousand dollars upon a mortgage ?

Whig .- Indeed I cannot.

Loco .-- Is there no prospect that money will be easier

Whig .- I see no prospect of it unless you, who have the power, and have brought the country into the miserable state she is in, will cease your warfare upon the currency and business, and endeavor to restore things to the condition in which you found them ten years

Loco .-- I see you and I would not agree as to the cause of the present depressed condition of the country; you attribute it to the government, and I to the Banks. Whig.-Without attempting to argue the subject, I will put a case which I think is one in point. You are now a hale, robust man, to all appearance in perfect health; you have never known a day's sickness; now suppose a physician should assert that you had the seeds of disease lurking in you, and should persuade you to put yourself under his charge; that he should commence a series of operations upon you for the avowed purpose of regulating the circulation of your blood, and causing it to flow according to his notions ced him a rank Abolitionist. A hue and cry would have of healthful action, instead of obeying the pulsations been raised against him from one extremity of the State of the heart. And suppose that, after undergoing a series of "experiments," extending through some eight

> bust health and strength you now enjoy, to a mere skeleton, so weak and prostrate as to be scarcely able to support yourself by the aid of crutches, and to require the assistance of a friend to enable you to walk -to whom would you attribute your altered condition?

Administration closer than brothers, and who decay of trade, dissensions in all parts of the erned steam pressure. This singular circumnation," and a ruined currency. Compare stance, in the very focus of Executive patronthe condition of this country, at the present | age, being remarked to one of them by an orimoment, with the condition in which it was ginal Whig, the quondam Jacksonian replied found by the party which has been dominant that it was a good sign of the final triumph of in the United States for the last eleven years, truth over error-that it was in perfect good Van Buren.

and what a contrast is presented ! At that keeping with the very fundamental principles time we were enjoying the best currency in of Christianity itself, which would have but the world; Merchants could then remit from | few converts if repenting sinners were reject-City, at the trifling expense of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ strengthened by the recruits of penitentsper cent.; the traveller could provide himself and that there would be but few saints in with United States Bank notes, without the | Heaven if they were cast out ; he therefore least inconvenience, for he had with him a hoped that the original Whigs would give a currency even better, because more conve- kind reception to these new recruits, and nient, than Silver or Gold, and which he know how to appreciate their accession to '76 revived.' May God send a rapid accession of Jackson and Van Buren penitents to in the towns and villages that every where the good Whig & Conservative cause throughout this growing land!

A PENITENT JACKSON MAN.

REASONS WHY MR. VAN BUREN SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED.

1. He was opposed to the last war and acted in concert with what was then stigmatized as the British Party. 2. He opposed the re-election of that Re-

publican, James Madison, to the Presidency, in 1812, and supported the Federal candi-

3. Because he assumes political virtues which he does not possess, and endeavors to conceal the dangerous tendency of his doctrines by calling them by false names.

4. Because he was opposed to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, and believes Congress has the right to abolish Slavery in the district of Colum-

5. Because he is for restricting trade, and always advocated and supported a tariff. 6. Because he holds the doctrine that " all who trade on borrowed capital ought to

7. Because he is in favor of giving the Public Lands of the old States to the new.

8. Because he is for increasing the patron-

age of the government, and enhancing the powers of the Executive.

9. Because he would sacrifice the best interests of the country for mere personal considerations.

10. Because he wields the patronage of his office to bias the freedom of elections. 11. Because he appeals to the cupidity of dishonest men to sustain him in office by proclaiming " the spoils to the victors."

12. Because the most prominent member of the party has said, " to prove corruption and abuse only strengthens the Administra-

13. Because his votes upon the tariff, and

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

Our readers are already informed, that Blair & Rives, the Editors and Proprietors of the Official paper of the Administration, have been elected Printers to the present Congress. Before the House of Representatives proceeded to the election, there was a warm debate, in which the following exposition was made by Mr. STANLY :---

"Mr. Stanly stated that the Clerk of the House had thrown into the hands of Mr. Langtree, Editor of the Democratic Review, (a party periodical, got up to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren,) a contract for at the ensuing election of President and Vice stationary, &c. to the amount of \$76,945, on which President of the United States. At its head the lowest profit that gentleman realized was stated at ten per cent. The Clerk had employed the same Mr. Langtree, a literary man, and editor of a Review, to execute the lithography ordered by the House. "Mr. Stanly then quoted certain returns, to show the amount paid to editors of the Globe, during the last seven years, for the printing of the Houses of Congress and of the Departments, from which it appeared that Blair & Rives had, during that time, received over \$375,000. The printing of one single document, (the Salt document, ordered by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton,) had cost the country \$17,900. Mr. Stanly further quoted returns to show the amount paid for the engraving of maps, &c., which he stated at \$50,916. This also passed through the hands of Mr. Langtree, showing that the editor of the Democratic Review enjoyed, through the intervention of the Clerk of the House, a Government patronage of over one hundred thousand dollars a year. From these data, Mr. Stanly argued the necessity of further investigation, before a printer should be appointed.

"He further observed, that he understood the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Davis,) had been sent here mainly to secure an appropriation for the Cumberland Road, and he would suggest to that gentleman, that by a suitable retrenchment of the profits of the Globe and the Democratic Review, he might save enough to carry the National Road through Indiana.

" Mr. Stanly adverted to, the President's Message having, on a former occasion, been sent to the Senate before it was sent to the House, by which arrangement the Globe got the exclusive printing of that doc-

ument; and also to the fact, that when the printed each copy, unknown to the Whig members of the House, who were thus made the instruments of franking to all their constituents, proposals for the Globe ! a fact which produced very great surprise, and elicited course will commence on Tuesday, 10th March, when no little indignation in many parts of the country .--- | several new stables are expected to be on the ground. \$16,000 more had been given to the Globe for printing one from Tenuessee. The Proprietors offer the folextra journals of the House, and after a document had lowing purses, viz : been printed for the Senate, and composition and press | TUESDAY-two mile heats-purse work been paid for by that body, and the same document was afterwards printed for the House, the House | THURSDAY-four mile heats-purse was charged as though the types had been set up anew. FRIDAY--mile heats, best three in five--purse 250 "Mr. Stanly stated further, that at this very session an offer had been made to the Clerk of the House, by S. C. Stambaugh, to execute the printing of Congress at thirty per cent. less than was now paid. Mr. Stan-The Clerk through the Chair, replied that such pro- ed : on his character and qualifications. The Clerk com- the State, and that any person having knowledge of menced the reading of the document, and had pro- the fact be requested to communicate the same to must therefore do justice to the man, who and cliffs of the rocks. Then each one lays choaked him to death. He was in perfect we stand still, but it sets up a false one that points of order followed, in the course of which Mr. Carolina Bible Society, Raleigh. to order. A long and somewhat angry debate upon Address Weston R. Gales, Secretary of the North Stanly, returning to the subject of the patronage of Feb. 19, 1840.

A LATIN SCHOLAR.

A country youth, the son of a prosperous farmer, had spent some time at an Academy. "fitting for college" and during one of the vacations which he spent at home, he was ous father with hired men were making brick. The father, desirous of knowing asked him what was Latin for brick ?-"Brickabus," replied the candidate for literary honors. "Very well," observed the father, "now tell us the Latin for cost."-"Coatamus," was the reply. "Verv like --very like," said the father, who though not skilled in Latin was not lacking in good sense and shrewdness --- " and now the Latin for frock--eh ?" " Frockabus," was the answer. "Ay, ay," said the old gentleman " now you go home, take off your Coatabus, put on your Frockabus, and go to making Brickabus, for you don't go to the academy at my expense any longer, I can tell you."

TENNESSEE.

A Whig State Convention was held at Nashville on Monday week, at which an Electoral Ticket was formed, to be voted for are placed, as Senatorial Electors, the honored names of HUGH L, WHITE, and EPH. H. FOSTER. This is a glorious auspice of the probable result of the election. With such names inscribed upon their banner, the Whigs have every reason to count upon success, and every motive to strive for it. Nat. Intell.

SHERIFF'S SALE.-I will expose to Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 3d Monday of April next, so much of the following Tract of Land, unlisted for the years 1837 & '38, as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with cost and charges for Advertising, viz :

50 Acres, belonging to the Rev. Daniel McKar, lying on Gum Swamp, adjoining the lands of Lauchlin McLaurin and others, Tax \$5 03 TROOT

· · ·	SAMUEL IERRI, energia
Feb. 1840.	16 (Pr. Ad. \$3)

EDOOKS! BOOKS !- Democracy in Ameri-Ca, by De Toqueville, new Edition ; Alciphron, a Poem by Tom Moore ; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of Bench and Bar, Random Recollections, &c. : A continuation of the moves of Charles Mathews, the Comedian, by Mrs. Mathews; Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque, by E. A. Poe. Just published and for sale at the North Carolina

Book Store, by TURNER & HUGHES. Feb. 21st. (Star)

AFAYETTE COURSE.—SPRING RA-CES.—The annual Spring Races over this WEDNESDAY-three mile heats-purse 40 600 THE PROPRIETORS. Feb. 6. 16 wtr

break."

or ten years, you found yourself reduced from the ro-

AMICUS.

more elevated motives; nor would he have advocated this bill, had he thought its good effects applicable to his immediate constituents alone. But he believed it would be productive of general good, and for that reason he was in favor of its passage."

Reg. of Debates, v. 3, p. 260.

posed by him?

tle.

With these questions the Whig left the supporter of the Administration, who seemed greatly relieved on seeing he was not expected to reply to them, which we could not

but think would have puzzled him not a lit-

Singular and fatal Circumstance .- While far less evil than a Press that is enslaved, Mr. Owen Downey, an elderly gentleman, because both sides may be heard in the was taking his supper, at the Hotel of Mr. former case, but not in the latter. A licen-Christy, in Wilmington, Delaware, on Sat- tious Press may be an evil, an enslaved Press ly appealed to the Clerk to say whether this was not urday evening last, he suddenly fell from his must be so; for an enslaved Press may the fact, and what had been done with the proposals. on the 18th inst. the following Resolution was adoptof the leading Loco Foco papers said, in God. A profound and solemn silence fol- chair, as was at first supposed, with an ap- cause error to be more current than wisdom, 1813, in reference to the Battle of the lows; every individual offers his secret poplectic fit. Medical aid was almost im- and wrong more powerful than right; a li- Stambaugh. Mr Stanly then sent to the Clerk's table pravers on bended knees, and with uncovered mediately procared, but it was of no avail, centious Press cannot affect these things, for an article from the Democratic Review, containing a public prints, whether any Books belonging to the "General Harrison's letter tells us every head. By this time it is quite dark.-Good as he expired in a few minutes. On exami- if it gives also the anti- description of the Clerk's person, and a warm eulogy Bible Society, remain undistributed in any part of thing that we wish to know about the offi- night,' trumpets forth the herd on the lofti- nation it was found that a piece of beef steak dote which an enslaved Press withholds .cers, except himself. He does justice to est summit; 'Good night," is repeated on about two inches in length, of which he An enslaved Press is doubly fatal; it not only every one but HARRISON-and the world all the mountains from horns of the herds was eating, had lodged in his throat, and takes away the true light, for in that case

upon the slave question, have always belied his declarations of attachment to Southern interests .-- Wilmington Advertiser.

THE PRESS.

A Free Press is the parent of much good in a State. But even a licentious Press is a decoys us to our destruction .-- Lacon.

TORTH CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY .- At

Resolved, That the Secretary of the North Caroli-

16 3t