



**THE REGISTER.**

"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
"Uncomp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

**BALTIMORE, N. C.**

**FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1840.**

**FOR GOVERNOR,**

**JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.**

**FOR PRESIDENT,**

**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.**

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

**FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,**

**JOHN TYLER.**

"NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, AND THE VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANYTHING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN IT."—Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Esq. of Cabarrus, will deliver the Annual Address before the Alumni and Graduating Class of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 31st of June, being the day preceding the Annual Commencement.

Judge BERRY TUCKER, of William and Mary College, will deliver an Address before the two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, on Tuesday, the 16th of June.

MR. VAN BUREN—THE TEST GIVEN BY "THE PARTY."

"So far as past services have elicited the principles of the man, they will be regarded as a pledge for his future course."—Col. Johnson's letter to the late Van Buren Convention.

Very true, Colonel! This is exactly the test to which we have been anxious to bring the great Fugate ever since his nomination by the Baltimore Caucus, under the dictation of General Jackson. We are gratified that his friends are, at last, consenting that he should be tried by this rule—a rule by which they have tried—condemned and punished many a Whig. As practice is more valuable than profession, Mr. Van Buren's vote should be regarded as the surest test of his principles, and, in the language of the Vice President, "a pledge for his future course!" What, then, have Mr. Van Buren's "past services!" We do not refer to those services which could have resulted in good to his country, for of such, he has performed none—not one page of the Nation's history is brightened by any act of his which could promote the happiness or prosperity of his fellow citizens. But we refer to those "services" which could elicit one's principles, whether they be good or bad. In other words, we call for Mr. Van Buren's vote. By those public men in this country have always been tried, and by these they should be, for there is nothing else which their constituents can seize upon, to discover their motives of action.

In his "past services," then, in relation to that great question which is so vitally interesting and important to the whole nation, Martin Van Buren has given unequivocal evidence, yes—"pledges"—of his hostility to the South. We speak it without fear, and with confidence, that the proof is in clear, hard, and conclusive. Try Mr. Van Buren on this subject, by Col. Johnson's test, and he is condemned already. We are taught by his double-headed, quibbling letters to Jimmie Amis and others. These even afford abundant evidence that the "lights before him," were rather darkness than light to the hopes and rights of the South. Grant to Congress the Constitutional right to abolish Slavery in the District, and all is gone. The vote of the President may postpone, but it cannot avert the evil consequences. We ask not whether Mr. Van Buren will give us his vote—we desire to know whether his principles be with us. Do his "past services" prove that they are? Let us examine. During the agitation of the Missouri question, he was a member of the New York Legislature, and voted for a Resolution instructing Rufus King, then in the Senate of the United States, to vote to admit no State into the Union, without "making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." In the preamble prefixed to the Resolution, it is declared that "Slavery is an evil much to be deplored," and that Congress has the Constitutional right to prohibit the introduction of it into any Territory and prohibit the admission of any Territory as a State without the Missouri condition. What must the people of Florida say to this! Here then is the public assertion of a principle directly at war with the South—not only by words but by action—by "services," which Col. Johnson says, are pledges of his "future course." HIS FRIENDS ARE NOT DEBT THESE FACTS!

Again, in the Senate of the United States, subsequent to the compromise of the Missouri Question, Martin Van Buren voted to abolish the Slave Trade between the Southern States and Florida—even going so far as to prohibit any person who might be visiting or passing through Florida, carrying more than two negroes. Under the operation of this proposition, had it passed, Florida would have been converted into a complete harbor for runaway Slaves, and a Southern family, however large, desirous of visiting this Territory for health, would have been interdicted from taking with them more than two of their Slaves. Let it be remembered, too, that this vote was given after the solemn compromise between the North and South on the Missouri Question—a question which was near shattering the Union, and drenching the land with blood. Can the South have confidence in one who would thus willfully violate a sacred compromise which was made between it and the North? Do not such "past services" show what will be his "future course!" LET THE SOUTH BEWARE—for such conduct proves nothing less than that Mr. Van Buren's subsequent professions of opinions are uncandid—yes, untrue, and that he is disposed to keep,

"The word of promise to our ear,  
But break it to our hope!"

**TIPPECANOE CLUB.**  
We learn from the *Roanoke Advocate*, that the Whigs of Halifax, and its vicinity, held a meeting at Pitman's Hall on the evening of the 14th inst., and formed themselves into a Society, under the title of the Tippecanoe Club, for the purpose of aiding the election of W. H. HARRISON to the Presidency, and JOHN TYLER to the Vice-Presidency. On balloting for Officers of the Society, Dr. Robert C. Bond was elected President; Col. W. L. Long and R. J. Hawkins, Vice-Presidents; Blake Pitman, Secretary; F. S. Marshall, Treasurer; and James Frazier, C. N. Webb and A. Blount Pope, a Standing Committee.

**THE BLUE BOOK.**  
This book is printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and is intended by Congress to afford correct official information to the public; but Mr. BOND, from Ohio, in his late able Speech in Congress on the Treasury-note bill, said, he feared it could be as little relied on as the official documents from the Treasury Department. This *Blue Book* purports to give information on matters on which it treats for two years past. In the item of Printing for Congress, from October 1837, to October 1839, the whole amount paid to the Editors of the Globe, as Printers to the Senate, is stated to be \$19,591. This is a gross error; for, on referring to Document No. 17 of the House of Representatives, at the present session, it appears that \$51,823 was paid for the Printing of the Senate in 1839, which for one year, is more than double the sum above stated for two years. As large a sum was probably paid for the other year. In this *Blue Book*, may be seen the numerous large sums paid by Mr. Amos Kendall, the Postmaster General to the various newspaper publishers throughout the U. States, who are daily advocating the cause of the Administration, by casting the vilest calumny and abuse upon every one who happens to question any of the measures of the Administration. Many instances might be designated; but one only will be mentioned in the State of Ohio. The *Blue Book* exhibits different sums of money paid by Mr. Kendall in the course of the two years, ending in October last; to *Medary & Brothers*, amounting to \$9,840. These persons publish a paper called "The Ohio Statesman," the leading Administration Journal of the State, in which, says Mr. BOND, I will venture to assert, there is generally contained as much vile calumny and personal abuse of the opponents of the Administration, as can be printed on the dirty sheet which they issue. How it happens that Mr. Kendall has so much work for Printers at the Seat of Government in Ohio, I know not.

**THE TOBACCO TRADE.**  
The Convention of Tobacco Planters lately held at Washington City, in which Gov. Sprigg of Maryland presided, to consider what measures ought to be taken in order to lessen the exorbitant duties which are imposed abroad on this article of American produce. And after some discussion on the subject, in which Messrs. Jenfer, Dromgoole, Bowie, Triplett, Hamilton, Keoch and Duckett participated, a very interesting Report was agreed on. This Report states, that Europe levies an annual Revenue, on about 100,000 Hogheads of Tobacco obtained from this country, thirty Millions of Dollars, the original cost of which does not exceed Seven Millions of Dollars. That the duties collected in England alone on this article amounts annually to \$17,275,700, there being the enormous duty of three shillings sterling (equal to about 73 cents) a pound imposed upon it. That in France, from the monopoly of what they term the *Regie*, (a Company appointed to buy and sell Tobacco for the benefit of the Government) the exactions are nearly as great as in England. That in Holland, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sardinia, Russia, and other Countries, heavy and unequal duties are imposed on this article, though the products and manufactures of these several Countries, are admitted into the U. States at a mere nominal duty. The Convention came to the conclusion, therefore, of presenting a memorial to Congress, praying that measures may be taken to effect a repeal or modification of the restrictions and exorbitant duties at present existing abroad on Tobacco, and have appointed a Committee to draft an Address to the Tobacco Planters and others interested in the Tobacco trade in the United States, calling on them to unite in a memorial to Congress for relief on this subject.

**A FARM SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FOR BOYS.**  
We notice in a late Boston paper, a very interesting account of an Institution of this kind in that vicinity, by a gentleman who had paid it a Sunday visit. He thus speaks of it: "A more useful and interesting Establishment than this cannot be found. It nips vice in the bud, by taking Boys who are morally exposed, or those who have entered the broad road to ruin, by disobedience to Parents, neglect of School, or who have been affected by City temptations, and places them under wholesome restraint, salutary discipline, and habits of industry. Above all, they are taught to fear God and keep his commandments. I passed the last Sabbath at the Institution. The weather was delightful, and the whole scene was full of deep interest. The Boys labor on the Farm, and are taught to understand the meaning of St. Paul's declaration, 'if a man will not work, neither shall he eat.' I passed to the Chapel, and there met with an interesting sight of 70 Boys, with the family connected with the Institution, assembled to worship their Heavenly Father. A discourse suited to the capacity of the hearers was listened to with much attention. After which, the Boys sang several appropriate hymns. On closing the religious services, the Boys partook of a wholesome Repast, and then assembled in a Sunday School, and better recitations and more order, I never observed. I saw there several Boys whom I have known in the City, exposed to temptation and ruin. now happy and receiving the benefits of industrious habits and a correct moral influence. I regretted that the number of Boys was not larger, knowing that there are a great number of idle and disorderly Boys remaining in the City."

**ANOTHER CASE OF BLINDNESS CURED.**  
CHATHAM COUNTY, 1ST MAY, 1840.  
Mr. Gales: Dear Sir—A few days past, a poor, but truly grateful man, who some years since was under the care of our mutual friend, Doctor John Beckwith, called upon me, to address a letter to you; permit me, in substance, to give what he dictated, and oblige by publishing the same.  
Your friend,  
H.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:  
Sir: It has long been my wish to give to the public my simple story; not because I think they will feel any interest in the individual who relates it, but having received much good myself. I sincerely trust by this course, to be the means of doing good to others.

From infancy my sight had been very imperfect; and at the age of seven I became almost totally blind, and remained so until my forty-third year. It was often told me that persons in my situation had been restored to sight, but I never dreamed that in my helpless and obscure state relief could come to me. About this period, hearing, by chance, that Dr. John Beckwith of your City, had restored many in as forlorn a condition as myself, I prevailed with a wagoner to give me a passage to Raleigh, and arrived there in the midst of a heavy snow-storm; the day was dark and cheerless as had been my fate, and to add to my distress, the Doctor was unwilling to undertake my case at so inclement a season. My heart failed within me under this bitter disappointment, and I felt like "one ready to perish;" finally, however, Dr. B. yielded to my earnest entreaties, and operated on both my eyes with such success, that I have ever since been enabled to go about as I please, and see better even by starlight than I did before at noon-day. I still remember with pleasure, although eleven years ago, the delight I experienced, when after having been denied for more than thirty-five years the blessed light of the sun, I beheld the broad and cheerful glare of day. Even my knotty walking-stick that had so long guided my steps, shone in my eyes like the face of a familiar friend, and though poor and afflicted with infirm health, I felt that I had received a benefit, greater than the richest hoard of wealth could possibly bestow. It was Spring when I recovered sight, and first walked abroad with the swelling joy of one released from a long and dreary imprisonment, and often in the fullness of my heart I exclaimed, "Truly this is a beautiful and joy-giving world." I need scarcely remark, that I was treated with the greatest kindness while under Dr. Beckwith's care, and owe him a debt of gratitude which I have no other means than these feeble expressions of my feelings ever to repay. But for his benevolence and skill, I should to this day have been groping in darkness, with those feelings of melancholy desolation, known only to the poor blind man.  
I am, Sir, respectfully,  
JOHN Y. BROWN.

**CONGRESS.**  
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.  
WASHINGTON, MAY 18.

On the opening of business in the House on Saturday, Mr. Briggs moved for a reconsideration of the vote of Friday, providing for a reduction of 15 per cent. on the Public Printing, as fixed in 1819. He had voted for the resolution, he said, because there was no other before the House which he thought more deserving. But he afterwards discovered that the terms of the resolution were general—that it purporting to change the prices of the Printing for Congress, and not for this House alone. He had strong doubts therefore whether the resolution was not a nullity, as this House could not regulate the price of printing for Congress, that must be done by a joint resolution, with the concurrence of the President. An additional reason was, he thought, as lower offers were made by responsible Printers, that one of those offers should be accepted. After calling the previous question and the yeas and nays on the question of reconsideration, it was negatived 98 yeas to 89.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Pa. a resolution was passed, providing that after Monday next, the House shall take a recess from half past 2 to 4 o'clock.  
The House then proceeded to consider and act on private bills, and passed on a number of this description. Before the House adjourned, a motion was made by Mr. Andrews to reconsider the vote for taking a daily recess; and the question was laid over till Monday.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions were presented, and several reports made. A bill to create an additional land-office in Michigan, passed its third reading, though warmly opposed by Messrs. Clay and Porter, as unnecessary, there being five already.  
The bill for establishing a system of Bankruptcy was further debated, and Mr. Webster intimated his intention of speaking on the subject on Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

**HORRIBLE STORM—NATCHEZ IN RUINS!**  
Our devoted City is in ruins, and we have not a heart of stone, to detail, while the dead remain unburied and the wounded groan for help. Yesterday, at one o'clock, while all was peace, and most of our population were at the dining table, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half an hour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez—yesterday lovely and cheerful Natchez—in ruins, and hundreds of our citizens without a shelter or a pillow. Genius cannot imagine, poetry itself cannot fill up a picture that would match the ruin and distress that every where meets the eye. "Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart and beggars description—all, all is swept away, and beneath the ruins still lay crushed the bodies of many strangers. It would fill volumes to depict the many escapes and heart-rending scenes; of one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel; she was found greatly injured, with two children in her arms, and they both dead!  
The destruction of flat boats is immense; at least sixty were tossed for a moment on a raging river, and then sunk, drowning most of their crew! The best informed produce dealers estimate the number of lives lost by the sinking of flat boats at two hundred.  
No calculation can be made of the amount of money and produce swallowed up by the river. The Steamboat Hinds, with most of her crew, went to the bottom, and the Prairie, from St. Louis, was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence, at the upper cotton press, is a total wreck.  
There is no telling how wide spread has been the ruin. Reports have come in from plantations twenty miles distant in Louisiana, and the rage of the tempest was terrible.—Hundreds of negroes killed, dwellings swept like chaff from their foundations, the forest uprooted, and the crops beaten down and destroyed. Never, never, never was there such desolation and ruin.  
We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez. Hundreds of houses, yesterday on firm foundations, and

the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke up our streets with mingled materials, in a state of utter destruction.  
We can do nothing to-day but bury the dead and bind up the wounds of those yet struggling for life. A list of the dead and wounded will be given so soon as we can procure it complete.  
The Court House at Vidalia, Parish Concordia, is low with the earth, and the jail next to it badly shattered. It is painful to report the death of Judge KEETON, who was dug from the ruins of the Court House horribly mangled; he was the only person in the building at the time.  
The Sheriff of Adams county, and the Marshals for this district, have suspended all business for the present.  
If ever a community deserved the sympathy of the country, and the bounty of the Government, it is desolated, ruined Natchez.

**ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.**  
The late hour at which the papers by the British Queen reached us, rendered it impossible to give a full view of the news, in our morning edition. In examining them further, it is with heart-felt satisfaction we find that the delicate and difficult question of our North-Eastern Boundary, is, in all probability, adjusted. It appears that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. John's the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. John's, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about half a million of dollars. Most sincerely do we rejoice in this compromise—not so much because it is, or is not, a good bargain in itself, as because it removes a bone of contention which has long existed, and the right to which, each party has claimed with so much confidence, that it is impossible to say when or how the affair could be amicably adjusted. It would ill become us to object to the arrangement so justly made, since a reference to our files will show that it is exactly the arrangement that we recommended, save that we did not specify the amount which England ought to pay to Maine by way of compensating her claims to the lands relinquished.  
Doubtless despatches have come forward by the British Queen, which will apprise our Government of the precise posture of the negotiation; but we trust it will be found not far different from what is indicated above.  
In any view of the case, all danger of a war, growing out of this protracted controversy, is at an end. Had we a Tory Administration to deal with, the case might be different.—N. Y. Journal Commerce.

**TERRIBLE TORNADO AT NATCHEZ.**  
DREADFUL LOSS OF LIVES, &c.  
We learn from the New Orleans papers that the devoted City of Natchez has been visited with a most awful and distressing calamity. On Friday, the 8th inst., about two o'clock P. M. a dark cloud made its appearance in the South West, preceded by a loud and continued roaring of the winds. As it came on swiftly and with the speed of the wind, it was met by another, which was wafted directly from the opposite point of the compass. At the moment of the concussion, large masses of seeming white spray were precipitated to the earth, followed by a terrible roaring of the wind. Houses were dismantled and their roofs, and then almost immediately levelled with the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timber; even large ox-carts were uplified and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position. About sixty flat boats lying in port were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry-boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore was capsized and sunk—every one on board is said to have perished. The Steamboat Hinds was capsized and sunk, all on board lost. The Steamboat Prairie had her cabin entirely taken off—nearly all on board lost. The two hotels in the City, one partially and the other entirely to the ground—almost every house near was more or less injured. It is impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large pieces of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extracting the bodies from the fallen houses was not completed until the Vicksburg left. Some fifteen or twenty bodies had been found. It was very difficult to find a landing, as every house under the hill except five or six, was blown down, and the river filled with floating fragments of houses and bathtubs.—Nat. Intel.

**FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER, MAY 9.**  
HORRIBLE STORM—NATCHEZ IN RUINS!  
Our devoted City is in ruins, and we have not a heart of stone, to detail, while the dead remain unburied and the wounded groan for help. Yesterday, at one o'clock, while all was peace, and most of our population were at the dining table, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half an hour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez—yesterday lovely and cheerful Natchez—in ruins, and hundreds of our citizens without a shelter or a pillow. Genius cannot imagine, poetry itself cannot fill up a picture that would match the ruin and distress that every where meets the eye. "Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart and beggars description—all, all is swept away, and beneath the ruins still lay crushed the bodies of many strangers. It would fill volumes to depict the many escapes and heart-rending scenes; of one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel; she was found greatly injured, with two children in her arms, and they both dead!  
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**WHIG MEETING IN CRAVEN.**  
On Monday, the 11th instant, in pursuance of public notice given three weeks prior, the free Whig voters of the county of Craven, held a meeting at the Court-House, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly. William S. Blackledge was called to the Chair, John I. Pasture, John H. Nelson, and Henry B. T. Snel were appointed Secretaries, and the meeting was organized. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chair, George S. Attmore addressed the meeting at some length in the investigation and approval of the course of our late Representatives, and concluded by offering, at the request of nearly all present, the following resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice:  
**Resolved,** That this assembly of the citizens of Craven county highly approve the services of Samuel S. Biddle, Samuel Hyman, and William B. Wadsworth, the Representatives for this county in the last Legislature of the State, and tender to them the tribute of their confidence and thanks.  
Mr. MANLY next addressed the meeting, and concluded his remarks by presenting the following resolutions, which, like the preceding one, were passed unanimously:  
**Resolved,** That we do nominate them for the next General Assembly, to occupy the places by them respectively held in the last, and that they be earnestly invited to become candidates therefor.  
**Resolved,** That John Harris, John T. Lane, A. Ellison, William B. Perkins, James Riggs, John H. Nelson, M. C. Bogey, Joseph Green, Eliakim Patrick, and H. B. T. Snel, be a committee to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Messrs. Wadsworth, Hyman, and Biddle, and to receive their answer.  
**Resolved,** That, as it will be inconvenient for the citizens of the county to assemble again soon, the foregoing committee be authorized to announce in the gazette published in this place, the result of their correspondence with the gentlemen nominated, and should an unfavorable answer render the same necessary, to call another meeting of the citizens.  
**Resolved,** That in the event of a favorable reply, the persons here nominated be cordially recommended to the people of the county, generally, for their suffrages in August; and that we pledge ourselves, individually, to use every honorable exertion to secure their election.  
**Resolved,** That we approve the nomination of Jas. W. Bryan, as Elector for this District, on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket, and concur with the other counties of the district in recommending him to our fellow-citizens of the State.  
**Resolved,** That we seize this occasion to renew the approbation formerly expressed of the Whig nominations for Governor of the State and for President and Vice President of the Union. We regard them as well fitted by principles and habit for arresting the downward tendency of official morals, and for rescuing the country from the effects of the reckless and ruinous experiments of the party in power.  
H. C. GRAHAM followed Mr. Manly, and chaimed the attention of the meeting for nearly an hour, by an unvarnished narration of what we may call the statistics of party politics, and concluded by offering the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously:  
**Resolved,** That our Senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange have deliberately disregarded the will of their constituents, the people of North Carolina, expressed through their constitutional organ, the Legislature, and that in so doing they have acted in direct opposition to their own professed political sentiments, which sentiments have universally inculcated the doctrine, that where the Representative cannot conscientiously maintain and carry out the views of his constituents, he should forthwith resign his station.  
Mr. MANLY then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:  
**Resolved,** That we avail ourselves of this occasion also to reiterate our rights, in common with the other States, to the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to declare that any and all propositions to cede them to the States in which they lie, or to reduce the price of them below their real value, unwarrantable violations of our right of property; and to declare, further, that we regard all public servants of North Carolina, who aid or counsel in favor of any such schemes, as not only unfaithful to their trusts, but opposed to the interests and welfare of the State.

**W. S. BLACKLEDGE, Chair'n.**  
JOHN I. PASTURE, Secretary.  
JOHN H. NELSON,  
HENRY B. T. SNEL.

**Virginia is redeemed!**—Late as it is, we are not yet fully informed of the exact result of the Virginia Elections, but we know enough to assure us that that State has cast off, and forever, the shackles of Van Burenism.  
The Whigs of Virginia are sick of party government, of low trickery, of scrambles for spoils, and neglect of the true interests of the people; and they denounce and renounce the degrading rule of those who introduced this abominable state of things. The Whig majority in the Legislature will be from five to ten, while the popular majority against the Administration is to be estimated by thousands. What think you of this, North Carolina? Are you to be out done by your northern sister in the patriotic effort of national redemption? We hope not, we think not; and if you remember old "Mecklenburg" in the spirit that animated your sons in the darkest day of our country's dawn, we know that you will not be behind Virginia at the rescue. On then, in the name of liberty out! You have every thing to cheer you on.  
**Newbern Spectator.**  
**Honesty.**—The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a Saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.—Lacater.

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
WASHINGTON, MAY 20.  
Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Cushing, the House went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to carry into effect a Convention between this Country and the Mexican Republic.  
Mr. Cushing stated a few reasons why, under the direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he had called up this bill. The Commissioners under the Treaty are to meet in Washington, within three months after the exchange of ratifications. The exchange took place on the 7th of April. The Mexican Commissioners are appointed, and it is time the Commissioners on our part were appointed to meet them.  
On motion of Mr. L. Williams, the salary of the Commissioners was reduced from \$3500 to \$5,000.—The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, where, after concurring in the amendment, it was read a third time and passed.  
Mr. Tillgham asked the consent of the House to move a Resolution, for going into a Committee of the whole to-morrow, on the several Appropriation bills. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, but finding an unwillingness in the House to agree to his motion, he withdrew it.  
Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill from the Senate, with an amendment, to extend the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors to the U. States. The amendment being agreed to, the bill passed its third reading.  
The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business on the bill introduced by Mr. Ball some days ago, to secure freedom of elections. The question pending was, "Shall the bill be rejected?"  
Mr. Gentry, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to speak on the bill, and continued his Address until the hour arrived for taking a recess. And after the House reassembled, he finished his Speech. After which, Messrs. Watterson, Banks and Brown spoke on the subject, until a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.  
In the Senate, a considerable debate took place on the bill to provide for satisfying outstanding claims to bounty lands for military services in the late War with Great Britain. The bill, was, at length postponed till to-morrow.  
The bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy was then taken up, and Mr. Strange delivered his sentiments, which were unanimously approved. The difficulties which would attend the carrying the bill into operation. No question was taken on it.  
**ACCIDENT TO EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.**  
During the afternoon of Monday, as this distinguished Gentleman was moving from one part of the Hall to another, one of his feet caught in the matting on the floor, and caused him to fall with such violence as to dislocate his right shoulder. After being conveyed to his residence, however, his shoulder was restored to its socket, and this faithful Representative, was again at his post yesterday, with his bandaged shoulder and disabled right arm, at the usual hour of meeting.  
CORRECTION.—Instead of JOSTAN COLLINS, Esq. being chosen as an Elector for the Craven district, as mentioned in our last Register, it ought to have been stated for the Washington county district. The Elector district is the only one from which an Elector has not yet been communicated.

**DEATHS.**  
Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!  
Suddenly, at his residence in this County, on the 31st of March last, Mr. Philip Adams, aged about 85 years. The deceased was a brave and faithful soldier of the Revolution, having served his country, as a volunteer, in the North-Carolina line; and he continued to the day of his death a pure and ardent patriot. He was for many years a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and was exemplary in all the relations of life, and will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by all who knew him.  
In this County, on the 15th of March last, Robert N. Jeffries, sen. aged 63 years.  
In Caswell County, on the 13th inst. after an illness of six months, Mrs. Martha Simmons, consort of John Simmons, in the 26th year of her age.  
At his late residence, in Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the age of 73 years, Samuel Dayard, Esq. Mr. Dayard was a sincere and ardent Whig, and pursued the various benevolent and Christian enterprises of our day, and more especially to the Bible cause. At the time of his death he was a Vice-President of the American Bible Society, in the formation of which he took an active part.

**THE MARKETS.**  
[WHOLESALE PRICES.]  
**RALEIGH, May 22.**  
Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 17 a 20; Bale Rops 5 a 10; Coffee 13 a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Cotton Yarn 18 a 26; Cotton Bagging 15 a 20; Corn Meal 5 a 6; Flour 34 a 55; Flax Seed 1; Brown Sugar 10 a 12; Leaf do. 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 a 45.  
**FAYETTEVILLE, May 20.**  
Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 23 a 25; Bale Rops 8 a 10; Coffee 12 a 13; Cotton 6 a 7; Cotton Yarn 18 a 24; Cotton Bagging 16 a 20; Corn 60 a 65; Flour 34 a 55; Flax Seed 1; Brown Sugar 10 a 12; Leaf do. 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 32 a 37.  
**WILMINGTON, May 18.**  
Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 23; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 6 a 6; Corn 50 a 55; Meal 70 a 80; Flour 43 a 54; Brown Sugar 12 a 10; Salt (bushel) 48 a 50; Tallow 12 a 12; Molasses 25 a 27; Whiskey 40 a 42.  
**PETERSBURG, May 20.**  
COTTON.—Market dull. We quote 64 a 82 at extreme prices—average sales at 81 cents.  
WHEAT.—Scarce and dull, 51 for best white.  
BACON.—New 10 1/2 to 11 cents, old 7 1/2 a 9 cents.  
TOBACCO.—The receipts of this article are large and the quality inferior, with a decline in price. We quote Lugs 52 a 54; Leaf 58 a 60 a 67 1/2.

**GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!**—More Goods than Cash!—The Subscriber has just returned from the City of New York, with a very general assortment of articles for the retail trade. Also, an extensive stock of all kinds of family finding goods, bought at the lowest Auction cash sales, and will be sold low to suit the times. Merchants from the Towns and Country, who may be out of such leading articles, will do well to call at the well known stand, immediately opposite to the old Court Hall, on Fayetteville Street, and see for themselves, where they will find a great variety of finding goods, consisting of White and Black Silk Hosiery, White, Black, Blue, Mixed and unbleached Hosiery; all kinds of men's Cotton Socks, Black and White, and Colored Silk Gloves, White and Colored, Little Thread Gloves, Men's Berlin and double-threaded Cotton Gloves, Tape Borders, and Worked Cotton and Bishop Linen Hosiery, Black, White, and Colored, and low priced Hubbard and Maslin Caps, Furniture and Stay Bindings, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Black and White Cotton Balls, Black and White Patent Thread, White, and all colors of Spool Cotton, Corsets and Stay Laces; all kinds of Suspenders, Black and White, Cotton and Lining, Backrums, House Paper, Gering, Flax Sizing Thread; all kinds of Paper and Pound Pine, Best Plated and Black Hooks and Eyes; all kinds of Gill, Silk, Lining, Bone and Pearl Buttons; all kinds of French, English, Tees and State Combs, Purse and Wallets, Tattler and Tea Spoons; with a great variety of finding articles, not mentioned, for sale by  
**JOHN PRIMROSE,**  
May 19, 1840. 41—3w