GAZETTE

VOL. XLI.

WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1840.

Doctrines or practice of

1st. The Executive

Mr. Van Buren and his

should have the custody

and control of the public

monies, and be at libertv. moreover, to employ

Banks at its discretion

without limitation of law.

See Sub Treasury scheme

and President's Message

to Congress in Dec. '38.

duty of Executive Office.

holders to intermeddle

with elections. See Mr. Wall's Report, counten-anced by the Execution

3d. The Vete po

may be exercised by the

President, being a com-

ponent part of the Legis-

lative power,' for mere dif-

ference of opinion as to

the expediency of the

measure. See the Presi-

dent's last Message, and

interpretation of it in the

4th. Public Officers.

however capable & faith-

ful, may be removed, and

others, however faithless

and incompetent, may be

retained, at the mere will

of the President, as may

best serve the interests of

the party. See Correspon-

dence of Secretary of the

Treasury, and practice

long the spoils of victory."

See motto of Gov. Marcy.

ill s'rated n the practice

of the Administration.

practically the source of

all legislation under the new system of party dis-cipline, which requires er-

ery member of the party

to support the recommen-

dations of the President.

right or wrong. See mod-

ern practice of party die

6th. The Executive.

5th. "To the victors be-

of the President.

Richmond Enquirer.

2nd. It is the right and

THE REGISTER.

BALLIGHO N. O.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 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 Intendant of Police presided, after enrolling the volunteers who had offered, the remainder drafted, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday when the Company met for the purpose of elect their Officers. The following were unanimously

Thomas M. Oliver, Captain. Everard Hall, First Lieutenant. W. H. Jones, Second do. R. L. Cayes, Third de. 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 dissevered parts. The heart of the individual who did it must have been even harder than the Marble.

A DARING VILLAINY.

On Saturday night last, as the Captain of the Citizen's Guard, Mr. RUFFIN 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 its diversified contents. He had already drawn two large buckets or tubs of Molasse 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 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 dieted on Cocoons 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 latelligencer," in reference to the unblushing conduct of the Administration party, 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 legul 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 MKAY. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. CHARLES SHEPARD!

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

The people of North Carolina, and elsewhere, have taken up Gen. HARRISON with so much 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 if in the South. At least, this is the current rumor, and we have a partial confirmation of it in the gemoval of Gen. DANIEL. If they make no more by other cases of proscription, than they will by that of our Marshal, as the Irishman said, they will gain a great

SECRETS.

and, why did you betray the secret I told yo 'Is it betraying, you call it? Sure, when I found was'nt able to keep it myself, did'nt 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:

AN APPOINTMENT.-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 his country. The spectacle must have been one of the United States.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

The intelligent Washington Correspondent of the "Albemarle Sentinel," Edenton, says he has seen the letter, upon the strength of which, the Collector of that Port was recently removed. It simply states that the "Custom House is filled by a gentleman of tried political integrity-of a good heart-but as useless, as a nan of strew, to the party." Ave, 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, talents, worth, integrity, avail nothings The Letter then goes on to recommend the Collector's moval, 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 McDonals (late Collector) would not stoop to the pitiful business of prostituting his office for election-eering purposes—some such person was wanted, and he was thought to be discovered in this neighboring Schoolmaster, who to a partizan 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 Hon-EST PEOPLE-will they, can they support such an Ad-

It may not be irrelevant to add, that the Schoolmaster in question, after the appointment was conferthe vacant slippers; 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

" 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 over looked .-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 Whits 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 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

"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. 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 ut-Proscription is again to be put in requisition, especial terly dependent on Executive avor, 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 Con-A secret is like silence—you cannot talk about it, gress." In vain, are they warned from the same quarand keep it. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to ter, that Congress may be provoked by "their recusancy," 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 tryranny 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 housing that had been in actual use by the father 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 kind heart of the General was moved; 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 "Stop your crying, my little girl," said the old gentleman; and, drawing from his pocket a three dol-lar note, he added, "here, take this, and go and pay

Again. On e, when the General's home was distant from Cincinnati, he had at his table a company of gentlemen. While at their meal, a rap was heard the door. A stranger, in mean attire, asked if Gen. Harrison was at home. "Yes," was the reply. I should like to see him," said the poor man. The General was called to the door. The stranger was one of his old soldiers. He was welcomed by his commander, and, following him into the drawingroom, was thus introduced: "Gentlemen, here is one of my old comrades who has done battle for his country, and he will take a seat with us at the table." A brief conversation soon satisfied the host that his guest, though poor, might be deserving; and, turning to the company, he said : "Gentlemen. I shall furnish my old comrade with a decent suit of clothes, and give him a fetter to one of my friends in Cincinnati, asking him to give this man employment; and will you furnish him means to pay his passage there ?" No sooner asked than granted. The poor fellow found he employment sought for him, and has since past is days in comfort. This fact I have heard on other authority, in the same terms.

Again. Many old settlers upon lands in and around Cincinnati held possession of their lots by titles which proved to be unsound. Former possessors were resuming their claims, and this without bringing disgrace upon themselves. An individual who was liv-Harrison and a relative of his were the legal owners. went to the former, asking him to name the terms of a compromise, "Sir," answered he, "where I have no moral title, I have no legal title;" and, soon after this, both he and his friend gave in their quit-claim deeds to the parties concerned"

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 Ashville, on Tuesday the 14th of April next, place, but m vote. to nominate a Whig Elector for this district, on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket.

On motion of Cel. 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 very appropriate and eloquent manuer.

fered by W. E. Mills and unanimously Public Accounts as relate to the Department of War, adopted. W ereas, The period is not far distant when we he People, shall be called upon to select from among purselves, suitable individuals, to fill the high and res-

possible offices of President and Vice President of hese United States we hold it to be not only our rivilege, but our imperative duty as freemen, to ascable together and freely to express our opinions n regard to the policy of those entru-ted with the administration of the Government, calmly to examne the merits and qualifications of all aspirants to office and without reserve, express our preference between the opp sing candidates.

1 Therefore be it Resolved as the sense of this That we cannot and will not support the re elec-

tion of Martin Van Buren to the Presidential C air; Because, he has violated the best interests of the l'eople, paralized i dustry, destroyed credit, embar assed commerce and expelled peace and prosperity from the country;

Because he has totally disregarded the known and expressed wishes of the People and set up his own arbitrary will in opposition thereto. His Administration has thus far been utterly void of good to the country and fraught with consequences of the most dangerous and ruinous character; And his whole public life only serves to prove him

n admirable leader of a corrupt Party, and totally unfit to be the ruler of a free People

2 Resolved, That we will cordially support the nomination of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison for the Prisidency, because we believe him both honest and capable. His long tried public services in the battle field of his country, in the Legislative halls of Congress and the highest offices of -tate, prove him to be a soldier, a statesman and a Patri t. He is opposed to all the leading measures of the present Administration, in favor of a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst all the States, and of reducing the expenditures of the General Government and diminishing the power and patronage of the Executive Department, and if elected we believe, he will honestly endeavor to bring back this Government to its Republican character, as practiced in the days of Washington and Madison, and that he will be the President, not of a Par y, but of the whole country

3. Resolved, That the acknowledged abilities and long tried integrity of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, eminently qualify him for the office of Vice President of the United States. 4. Resolved, That we will warmly and feelingly sup-

port the nomination of JOHN M. MOREHEAD for Governor of North-Carolina :

That his sterling Whig principles, his well tried patriotism, and known devotion to the best interests of his State, serve as a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties if elected. 5. Resolved, That the Chairman do appoint a Com-

mittee of five suitable persons, to represent this county in the Whig Convention, to be held in Asheville in April next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District, on the Harrison and Tyler ticket. Under the last Resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen Delegates, viz: Col. J. G. Bryan, Col. Wm. Carson, Dr. W. J. T. Miller, W. E. Mills, and Washington Harrison. WM. SMITH, Chairman.

WM, H. MOONEY, } Secretaries. JOHN BAXTER,

DANIEL MURRAY, Esq., of the City Hotel in Raleigh, will please accept our hearty thanks for his handsome present this week. "Tell you what! A box of nice fresh Shad is no ordinary treat, especially to an up country Printer. Southern Citizen.

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 of fered as 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,f moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose o making a report on the subject of the New-Jersey election. Mr. Crabb 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. Vanderpeel 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 regu der. 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 rafer it to the proper committees. After some debate-the Messa e 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

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 The following Resolutions were then of in conjunction with the Committee of so much of the 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 sus-

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 up: roar 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 ad- but indignant people and every act of an upourn, calls of the House, taking of Yeas and Navs. &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 and hired to dabble in this sly business :-

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 but no question taken.

WASHINGTON, March 7. sentatives 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 Committee on the Assumption of State debts.

FOR THE RESISTER. "She would do it," urged Mr. Bumble; first looking round to ascertain that his partner had

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 | the true Republican faith?

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 | Letter to H. Denny, Esq. ass-an idiot. If this is the eve 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."-Boz's OLIVER TWIST.

For the Register.

In these hard Democratic, Loco Foco days, Our Marshal double work seems glad to do; Let not the Whigs be slow to give him praise. He takes the Census, and their Censure too.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. In this day's Citizen will be found copied part in them farther than

from the Raleigh Register, an account of the to give their own votes. 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 and individuals, or cases, care. One thing is certain; he was appoin- involving deep interests, ted 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 ry but for cause to be stathe 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, correquently, some Whigs have received the appointment; and this is the damning sin of Gen. Daniel-the unpardonable sin. for which it.come to this -- that a majority of the office holders are not only corrupt themselves, but fluence of his office to be will not suffer others to act honestly? Take used for purposes of a care ye Nabobs, take care! we the people purely party character. are finding you out. Well may this wretched Administration exclaim after the Elections of this year are over, - The zeal of mine lation, but that the whole house hath eaten me up.

While on this subject it is natural to en- for the people should be quire 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 quarrels with a Foreign Covernment. 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.

Martin Van Buren had comparatively few removals to make, -his "illustrious predeown liking, with the degraded tools of the party; and Van Buren had undertaken to " walk in the footsteps." A great may voluntary removals, however, have taken place under this Administration. Scores of officers are running away, with the public money.

We cannot close this article without remarking a fact of some curiosity, connected with the removal of Gen. Daniel. A week ago, it was rumored here, that he was to be removed, and all the appointments of Assisover again. We did not then believe the report, although it was said to have leaked out from a quarter where it was known many of the secrets of the party were from time to time, lodged for safe keeping.

If it be true that the Administration has filled the country with secret spies, and employed hidden sentinels, like France once did, to report every movement of an honest right officer, calculated to frustrate and expose the corrupt designs of a domineering party : and if Congressmen are bought over we say if all this be true, -no wonder the Administration lack money! No wonder A citizen was threatened with a lawsuit on the Government has become insolvent for millions! No wonder the President and his officers are calling upon Congress to tax of State debts, and was replied to by Mr. Tallmadge, the people with another issue of Treasury notes to the amount of FIVE TIMES TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! For what? To keep up their credit, and Yesterday was consumed by the House of Repre- carry on the nefarious operations of their Southern Citizen ... party!

Legislature, in Convention on Thusday 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 (8 o'clock) adopted yesterday the Report of the Select | would confirm that acquiescence at the polls. National Intelligencer.

The WHIG members of the Massachusetts

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

Doctrines of Gen. Harrison laid down in his

1st. The Executive should disclaim all control over the public monies, except under strict and precise limitation of

2d. He should never attempt to influence elections, nor suffer the Fede-

3d. The exercise of the Veto power should be limtutionality, encroachment on the rights of the States where there may appear to have been inadvertence or precipitation in the ac-

tion of Congress. 4th. Removals from office should not be arbitrated to the Senate, if requested, at the time of nominating the successor.

should never suffer the in-6th. That the Executive Department should not be made the source of legisbusiness of making laws, left to the free and inde-

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

pendent action of the Le-

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 all quanta against the Report of Mr Grundy and the measures of the Administration generally The Madisonian gives the con-

clusion of his remarks, as follows:

for insanity; one for misconduct, and one "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 reseue. The · Empire State" will be proud to lead the van in this great battle, if it should be assigned to her She is dready panting for the contest. Thrice she has condemued, in a voice which has reverberated from the Ocean to the Lakes, the destructive measures of this Administrati n. Thruce has she rebuked her one favorite son " who his turned his back upon her interests, as well as the interests of the whole Uni n -who has raised his hand as it were, against her who cheerished and nourished him and gave to hun all the consequence be enjoys - and whose overflow. cessor having filled most of the offices, to his ling kindness he has repod by ingratitude more strong than traitors' ar . s." Sir she is tired of this Northern man with Southern principles-or rather. this Northern man with no principles. She wishes to see an " honest" man at the head of this Government-one, too, who is " faithful to the lone itution " And, let me tell the Senator from North Carolina, when he speakes a fourth time, it will be in a voice of thunder, in favor of the "Hero of Tupecanoe." The defender of his country in war, I trust he will rove her deliverer in peace. The Senator from North Carolina has given us some of his anticipaions. Now, said Mr Tallmadge let me give him some of mine. I anticipate that the 4th of March. tant Marshals in this State were to be made 1841 will form an era in our political annuls. That on that day the wand of the magician will be broken. I'hat on that day he will retire to the praceful -hades of his own native village, heralded by the lamentations of those whom his Administration has broken down and ruined But he will not be forgotten in his re irement . The efforts of our waning commerce; of our suspended improvements, and of our unrewate ded labor, will stand as lasting monuments of the imbecility and destructiveness of his Administration whilst the wid ws' and the orphans' tears, whose husbands and whose fathers have been sent to untimely graves, will rescue h smemory from that oblivion to which the interests and the honor of the country would consign it!

> An instance occurred in our village a few lays since, which fully illustrates this truth. some contract made with the Mint estab ment in this place, unless he ceased his ahuse 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 then that give bad characters of women have usually worse characters themselves.

DEATRIRIES GIRES

In New York, at St. Thomas' Church, T. Pollock Burgwyn, of this State, to Anna Matida Walburgh, daughter of Anthony Barclay, Es 1. In Granville county, William D. Griffen, to Miss Sarah C. Eppes, Grand-Daughter of the Rev. Anthony

In Moore County, Mr. James McGilvary to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of John Tyson, Esq.
In Richmond County, Mr. Daniel B. Nicholson to Miss Jane Nicholson.