

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEEKLY. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1840. NO. 20.

THE REGISTER.
RALEIGH, N. C.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1840.

RALEIGH FIRE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Citizens held at the Courthouse on the 29th ult. for the purpose of newly organizing the above Company, agreeably to Act of Assembly, at which the Lieutenant of Police presided, after enrolling the volunteers who had offered, the remainder were drafted, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next, when the Company met for the purpose of electing their Officers. The following were unanimously chosen, viz:

- Thomas M. Oliver, Captain.
- Brevard Hall, First Lieutenant.
- W. H. Jones, Second do.
- R. L. Cates, Third do.
- Joseph Betts, Fourth do.
- John H. Hutchins, Secretary.
- Jesse Brown, Treasurer.

VANDALISM.
A beautiful Italian Marble Piece, intended for the new Capitol, of a costly character, was wantonly broken by some one, the other day. We say wantonly, because the fragment was carried off. Had it been left, the skill of the artist, perhaps, might have united the discovered parts. The heart of the individual who did it, must have been even harder than the Marble.

A DARING VILLAIN.
On Saturday night last, as the Captain of the Citizen's Guard, Mr. ROBERT TUCKER, was about dismissing his squad between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, in passing by his own store, he was attracted by a noise in the Cellar. On descending, he found a negro fellow very busily engaged in helping himself, in the *wholesale line*, from his diversified contents. He had already drawn two large buckets or tubs of Molasses, and had a number of bags, evidently intended to be filled with Coffee, Sugar, &c. He was, of course, seized, and gave the name of an accomplice, (also a black), who had probably been stationed on the lookout, but who, disregarding the adage of "honor among thieves," made tracks on the first alarm. He was, however, soon overhauled and, with his companion, safely lodged in Prison, to abide the penalty of the law for so daring an infraction. The entrance into the Cellar was effected by a *false key*. If the rascals had not had so *sweet a tooth*—that is, if they had spent less time in drawing the Molasses—they would, probably, have finished their job at an earlier hour, and thus made good their escape. But as it is, it furnishes another illustration of the truth of the Poet's assertion, that "Each pleasure has its poison too, And every sweet, its snare."

"SPARE THAT TREE."
One night, last week, some scoundrels, who ought to be dighted on Cocoon for a month, made an incursion into the Silk Orchard of the Joint Stock Company in this City, and carried off, it is supposed, several hundred Morus Multicaulis trees. Bundles were found in the morning, tied together, which the villains either had not time to carry off, or were alarmed in the act of doing so. This is, decidedly, the most encouraging item for Silk growers that we have lately seen, and bespeaks a demand for the Trees, that has not, recently, been calculated on.

NEW JERSEY CASE.
We republished an article in our last from the "National Intelligencer," in reference to the unblushing conduct of the Administration, in voting in the negative on Mr. Fillmore's proposition, to place the word "lawful" before the word "votes," in Mr. Cave Johnson's Resolution. The effect of this vote, however it may be turned and twisted, is to deny and set at naught the principle, that a majority of legal votes constitutes the only admissible title to a seat in Congress. Let the outrage be remembered. The following Members from North Carolina declared by their votes, that the illegality of a vote should be no bar to its being counted for a Van Buren Candidate!

JESSE A. BYNUM,
HENRY W. CONNER,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN HILL,
JAMES M'KAY,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
CHARLES SHEPARD!

"THE CRY IS STILL—THEY COME."
The people of North Carolina, and elsewhere, have taken up Gen. HARRISON with such enthusiasm, that the tenant of the Executive mansion has become thoroughly alarmed. To keep every office-holder and expectant to the mark, (for there are hundreds secretly for Harrison, who dare not avow it,) the engine of Proscription is again to be put in requisition, especially in the South. At least, this is the current rumor, and we have a partial confirmation of it in the removal of Gen. DANIEL. If they make no more by other means of proscription, than they will by that of our Marshal, as the Irishman said, they will gain a great loss.

SECRETS.
A secret is like silence—you cannot talk about it, and keep it. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "It is betraying you, call it! Sure, when I found I was not able to keep it myself, did I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

EXTRACT of a Letter, received yesterday, from the North East corner of our State:—
"To give you an idea of the distress that exists in this county, I will mention, that there were about 120 suits brought to this Court, (March,) and it is thought there will be double that number to our next Court. The people are selling out each other, every week, and property all passing into the hands of the rich. Heaven only knows the extent of the ruin that must overwhelm the community."

REWARDED.
Some weeks since, Mr. Flood took occasion to abuse Gen. Harrison in the House of Representatives of Ohio. From the following announcement, cut from the State Journal of Monday, it will be seen that he has received his reward:

A REPROBATION.—The intelligence was received in town, yesterday, that George H. Flood, Esq., of Licking county, had received the appointment of Charge de Affairs to Texas, from the Government of the United States.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.
The intelligent Washington Correspondent of the "Albany Sentinel," says he has seen the letter, upon the strength of which, the Collector of that Port was recently removed. It simply states that "Custom House is filled by a gentleman of *fried* political integrity—of a good heart—but as useless, as a man of straw, to the party." Aye, there's the rub!—Useless to the party! A Federal Officer, now-a-days, may be every thing else, but unless he makes himself a party tool, talent, worth, integrity, avail nothing. The letter then goes on to recommend the Collector's removal, and the writer "hopes that the appointment will be given to a Mr. _____, a Schoolmaster in an adjoining County—a politician in whom there is no guile, and one who writes tolerably well." All which, done up into plain English, means—That General McDONALD (last Collector) would not stoop to the pitiful business of prostituting his office for electioneering purposes—some such person was wanted, and he was thought to be discovered in this neighboring Schoolmaster, who to a partisan character united the still more valuable qualification of "writing tolerably well." If the writer of the letter had spoken his whole feelings on this subject, he would have added, (if he did not do so in a more private letter,) as follows: "The rascally Whigs in this District have got the whip hand of us, and without some extraordinary effort, on our part, they will maintain it. They have established a spirited Press here, and our organ (the Gazette) needs an abler pen, which it will find in the Schoolmaster above alluded to, &c." And such are the means, and such the motives, which have put in operation a system of proscription, worthy of the worst days of Robespierre. Will the people of North-Carolina, who are emphatically (without flattery) an honest people—will they, can they support such an Administration!

It may not be irrelevant to add, that the Schoolmaster in question, after the appointment was conferred upon him, went to Edenton to take possession of the vacant sippers; but finding the emoluments of the office to be only a few hundred dollars, when he expected as many thousands, he declined the honor, and is still engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

"HAMPTON."
When the result of the Harrisburg Convention was first announced in the South, there was a predominant, though momentary feeling, of regret, if not dissatisfaction, that Mr. CLAY's claims had been overlooked.—This, we confess, was our feeling, though it immediately subsided under the conviction, that HARRISON was the strongest man. Under the influence of a similar impulse, a very decided and talented Whig in Rutherford County, ardently attached to Mr. CLAY, and not apprized of Gen. HARRISON's claims on the South, under the signature of "HAMPTON," addressed a spirited appeal to the Whigs of Rutherford, calling upon them to resist the nomination. This communication was eagerly republished in most, or all the Van Buren prints of the State, as "proof strong as holy writ," of such a schism in our ranks as must ensure defeat. We saw, at the first glance, that the Communication of "Hampton" was written under strong excitement. Several Whig Editors spoke of it, as an artful device of some Van Buren man, in the guise of a Whig, to sow the seeds of discord among our party. But we did not so think. We knew from the fervor of his style, that he was a Whig, good and true, and we have always believed, particularly since we heard who "Hampton" was, that he would, in process of time, explain the peculiarity of his position. And we accordingly find in the last "Rutherford Gazette," an admirable statement from him (which we shall publish in our next) defining his position, and giving his reasons for the course which he at first pursued. The following passage, however, shows the spirit of the whole:—

"Nor shall I be deterred by a fear of being charged with inconsistency, from avowing my determination to use my humble efforts in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison. I believe I was in error, and I am not afraid to acknowledge it. I sincerely regret having written my former communication, and confess the unfavorable opinion, therein expressed, has been changed. I believe that the affairs of the Government would be properly administered by Gen. Harrison, and that our interests would be safe in his hands."

PETTY TYRANNY.
The Editor of the "Globe," and his Master at the White House, are so displeased because the Whigs of the District of Columbia have had the boldness to speak out as men, "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," that they are pouring upon their devoted heads vials of wrath. The powers that be, evidently consider the Ten Miles Square as so utterly dependent on Executive favor, that they dare not wag their fingers contrary to orders. But they find themselves mistaken. The pitiful patronage of an Aristocratic Ruler cannot silence the freedom of speech and of action. It is in vain, the freemen of the District are threatened by the "Globe," with the awful displeasure of the "distinguished Democrats in Congress." In vain, are they warned from the same quarter, that Congress may be provoked by "their recalcancy," to remove the Seat of Government! In vain, are they reminded, that Congress can withhold appropriations, the granting of which would enhance the value of property! Yes, all in vain. The inexorable spirit of proscription, which drove so many of them from office, may still pursue them to their hearths and private employments. But when the vindictive feelings of tyranny have been glutted, those concerned will find that the spirit of a free people is not to be crushed by the destruction of their fortunes—that freedom of speech is not to be annihilated by pecuniary sufferings.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.
At the great Whig Convention, on the 22d ult. at Columbus, Ohio, the last of the Life Guard of the immortal Washington appeared, as a delegate. In the procession, he rode a white horse and led another, which was caparisoned with one of the saddles and housings that had been in actual use by the father of his country. The spectacle must have been one of deep interest.

GOOD AS WELL AS GREAT.
At the recent great Whig meeting in Boston, Mr. Putnam, a Member of the Legislature, related the following Anecdotes of Gen. HARRISON, showing that he is not only brave in the field, and wise in Council, but also benevolent and honest to a fault:

"On one occasion, when invited to dine in company with Gen. Harrison, while the guests were at the table, the crying of a child in the streets reached their ears; no very unusual sound, certainly, and one that would draw few men from the board of a friend. But the good heart of the General was moved; and he left the table, went into the street, and returned; and what do you suppose, asked Mr. P., he found there and did there? 'It was a little girl crying, and afraid to go home, because she had lost a three dollar bank note with which her mother had directed her to pay a bill. 'Stop your crying, my little girl,' said the old gentleman; and, drawing from his pocket a three dollar note, he added, 'here, take this, and go and pay the bill.'"

WHIG MEETING.
Agreeable to previous notice, a very large and respectable number of the citizens of Rutherford county, opposed to the present Administration, assembled at John Ford's Hotel, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend a Convention, to be held at Asheville, on Tuesday the 14th of April next, to nominate a Whig Elector for this district, on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket.

On motion of Col. J. G. Bynum, William Smith was called to the Chair. On motion of W. E. Mills, Esq., Wm. H. Mooney and John Baxter were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was addressed at length by W. E. Mills, and Col. John G. Bynum, in a very appropriate and eloquent manner. The following Resolutions were then offered by W. E. Mills and unanimously adopted.

CONGRESS.
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, March 5.
The conduct of the Clerk of the House, which has been called in question for a contract made with Mr. Langtree for Stationery and Copperplate and Lithograph Printing, in which he agrees to pay him 20 per cent. more than the supplies and work could have been had from others, was yesterday called up. Mr. Petriken offered a Resolution instructing the Committee of Accounts to enquire into all the facts of the case, and report the same to the House. Mr. Johnston offered an amendment, the Preamble and Resolutions submitted by him some days ago on the subject. Mr. Dromgoole moved the previous question which being seconded, Mr. Petriken's Resolution was adopted, 110 votes to 79.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of making the Treasury Note bill the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Bell enquired of Mr. Jones, if the Committee meant to take up the Sub-Treasury bill at the present session, Mr. Jones answered that he meant to call it up the first practicable moment. The House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Elections, moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of making a report on the subject of the New-Jersey election. Mr. Crab wished to know from the gentleman, whether the Committee had included the illegal with the legal votes. The Speaker said there could be no debate. Mr. Bell suggested that the Speaker allow the question to be answered, as the vote of the House might turn on that fact. Several members objecting, the question was put, and a suspension of the rules was refused, 104 votes to 78.

Mr. Vanderpool asked leave to introduce a series of Resolutions referring the President's Message at the opening of the session to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Lewis Williams and others objected. They wished the business of the House to proceed in regular order. Other members objected to the motion as unusual. The ordinary course was to refer the message to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and then refer it to the proper committees. After some debate, the Messrs. had this reference.

The Speaker then proceeded with his call on the Committees beginning with the Committee on Public Lands. The call having reached the Committee on the Judiciary, the House adjourned.

The Senate after receiving sundry petitions and reports, took up the bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, upon which some debate took place, but no vote.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved again to-day, with no better success than yesterday, to make the Treasury Note bill the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports, commencing with the Judiciary Committee. A Resolution was reported by Mr. R. Garland, from the Committee of Claims, authorizing that Committee, in conjunction with the Committee of so much of the Public Accounts as relate to the Department of War, to employ a Clerk. After some debate, the motion was laid on the table, 95 votes to 85.

Mr. Briggs moved that the House proceed to the order of the day.

Mr. Campbell said, that before the orders of the day were announced, he desired to make a report from the Committee of Elections. Mr. R. Garland objected.—The Speaker said the gentleman from South Carolina could make his report only by consent of the House.—Mr. Campbell then moved a suspension of the rule.—Mr. C. Johnson wished to know whether the gentleman from S. Carolina could not make a report except during the morning hour? The Speaker replied, that, in his opinion, the report could only be made when the Committee of Elections was called in regular order. Mr. Campbell then withdrew his motion to suspend the rules.

The Speaker then proceeded with his Call, until he announced it would be in order for the Committee of Elections to report: when

Mr. Campbell rose, and, after a long disquisition on the terms "lawful" and "forthwith," made a report, enumerating the whole number of votes given, lawful and unlawful, and concluding that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall had received a majority of the lawful votes of the whole State.

Mr. Fillmore, thereupon, moved a resolution, in which, after a preamble referring to evidence which the Committee had refused to examine, it was resolved that the Report be recommitted. A scene of great uproar and confusion then took place, such as has not been equalled since the disorderly proceedings which occurred at the opening of the session. A decision of the Chair that Mr. Fillmore was entitled to the floor, was reversed, 88 votes to 82, and the remainder of the session (till 9 o'clock) was consumed by motions to adjourn, calls of the House, taking of Yeas and Nays, &c. There seemed to be a determination on one side to carry Mr. Petriken's Resolution, and on the other to prevent it, and to pass Mr. Fillmore's. A motion to adjourn, at length was carried, without carrying any other vote.

In the Senate, Resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, on the subject of the Currency and the Public Lands, were presented.

Mr. Grundy closed his Speech on the Assumption of State debts, and was replied to by Mr. Tallmadge, but no question taken.

WASHINGTON, March 7.
Yesterday was consumed by the House of Representatives in debate, disputation and disorder, on the New-Jersey Election question, without advancing a step towards its settlement. It would be next to impossible to state in a brief manner the proceedings which took place. Your readers, it is presumed, will be satisfied to learn, that the friends of the Administration exerted every means in their power to obtain a concurrence of the House to the Report of the Committee of Elections, which is in favor of giving the disputed seats to Mr. Dickerson and his associates, and that the Whig members as anxiously opposed all such exertions. How the matter will end, your correspondent will not undertake to predict.

The Senate after debating the subject till a late hour (8 o'clock) adopted yesterday the Report of the Select Committee on the Assumption of State debts.

FOR THE REGISTER.
"She would do it," urged Mr. Bumble; left the room."
"That is no excuse," returned Mr. Brownlow. "You were present on the occasion of the destruction of those trinkets, and, indeed, are the more guilty of the two in the eye of the law, for the law supposes that your wife acts under your direction."
"If the law supposes that," said Bumble, squeezing his hat emphatically in both hands, "the law is an ass—an idiot. If this is the eye of the law, the law's a bachelor; and the worst I wish the law is, that his eye may be opened by experience—by experience."
BOB'S OLIVER TWIST.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.
In this day a Citizen will be found coming from the Raleigh Register, an account of the removal from office of Gen. Beverly Daniel, Marshal of the United States; for the District of North Carolina. Whether Gen. Daniel is in fact an Administration or an Opposition man, we know not, nor do we care. One thing is certain; he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, and has had the confidence of every honest Administration since. But, forsooth, inasmuch as he would not forswear himself, and prostitute the functions of his office, by becoming a party tool, he must be removed. And what is specifically the mighty offence? Simply this: In appointing Assistant Marshals to take the Census in this State, he paid no regard to the political sentiments of the persons appointed, consequently, some Whigs have received the appointment; and this is the damning sin of Gen. Daniel—the unpardonable sin, for which he must atone by walking out of office. Has it come to this—that a majority of the office holders are not only corrupt themselves, but will not suffer others to act honestly? Take care ye Nabobs, take care! we the people are finding you out. Well may this wretched Administration exclaim after the Elections of this year are over.—The zeal of mine house hath eaten me up.

While on this subject it is natural to enquire into the removals from office under the different Administrations of this Government, and compare them.

Gen. Washington, in eight years, removed nine officers for sufficient cause.

John Adams, in 4 years, removed ten, also for cause.

Thomas Jefferson, in 8 years, thirty-nine, for cause.

James Madison, in 8 years, five three of whom were defaulters.

James Monroe, in 8 years, nine. Of whom, one was for participating in the Slave trade contrary to law; two for failures; one for insanity; one for misconduct, and one for quarrels with a Foreign Government.

John Quincy Adams removed but two; and both for causes satisfactorily assigned.

Gen. Jackson, in one year, removed NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY!!! And in most instances without assigning any cause. And, what is still more outrageous, he filled the offices with worse men, as the state of the public business abundantly shows. We have not now before us the total number of removals that took place during Jackson's Administration; but we have seen it stated, (correctly no doubt,) at some thousands.

THE CONTRAST.
In Mr. RIVES' late admirable Letter, he draws the following contrast between the Opinions of Gen. HARRISON, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. VAN BUREN. Which of the two embodies the true Republican faith!

Doctrines of Gen. Harrison laid down in his Letter to H. Denny, Esq.
1st. The Executive should disclaim all control over the public monies, except under strict and precise limitation of law.

2d. He should never attempt to influence elections, nor suffer the Federal Officers to take any part in their election, but to give their own votes.

3d. The exercise of the Veto power should be limited to cases of unconstitutionality, encroachment on the rights of the States and individuals, or cases, involving deep interests, where there may appear to have been inadvertence or precipitation in the action of Congress.

4th. Removals from office should not be arbitrary but for cause to be stated to the Senate, if requested, at the time of nominating the successor.

5th. The President should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6th. That the Executive Department should not be the source of legislation, but that the whole business of making laws, for the people should be left to the free and independent action of the Legislature.

All the above Republican maxims are laid down in the letter of Gen. Harrison to H. Denny, Esq.

MR. TALLMADGE.
In a late debate in the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge, the gallant Senator from New York, spoke at length and with great animation and energy, against the Report of Mr. Grundy and the measures of the Administration generally. The Madisonian gives the conclusion of his remarks, as follows:

"Mr. Tallmadge said amidst the gloom and darkness by which we are surrounded, I can fancy I see the dawning of a brighter day. To those who have suffered by the folly and madness of this Administration I would say, if my voice could reach them be of good cheer—for the day of your political redemption draweth nigh. A few more revolutions of the moon and the people will come to the rescue. The 'Empire State' will be proud to lead the van in this great battle, if it should be assigned to her. She is already pausing for the contest. Thrice she has contended, in a voice which has resounded from the ocean to the Lakes, the destructive measures of this Administration. Thrice she rebuked her own favorite son, who has tarried his back upon her interests, as well as the interests of the whole Union—who has raised his hand as it were, against her who cherished and nourished him and gave to him all the consequences he enjoys—and who, in overflowing kindness he has repaid by ingratitude and treachery. The efforts of four warring countries, her labor, will stand as lasting monuments of the beneficent and destructive measures of his Administration; whilst the wid' war and the orphan's tears, whose husbands and whose fathers have been sent to untimely graves, will recue a memory from that oblivion to which the interests and the honor of the country would consign it."

An instance occurred in our village a few days since, which fully illustrates this truth. A citizen was threatened with a lawsuit on some contract made with the Mist establishment in this place, unless he ceased his abuse of the "powers that be." It was certainly a gross insult to a very respectable man—and argues strongly that the proscriptive spirit of the Administration is likely to visit our region.—Charlotte Journal.

I have noticed that those men that give bad characters of women have usually worse characters themselves.

MARRIAGES.
In New York, at St. Thomas Church, T. Pollock Burgwyn, of this State, to Anna Matilda Walburg, daughter of Anthony Barclay, Esq.

In Granville county, William D. Griffen, to Miss Sarah C. Eppes, Grand-Daughter of the Rev. Anthony Sale.

In Moore County, Mr. James McGilvray to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of John Tyson, Esq.

In Richmond County, Mr. Daniel B. Nicholson to Miss Jane Nicholson.

The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature, in Convention on Thursday evening last, unanimously nominated the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and his Honor GEORGE HULL as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Resolutions adopted by the Convention express, also, a cordial acquiescence in the nomination of HARRISON and TYLER, and a conviction that the WHIGS of Massachusetts would confirm that acquiescence at the polls.

National Intelligencer.