



THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1840.

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

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 ANY THING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED.—Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

SUPREME COURT. James T. Littlejohn, Esq. of Granville County, has been admitted to Superior Court Practice.

CORRECTION. We are requested by Dr. T. S. Beckwith, of Va. to say, that the Toast given by him at the Celebration, was not original, as by mistake it appears in the Register, but was taken from a beautiful Song written by a distinguished gentleman of our State. It has never been published, but he heard it sung with delight by several young Ladies in this City. It is called "The Old North State," and is adapted to a fine Tyrolese Air. It begins—

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her, While we live we will cherish, love and defend her, And this was the Toast. We hope this allusion may be the means of bringing out the whole Song.

THE STANDARD.—THE QUIBBLER CAUGHT. We asserted some weeks since that Judge Saunders voted on the 14th January 1824, for the "Bill to provide the necessary estimates, plans, and surveys on the subject of Roads and Canals"—at which the Standard has taken fire, and threatens us with the "revelation" of the Public. For what, we ask? Why, for exposing the political inconsistency of ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS! Now, what are the grounds for the Standard's insinuation that we have suppressed the truth? We asserted, that on the 14th of January 1824, Judge S. voted for this Bill: Did he or did he not? "That he voted for the Bill on the 14th January is true," says the Standard. Here then is a confession, that the Van Buren Candidate did vote for this Bill on that day! What more did we say? It is known that Judge Saunders has denied and now denies the constitutional right of Congress to carry on works of Internal Improvement. Does his vote on that occasion look much like it? He was either in favor of the bill, or violated his oath, if he thought that he thinks now, that Congress has no constitutional power to appropriate money for works of Internal Improvement. The latter alternative we cannot believe him driven to: We submit this case to every plain man in the country. Suppose a member of Congress were to vote for a Bill on its second reading to deprive a State of its Republican form of Government, knowing that bill to be unconstitutional, would he not be guilty of perjury? Would a different vote on the third reading sanctify the one on the second?—Every man will respond no. Will Judge Saunders admit he voted for an unconstitutional bill at its second reading, and endeavor to justify it by saying he voted against it on the third? He has too much sense and regard for the sacred obligation of an oath. Then as he voted for the bill on the third reading, we are justified in concluding that he did not believe it unconstitutional. But asks the Standard, "what followed?" We will tell him what followed: On the 10th February, the bill was on its 3rd reading, and Judge Saunders moved and voted to recommend it with instructions. "What were these instructions?—that they, "designate what roads and canals of National importance in a commercial or military point of view, or as are necessary for the transportation of the public mails, as may be deemed proper and expedient to have surveyed and reported upon." (J. of H. R. 1823-4 page 221.) These instructions are sufficiently broad for all the purposes contended for by the most ultra-Federalists.

If Congress has the right to survey routes, because they are of commercial importance to the nation, it certainly can construct them. But where will Congress stop, if the right is placed on the ground of Commercial or Military importance or as necessary for carrying the Mails? The most extravagant appropriations can be justified on these grounds. Is not the Cumberland Road of commercial importance, and in case of War, would it not be of military importance? Yet the Judge, say his friends, thinks the appropriations for this road unconstitutional! It is far-fetched. Give Congress this latitude, and it can build any road. It is natural for men to believe those things necessary, which would promote their interest, and how easily you could think my road of importance, if it depended on what I might think of yours. Corruption and bargaining would be the order of the day.

True, Judge Saunders did vote to postpone indefinitely the bill when his instructions were rejected, but why was this? Did he become frightened, or did he take his cue from Randolph, who made the motion? On the third reading of the bill, the Yeas and Nays were not taken, (See J. H. R. page 223.) and who can say that Judge SAUNDERS did not vote for it then? He voted for it once and against it once, which would make the presumption as strong against him as for him. But this is not the only piece of evidence we have to show his inconsistency on this question. On the page 318th of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Session of 1826-7, we find the following entry, viz:—

"The House resumed the consideration of the Bill making appropriations for the Military service of the

year 1827, and the question recurred on concurring with the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, in filling the blank in the fifth line, with the sum of \$30,000. Mr. McDuffie moved to amend it, by adding thereto the following: "It being intended that no part of the sum thus appropriated shall be applied to the purpose of surveying any routes not already commenced, other than the following, to-wit: those for a Road from Washington to New Orleans, for a communication between Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and for a Canal around the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River." Yeas 26, Nays 141! Only 26 had the hardihood to sanction it! Here then we see Judge Saunders acknowledged by his direct vote, that Congress has the right even to cut a Canal around the Muscle Shoals—a work far from being National. If it can cut this Canal, why not any? And besides, not satisfied with surveying small Roads and Canals, he here exhibits a willingness to have a great National Road from Washington to New Orleans, and even a tremendous Canal from Pittsburg to Erie! This is fine evidence of Republicanism truly, and what a noble instance of the Judge's economy! Yet, the Judge is opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government, and a friend to economy! He did not have John Randolph on this occasion to point for him! What will the Standard say to this vote? Will it Editor deny that Judge Saunders voted also for a bill to appropriate money to repair the Cumberland Road! We ask for information—did he not?

When the Standard answers this question, we promise to give a few more beauties of the Judge's consistency.

FOURTH OF JULY. At a meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh, on Wednesday evening, to take measures for Celebrating the ensuing Anniversary of our National Independence, in an appropriate manner, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion, viz: William Thompson, Esq. Col. Geo. Little, Col. E. H. Wingate, Col. W. L. Otey and J. V. Cosby, Esq.

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT. Mr. STANLY, of this State, sent to the "Globe" for publication Dr. Duncan's celebrated Abolition Letter, offering to pay for it as an advertisement, if the Editors would insert it. They declined, however, on the ground that the Letter had been already published in their paper. Mr. Stanly wrote another note, asking to be informed about what time it had appeared. The "Globe" men replied—between the 1st of January and the 8th of May, 1839. Mr. Stanly then employed the Congressional Librarian to make strict examination of the files of the "Globe" for the article in question, and the result of his search is thus stated:—

HOUSE LIBRARY, Washington May 30, 1840. To the Hon. Edward Stanly, H. Reps. Sir: At your request I have examined a file of the Globe, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1839, to find a letter said to be published therein from the Hon. Alexander Duncan upon the subject of slavery, but I do not find such letter.

ELIAZER EARLY, Librarian. Comment is unnecessary!

THE OLD SOLDIER AGAIN. While Col. Foster was speaking in Knoxville, the other day, another of those incidents occurred which speaks volumes in favor of Old Tippecanoe. Col. Foster remarked, that Gen. Harrison has been called a "coward!" "I have seldom" said Col. Foster, spoken to so large an audience as this, but there were some old soldiers present who could bear testimony on this point. Are there any present? "I was with Gen. Harrison," exclaimed a veteran present whose name is David Griffin. Was Gen. Harrison a coward, asked Col. Foster! No! was the old man's indignant response—"he was no coward—a braver man never lived!"

TIP & TY. This is the name of a new, temperate and cooling beverage, all the rage now in New York, made from the best "Harrison" Apple Cider, with pulverized ice, and flavoured with Lemon. We should like to see our friend STILES try his hand at it.

From the Wabash Courier, May, 30. FEDERAL OUTRAGE! Some persons, on Monday night last, destroyed a fine large tent, standing in the Court-House yard, designed as a covering for the Terre-Haute Band at the Tippecanoe celebration. The tent was pitched for four nights, with two others, and in the morning, it was found burned to ashes, having been fired, by means suitable for the purpose. The unrighteous deed was perpetrated about midnight, an hour well suited to the work of an incendiary. The American Flag, waving at the head of the staff on the Prairie, was also stolen, carried away or destroyed, probably by the same gang of political fanatics. The friends of Harrison were necessarily excited at the outrage, but as yet, no certain clue has been obtained as to the individuals guilty of the outrage. The Harrison boys can stand a few hard-knocks from their opponents, in a political way, but when they find their tents assailed, and the honored Flag of the Union, with its stars and stripes, desecrated, it would not be good for those who committed the outrage to be too daring. Gen. Harrison, and his brave soldiers, slept many a cold night on the ground, in the Wabash campaigns, without a tent to protect them from the winds and blasts, and his friends can get along one night without the tent which destroyed, but a means more contemptible for a set of outlaws never committed than the one which we now refer. The glorious Flag of the country was never furted by Old Tippecanoe in dishonor; and it was reserved for Loco-focism thus to tear it down, and refuse the breezes of Heaven to fan its noble and inspiring folds. The desperation of the loco-focos is so evident as to leave but little doubt about the result of the Presidential contest.

FOR THE REGISTER. To William Montgomery and Micajah Thomas Hawkins: Since you have abandoned your pantomimes, and blazoned forth your illustrious names—the one, known only to be despised—the other pitied for his ignorance—and both only celebrated for a blind adherence, and an indiscriminate support of your Lord and King, Martin Van Buren—since, I say, you have come forth, and brought to light the obscure names of William White, of the 8th, and Gideon Macon Green, of the 6th Congressional District, I mean that you shall be presented to the world in the proper light by such Demagogues should be viewed. Now mark me, ye busy interlopers, the day of retribution is not distant, and your imposing and disgracefully tortured publication shall be the cause of your political condemnation. Do you not know that this is done to subserve party purposes? That it so will be viewed, can you doubt? Or, are you so misguided and infatuated by your infuriate zeal for an abandoned and corrupt Administration, as to believe that all others are as reckless as your benighted and infatuated selves. I have not time to say more at present, but you shall soon hear again from

MUTIUS.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, June 12.

In the House, Mr. Botts, of Va. submitted a Preamble and Resolution in reference to the case of Mason Hoce, of the United States Navy, tried some time ago, by a Court Martial, at Pensacola; and especially, in relation to the fact, that two negroes were admitted to testify against the proceedings of the Court Martial in this respect—and had applied to the President himself, who yet had approved of the whole proceedings of the Court Martial. Mr. BOTT'S resolution called on the President to communicate all the papers relating to the subject. Mr. THOMAS of Md. objected—and the Federal Loco Focos—professing to be the only true guardians to the South—refused to suspend the rules in order to allow the resolution even to be considered.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Sub-Treasury bill, when Mr. Barnard of Albany, one of the most able lawyers in the House, delivered his views against the measure.

In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives, for the purpose of computing the mileage of members by some uniform system, was read a first and second time for the purpose of reference; when Mr. Norvell moved its reference to a select committee. On this subject a debate arose, which showed pretty clearly that, however much the President and his standing army of office-holders may desire the people to practice economy and hard labor, they are determined not to lose any thing out of the public crib which they can lay hold of. The object of this bill is to fix some regular system, and a straight line was adopted; but Mr. Grundy and Mr. Sevier both spoke against the bill. Mr. Sevier said the author of the bill never intended it to pass; and that if it was sent back to the House with an amendment, it would not meet with thirteen supporters. Mr. Grundy said the matter was very well as it was, and though he would not vote to increase the pay, as this left us a pretty sure lesson, he certainly would not vote to reduce their present pay or mileage. He found it little enough for him.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, thought the object of the House, in passing the bill, a praiseworthy one, and that it ought to go to a committee for investigation.—It was certainly a desirable matter that some equal and uniform system should be adopted. As it now stood, members even from the same neighborhood, charged their mileage by very different routes. The bill was referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Vice President.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee to which the Bankrupt subject was referred, reported a new bill, embracing such points as had been discussed by the Senate, and likely to be adopted. His bill was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The printing of 20,000 copies of the white washing report, from the Committee on the militia came up, when Mr. Crittenden took hold of this subject with his usual power, defending Gen. Harrison from the wanton aspersions endeavored to be thrown upon him by this Committee. He asked if his age, his long service in council and in camp, should not protect him from abuse? Was it because this old war-worn soldier has been brought forward by the people, that the friends of the Administration had sought to blacken and defame him? He would tell gentlemen in proportion as they maltreated him in this body, his services, and the glory that surrounded his moral character would find favor in the minds of the American people. Mr. Crittenden was followed by Mr. Cuthbert, who justified the report of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., followed in defence of his report and against General Harrison, denouncing him as a black cockade federalist; in short he endeavored to turn the public attention from Mr. Poinsett to every matter save that immediately before the body.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Galbraith, of Penn. followed Mr. Barnard, and spoke at great length in defence of the Sub Treasury Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Shepard, of your State, who spoke on the same side, and made a pretty good speech for so bad a cause. Mr. Edwards, of Penn. made a very brief speech in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burke, who read a long argument in favor of the bill. The House adjourned at 7 o'clock P. M.

In the Senate, the debate was resumed on the motion to print 20,000 extra copies of the Report of the Military Committee on the subject of the Standing Army.

Mr. Clay, of Ala. spoke at great length in continuation and conclusion of his speech in explanation of the Report of the Secretary of War, and concluded with an examination of Gen. Harrison's public life. Mr. Preston replied briefly. He congratulated the Senate that his antagonist had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Poinsett's report was unconstitutional. He and the Senator were of the same opinion on this matter, though the conclusion was arrived at by different means. Mr. P. spoke also of the disposition manifested by the Senator from Alabama, of bringing in Gen. Harrison upon all occasions. The highest aspirations of my heart, said Mr. Preston, are connected with the change of men and of measures. I have my preferences, and they are decided and made known upon all proper occasions. No emergency, said Mr. Preston, shall draw me into a discussion of Presidential matters here. Elsewhere I am ready to do so, but this is not the proper place to make Presidents. We are here for legislative purposes and not for party electioneering.

Mr. Preston followed with some caustic questions to Mr. Clay, of Ala. Mr. C. was not present when the putting of questions commenced. Mr. Preston looked around him in vain, and said at length "it is no matter—the Senator's vacant seat will answer, I'll venture to say, as well as the Senator himself, were he here."

Mr. P. then commenced his pungent questions as an offset to some that had been put to him.

Mr. Clay at length made his appearance, and the Senator again put the questions.

First, in regard to Mr. Van Buren's orthodoxy upon the subject of Internal Improvements. Secondly, in regard to toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and who voted for them. Again, in regard to the Missouri question. Again, in regard to Mr. Van Buren's vote of instructions to Rufus King. His opposition to James Madison, by bringing forward De Witt Clinton. His approval of Mr. Poinsett's Report, and the clause of it which said that every man fined should be imprisoned one month for every five dollars fine.

The Alabama Senator responded to the queries of Mr. Preston by saying that he did not approve of Mr. Van Buren's conduct upon any of the subjects named. Mr. Preston asked if upon all the subjects named he was opposed to the President, with what propriety he could support him?

Mr. Clay of Alabama intimated, that Mr. Van Buren was now sound upon all these subjects.

"How know you that?"—was the next query, and if you believe it, how can you arraign General Harrison for votes given 20, 25 and 40 years gone by?"

There was no answer to this.

On the question that the Report or Plan of the Secretary of War be printed, along with the Report of the Militia Committee, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost by a vote of a strictly party character.

TO WM. H. HAYWOOD, JR. ESQ.

Sir:—You have the reputation of being a very shrewd man; I know not whether you are justly entitled to such a character, nor is it now proper to enquire. That part of your speech which arraigns the Whig Party of this State, on the charge of Proscription—a subject which seems to have been selected, to enable you to spit forth some of that spleen, that "little malice," which has been rankling in your breast, shall be passed over for the present. You and your Party protesting against Proscription! This is really a beautiful commentary on the consistency of that political clique which has proscribed more men for opinions sake than all the Administrations, since the foundation of the Government. We shall give the Public some bright examples of this, at a future time; for the present, we call your attention to a matter of more importance, the position occupied by your Party, on the right of Instruction. In 1834, Mr. Mangum was instructed to violate his oath by expunging the Journal of the Senate, which he had sworn to keep—these instructions Mr. M. refused to obey, and every Administration Press and every Demagogue in its ranks, denounced him as a violator of the sacred right of Instruction. No vituperation was too strong—no indignation too heavy for him who, according to the representations of your Party, had scouted the public will. Then you exhibited great devotion to the wishes of the People—all that the Representative should require, was a clear expression of the public wish.—You remember very well too, the speech of the Hon. BROWN BROWN, at Caswell Court House, in which he announced that the Representative should seek to know nothing more than the wish of his constituents; and that "the servant who knew his master's will and neglected it, was equally blameworthy with him who had been ordered to do and refused." This, he said, was the true doctrine—this, the only candid and safe rule. How stands the Senator now? How stands your whole Party, thus committed and pledged in behalf of this right of the People to have their wishes respected and obeyed? I desire no quibbling. The People, Sir, are in the habit of calling things by their right names, and they will not be quibbled out of their privileges. Is your position tenable? At the last Session of the Legislature, Resolutions were passed by a majority of about 8 in the Commons, and 2 in the Senate, condemning the Sub-Treasury, and several other measures of this Administration. The 8th Resolution declared "that our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the People of this State, by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions." Here then, is a plain, direct declaration of the wishes of our Senators' constituents, of that, which they desired to be done, for the protection of their own liberty and the promotion of the prosperity of the country. "Our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the People, by voting." Could any thing be plainer? I put it to you—I put it to every man in the Van Buren ranks, is this not a clear expression of the will of the People? But mark the conduct of our Senators! Did they obey? Did they even respect these wishes? No! They returned an impertinent answer, asking what their constituents meant? "Does any man believe—do you sir, believe, that they were sincere in their declaration that they did not know the meaning of the Legislature? Impossible! Have we so degraded ourselves as to send to the Senate, men, who cannot interpret their own language—who cannot comprehend the simplest expression? It would seem so.

But then there appears to be some great charm in the word "instruct," and our Senators are disposed now to contend that this word is necessary to elicit respect or enforce obedience. But see to what this doctrine would lead. If you allow the servant to designate what language his master must use before he regards his wishes, and the refusal to adopt such to constitute a complete justification, how can obedience be enforced? A command being given or wish expressed—one exclaims, "I will not regard it; he must use other words." Another demands language still different, and the master is reduced to the necessity of thus submitting to the whims and caprices of those he thought subject to his will. Now apply this, Messrs. BROWN and STRANGE require the word INSTRUCT before they will obey, though they can see clearly what is the wish of their constituents, but will this precedent be necessarily respected by their successors? They may require the word "command," or "order," or "obey," or one Senator may demand a different phraseology from his colleague. One may wish his instructions in Dutch, the other in French. How then? Must the Legislature truckle to all? Should it surrender its dignity, and shape its words to suit these political servants? Should not its will, however expressed, be enough to command adherence? Will any say that the Senator should so degrade himself as to require to be ordered or kicked into obedience? Would you be willing thus to set at naught the public will, by the most miserable subterfuge? If so, then indeed are you a marked example of consistency!

But why should the word instruct be necessary to obtain obedience? Has it any peculiarity of meaning which is sanctified by the Constitution? By the best Lexicographers, its primary and proper meaning is, "to teach," "to form by precept." To teach what? Why, the will, wish or opinion of the constituent! This is the lever which should direct the Representative. So soon as he begins to claim the right to require set phrases as in a criminal indictment, that moment, he ceases to be the Servant of the People, and becomes their Master. The 18th section of our Bill of Rights says, "The People have the right to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." Apply how? What grievances? If you leave it to the Representative alone to answer these questions and shape his conduct accordingly, to dictate the manner in which application must be made to merit a hearing, and to designate what grievances they will condescend to redress, of what value, we ask, is the right guaranteed by this section? If application be made by writ-

ten petition, the impudent Representative may reply, "You must send a deputation." A deputation being sent, "You must petition" he exclaims. Petition being sent, "Oh you haven't the word 'apply,' in it." Thus, having instructed, "You must command." Being commanded, "Oh! direct is the proper word."—And thus the shuffling Representative shields himself behind the right, to dictate to the constituent what language shall be used in applying for redress, or conveying instructions! What a solemn farce! Such a quibbler would deserve to be kicked from his high estate; even the Tarpeian Rock would be too good for him.

But sir, there is proof in your Speech that you considered the "Rayner Resolutions" virtually instructions. You ask, "Will any candid man among them (Whigs) tell us what the Rayner Resolutions deserve to be called, if the Instructions to Mr. Mangum were any persecution and proscription of the man?" If the Rayner Resolutions were not instructions, how could they be considered as persecuting and proscriptive? Some of your party say they meant nothing. What! persecution and proscription to pass resolutions which affect no one! You say again, "The Rayner Resolutions were intended to force BROWN and STRANGE into direct treachery against their own opinions." Then you have at last, discovered the intention of the Resolutions! Wiser indeed than our Senators, who modest, simple-hearted creatures, could not for their lives, comprehend the intent of the Legislature! But how "force" them into treachery against their opinions, unless they were intended to have the Senators obey or resign? I call on the People to MARK THE ADMISSON.

But Sir, you are well aware of the fact, that many of your Party disapprove the course pursued by our Senators on the "Rayner Resolutions"—All candid men were compelled to pronounce their letter a miserable quibble—a contemptible evasion. Elected to the Senate under repeated asseverations of devotion to the Public Will, we see them ready to seize upon the most puerile reasons to justify their setting at naught that WILL. Told by their constituents that the Sub-treasury was "calculated to place in peril the liberties of the country," and that by voting against it they would carry out the wishes of a majority of the people of the State, they nevertheless persist in fixing it on the country! IT IS CONTEMPT OF THE POPULAR VOICE—A BLOW AT THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS!

But, Sir, I prove from your own writings that the "Rayner Resolutions" were Instructions. Have you forgotten your famous protest of 1834-5! On the 5th of January, 1835, the Resolutions of Mr. Henderson, affirming the true Whig doctrine relative to the Public Lands, were passed, by a vote of 82 to 32; you voting against them! (Page 245th, Journal of the House of Representatives, 1834-5.) On the 10th of the same month, you and 15 other Van-Burenites—all the party could not go it—entered a protest on the Journals, from which I extract the following, viz:—

"Finally we protest against those Resolutions being considered as Instructions to our Senators, which, in our judgment, they would be, if disconnected from the circumstances under which they passed the House. Because it was distinctly avowed in debate by some of those who advocated the passage of the Resolutions, that they were not "instructions to our Senators;" and this was acquiesced in by the silence of nearly all, if not every other member of the majority. Because a large portion of the members of the House of Commons, who had during this Session denied the right of the General Assembly to instruct the Senators, yet voted in favor of these Resolutions. Because these Resolutions were introduced and the vote finally taken at a late period of the Session, after many members had obtained leave of absence, and many others were not present to vote."

It appears then that the Land Resolutions would have been instructions, but for these reasons, viz:— 1. Because it was avowed in debate, they were not. 2. Because a large portion who voted for them had, during that Session, denied the right of the Legislature to instruct. 3. Because they were introduced and passed at a late period of the Session, when many members were absent. In the debate on Rayner's Resolutions, no one avowed they were not instructions—nor had a large portion of those who voted for them ever denied the right. They were also introduced and passed early in the Session, with a full attendance.—Deducting those who previously denied the right of the Legislature to instruct, the Resolutions passed the House by a majority of 3! So, sir, from your own admissions, THEY WERE INSTRUCTIONS. One thing is certain, you did not then think the word "instruct" necessary. How, then, do you reconcile this with your course on the Rayner Resolutions? You talk about the inconsistency of other men! You, who have only been consistent in inconsistency, to set yourself up as a lecturer on political morals! Sir, you have dwelt in mystery until you have concluded that the people are all gulls, and that nothing but the use of your wand is necessary to induce them to sell even their "birth-right for a mess of pottage." But, sir, like your master at the White House, your magic influence is fast passing from you. Begin at once the soliloquy of Wolsey!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

OMITTED TOAST. By D. Minge, of Va.—The Belle of Raleigh—Courtous to the beauties, and fascinating to the beaux of Virginia, their charms are beyond emulation, as their manners are without a fault.

BARBECUE AND MUSTER. There will be a Muster and Barbecue at the house of Mr. JOHN J. L. McCULLERS, 10 miles South of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 27th of June, at which the Candidates are expected to attend and open the Campaign. Raleigh, June 18, 1840.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, THE REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, in Law and Equity, December Term, 1839. TURNER & HUGHES.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, &c. The Subscribers keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery and Fancy articles; with which they supply Physicians and Dealers on the most accommodating wholesale terms. All orders, with good references, will meet prompt attention. DUPUY, ROSSER & JONES, Druggists, S. E. corner of Seymour and Back Sts. Petersburg, Va.

THANKS TO MY FRIENDS, who have called to see our cheap N. C. Cloths and Yarns; I thought they would buy, and they have bought, and I had to write for a fresh supply, which is now to hand. In the last of Yarns, is filling, as well as warp. WILL: PECK. Raleigh, June 19, 1840.

ON COMMISSION—Venison Hams, Boxes of smoked Herring and Cocosons. WILL: PECK.

SHOCCO BALL.—There will be a BALL at Shocho Springs, on Wednesday evening, the 15th of July. A fine band of Music will be in attendance. ANN JOHNSON.

Warren County, June 17. Star, Standard, and Beacon & Omnibus.

T. C. JONES very respectfully informs the Public, that he has lately purchased the Hotel occupied by H. S. SEVIER, and is prepared to accommodate gentlemen and ladies as well, and on as liberal terms, as they can meet with in the State. His Stables are attended by as faithful Coopers as reason could desire. His Bar as well supplied, as extravagance could ask, and his personal attention given in so unremittent a degree, that no one shall have cause to complain of his accommodation. His House is now undergoing a most thorough repair, and he earnestly hopes that those who feel disposed to give encouragement to honest exertion, will call upon him. Raleigh, June 19, 1840. Standard bill forbid.

THE BLIND PAPERS; being a selection from the Manuscripts of Col. Theodorick Blauvelt, of Prince George County, Virginia; together with a Memoir of Col. Blauvelt. For sale at N. Carolina Book Store. June 19, 1840.

INDWORTH SCHOOL, Greensboro'. N. C.—The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 1st day of July.

Scholars will be received on the following terms: For Board, Lodging, Washing, Lights, Fuel and Tuition in the English branches, for 5 months, \$75 00 French, 10 00 Drawing and Painting, 10 00 Music, 20 00

A highly competent Music Teacher has been engaged to give lessons on the Harp, Piano and Guitar. Books and Stationery of every kind will be kept for the use of the Institution, and will be furnished at moderate prices. This Institution being of recent establishment, has not yet become extensively known. To those who may have no knowledge of its existence, we are happy to state, that every advantage of location, every facility for instruction, every means for promoting health and happiness, that a Parent can desire for a daughter, may be found here. The uniform increase of numbers, and the general approbation expressed, as well as the conscious excellence of the Institution, give to those interested in its welfare, undoubted security that the School needs only to be known, in order to receive a liberal patronage. D. P. WEIR, Principal. Greensboro', N. C. June 10, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HENDERSON GAZETTE.

The undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Paper under the above title, in the Town of Henderson, Granville County, N. C. It will be devoted to the proper purpose of this class of publications—the enlightenment of the People; and, at such a time as this, when diverse and un-aided efforts of general concernment are dividing the public mind, the Editor will best promote this purpose by setting forth the different doctrines held by opposing parties; and advocating those which he believes to be true.—So far, then, as the Gazette assumes a political character, it will espouse the cause of true Republicanism, in opposition to the policy and principles of the present Administration, and fight manfully the good fight against the powers that be, in behalf of the powers that will be, when truth shall triumph over error.—And the Editor will account himself fortunate, if the exertion of his feeble abilities shall contribute a mite to the extension of Whig principles, and the elevation of General HARRISON, to the highest station of dignity and trust in the National Government.

In the discussion of public questions, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to preserve the dignity of the Press, amid the turmoil of political strife, from the degradation to which it too often sinks—from that rancor and virulence of party spirit, which ever proves the greatest drawback to the cause it is designed to promote. And the undersigned pledges himself that this paper shall be conducted with fairness and truth—shall show all respectful courtesy to honest opponents—and maintain a gentlemanly bearing towards all. He has chosen his ground—the firm foundation of well settled principles—and with all openness and candor, he will rear upon it a structure of reason and argument as strong hold of the cause he believes to be just. From political friends, he expects patronage and support—from enemies, nothing but the respect due to an honorable enemy—and this it will be his endeavor to command.

A considerable portion of the Gazette will be devoted to the entertainment of the lovers of Polite Literature—and in this department, the publisher will exert himself to recommend it to men of intelligence and taste. The publisher can command the most ample means for obtaining the latest news from all parts of the country—and the Gazette will always supply full intelligence upon all subjects of general interest. The daily arrivals of Goods, &c. by the Rail Road—the prices current of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Henderson, Raleigh and Wilmington, will be regularly published, with all other matters of interest to the people of this immediate neighborhood. The Gazette will be of the size of the Raleigh Register, and of a neat and elegant appearance. In short, no expense will be spared to render it an acceptable paper to all who may favor it with their patronage.

Terms.—\$3 00 a year in advance; but if payment be delayed until after the issuing of the twelfth No. \$3 50 will be demanded. The first number will be issued as soon as subscribers enough can be obtained to warrant the expense of publication.

All Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and forward money to the Publisher.

THOS. C. DODD. Editors friendly to the cause, are requested to give the above an insertion.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1840. Solomon G. Ward, Adm. &c. of Solomon Green, dec'd, vs. Frances J. Sledge, Amelia O'Bryan, Warren Harris and Amanda, his Wife, William Butler and Courtenay, his Wife, John J. O'Bryan, Solomon G. O'Bryan, G. McDonald O'Bryan, Irvin T. O'Bryan, Betsy A. O'Bryan, Mary P. O'Bryan, Fanny H. Kendrick, Cornelia Kendrick, Charles P. Green, Thos. J. Green, Nathaniel T. Green, William R. D. Ward, Martha Green, and Ann Bolling Green, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's Bill; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, GUYFORD TALLEY, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1840. G. TALLEY, C. M. E. June 9, 1840. (Pr. exp. \$7 00) 47-6w