



THE REGISTER.

BALENCHE, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, 'Unwarp'd 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 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.

It is supposed that Congress will adjourn about the middle of July.

We assure our friend of the "Newbern Spectator," that he was bidden to our late merry-making, and we did hope to have taken him by the hand.

If any friend will furnish us with a full account of the Exercises of the Wake Forest College, we will cheerfully lay them before our readers.

ANOTHER SPEECH. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with another noble Speech from Gen. HARRISON, delivered at Fort Meigs, where, as in Illinois and Indiana, they had to count people by the acre, so great was the crowd. The "Standard," after reading these Speeches, will have to make as magnanimous a retract in Gen. Harrison's favor, as he did in Mr. Morehead's case. He first denounced him as a "common law twaddler," but after his Speech in this City, he came to the conclusion, that his talents were pretty respectable!

We learn from the Danville Reporter, that the Hon. WADSWORTH THOMPSON has accepted the compliment of a Public Dinner, tendered him by the Whigs of Pittsylvania. He well deserves such a tribute.

MR. WEBSTER. At the recent Whig Festival at Alexandria, this gentleman made a Speech replete with sound and orthodox sentiments. In reference to the ridiculous charge, that the Northern Whigs are Abolitionists in feeling, he said emphatically—"In the name of my fellow-citizens of the North, I repeat it as a foul calumny. We of New England are bound to you by our sacred compact, the Constitution of the U. States—"That instrument secures all your rights and all your property, to be governed and disposed of as you see fit; and I tell you, for one, that not one jot or tittle of that compact shall ever be violated, with my consent."

STANDING ARMY. This is a sore subject to the Loco Focos, and the more they endeavor to relieve Mr. Van Buren from the odium of the measure, they deeper they get him in. The "Standard" thinks that Mr. Poinsett's recent letter to Mr. Ritchie establishes, conclusively, that the President knew nothing about the details of the Plan when he referred to it—thus placing Mr. Van Buren in the ridiculous attitude of emphatically endorsing a Plan which he had never seen! Come, come, Messieurs Loco Focos, "confess the corn," like men, it is no use, this Army Bill will stick to your Kinderhook Chief like the shirt of Nessus. He has always been in favor of a large military force—a fact sufficiently proven by the following significant passage in his first Message:

"The necessity of stripping the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of the entire garrisons, for the purpose of assembling in the field an force of less than four thousand men, would seem to indicate the necessity of INCREASING OUR REGULAR FORCES; and the superior efficiency, as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops, recommended this measure as one of economy as well as expediency."

THE NEGRO CASE. The Van Buren Presses of the South wriggle like an impaled worm, whenever the conduct of their Chief, in recognizing Negro evidence against a white man, is alluded to. We refer the reader to the particulars of the case in another column, as related in the Proceedings of Congress. The facts may be thus briefly stated.—Lieut. George Mason Hoop, U. S. N. was tried by a Naval Court Martial last year, upon charges preferred by Commander Levy, Chief Officer of the Ship to which he was attached. In the course of the trial two negroes were introduced as witnesses—he objected to their evidence on grounds, which every Southern gentleman will readily appreciate.—The objections were overruled and the evidence admitted.—He then entered a formal Protest. Subsequently, he addressed a Memorial to the President, who upon examining the record, endorsed thereupon a declaration, that there was "nothing in the case which required his interference." The affair has justly excited a good deal of feeling.

ILLINOIS. The Van Buren Central Committee of Illinois have given notice, that the design of holding an Administration State Convention, at Springfield, is abandoned—alleging as a cause for the abandonment, that June is so busy a season, that it is "inconvenient for the Farmers to leave their homes." No doubt it would be very "inconvenient," because the Farmers in Illinois have long since determined to support Gen. Harrison—to give their aid in elevating to the Presidency, one whom they know has been well tried in the service of his country, both in the field and in her councils. We consider this abandonment of the Convention as one of the most auspicious signs of the times.

NO III. TO WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR., ESQ.

Sir: In my last, I exhibited the inconsistency of yourself and your Party, on the Right of Instruction, and if your sense of shame has not been completely deadened by a long and unscrupulous struggle to gratify a petty ambition, your cheek will be mantled at the recollection of your oft repeated exertions to render odious many of your most respected Fellow Citizens, for conduct, of which you have been so recently guilty. Professing to be a Democrat, you support for the Presidency, a man who on the 4th of November, 1812, being then a member of the New York Legislature, went into Caucus, and virulently opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison, the Republican Candidate, and supported De Witt Clinton, a Federalist! Professing to be a Southern man in principle, you are now engaged in a systematic attempt to fix for a second term on the South, a man who voted to instruct Rufus King to oppose the admission of any State into the Union without making the prohibition of Slavery an indispensable condition, and who voted to prohibit the Slave trade between the States and Florida! Professing to be a strict constructionist of the Constitution, you are supporting for the Presidency one who in his last Message, claimed to be "a component part of the Legislature," who recommended to Congress a STANDING ARMY of 100,000 men, to be placed under his control, subjecting every man between the age of 20 and 45, poor as well as rich, to a direct tax of about \$12 50 each, and liable to be marched twice a year from their families to distant parts of the country, and on failure, to be fined, and if unable to pay the fine, to be IMPRISONED!

Professing to be opposed to the Tariff, you support one who voted for the "bill of Abominations" in 1828, who opposed the reduction of the duty on Salt, which was oppressive to the poor! Professing to be the friend of the poor man, you yet adhere to one who has announced his determination to carry out a measure which will ultimately reduce the wages of the labourer to the standard of the European Despotisms, and compel every man who is unfortunate enough to be in debt, to have his property sold at a great sacrifice! Professing to be a friend of economy, you sanction the acts of an Administration expending nearly FORTY MILLIONS of the People's money per annum—which permits the Superintendent of the Charlotte Branch Mint to give \$218 25 for trees and flowers—which approved the purchase by the same Officer of 50 Horse Chestnut Trees, at \$1 each, when they were as numerous in the surrounding Counties as oaks or pines—which allows large Salaries to public Collectors, who in many instances receive but a few dollars of revenue, and in others none! Professing to be opposed to the right of Congress to appropriate money for works of Internal Improvement, you defend an Administration which has sanctioned the application of a larger amount for this purpose than any of its predecessors.

Again Sir: You and your Party support Judge Saunders, and profess at the same time to be opposed to a United States Bank. In 1824, I learn, the Judge went into CAUCUS in Washington City, and nominated W. H. CRAWFORD—a Bank man—for the Presidency, and did not favour the establishment of a Branch Bank in North Carolina, in 1816? In 1832, the Jackson party was divided between Van Buren and Barbour for the Vice Presidency. Judge Saunders and yourself advocated the former, and in an Address to the People of this State, urged most strenuously against Mr. Barbour, the fact that he was an acting Judge, and that it was a dangerous policy to bring the Judiciary in contact with political offices; that it might corrupt that fountain, which to be valuable, should be kept pure. In the face of this, you attended the Convention held in this place on the 8th January last, and sanctioned the nomination of a Judge taking a Candidate for a political Office from the Bench—he, at the same time, declaring his intention "to hold on" until his next circuit should be over! A Candidate for Governor acting as Judge! Oh! what a sublime example of consistency you are!

I come now to that part of your Speech in which you assail Mr. Morehead for his votes on various propositions relating to our negro population. It is true, you allege that these votes are introduced to convict him of Abolitionism, but sir, the manner of noticing them speaks much louder than your professions. You assert that Mr. Van Buren voted to allow free negroes owning property a vote, and that Mr. Morehead gave the "self same vote" in our Convention. Now Sir, you know this is not true! I have before me an extract from the Journal of the New York Convention of 1821, certified by Mr. Blatchford, the Governor's Secretary, as follows:

THURSDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M., September 21, 1821. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, and, after some time spent thereon, Mr. President resumed the Chair, and Mr. N. Williams, from the said Committee, reported, that, in further proceedings on the said report, the first amendment proposed by the Select Committee was again read, in the words following, to-wit:

Every white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding any election, and shall, within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall, within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or

* It appears by a public document printed by Congress in January, 1838, that at a large number of seaports the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large and the receipts absolutely nothing! At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837, and I suppose it is worse now, \$227,365 60 were paid out of the public Treasury to custom-house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

Table with 4 columns: District, Officer's salary, &c., Whole amt' revenue collected, Excess.

Passamaquoddy, Maine, \$26,113 73 \$6,665 95

Wiscasset, do, 16,725 24 3,542 62

Waldoborough, do, 19,103 43 734 41

Edgarton, Massachusetts, 36,446 67 1,299 85

Barnstable, do, 26,126 16 6,233 51

Ipswich, do, 1,244 05 12 03

Newport, Rhode Island, 20,823 78 9,430 03

New London, Connecticut, 4,013 64 1 16

Erie, Pennsylvania, 3,609 26 159 66

Perth Amboy, N. Jersey, 3,167 56 544 37

Annapolis, Maryland, 2,002 79 164 75

St. Mary's, do, 1,336 49 1 35

Tappanahock, Virginia, 2,151 53 1,832 20

Ocracoke, N. Carolina, 2,607 29 80 61

Hardwick, Georgia, 455 21 nothing!

Sunbury, do, 730 00 nothing!

St. Augustine, Florida, 1,402 56 nothing!

St. Johns, do, 1,578 13 nothing!

Michilimacine, Michigan, 1,834 60 411 01

CONGRESS. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, June 19.

In the House, the Sub Treasury Bill being again taken up, Mr. Evans addressed the Committee with singular ability and eloquence in opposition to the Bill. The Sub Treasury has been discussed with more power and effect during the last few days than it ever was before in either branch of Congress—and no man has brought to the debate higher faculties of argumentation, or more thorough acquaintance with the question involved, than this distinguished representative from Maine.

In the Senate, the House was engaged the whole day in the consideration of a Resolution offered by Mr. Walker, of Miss., for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of electing an equal number of Reporters from each of the two political parties, who shall be sworn to report the proceedings with all practical fidelity.

Mr. Tappan said, he thought it would be better to leave this matter, so far as the political character of the Reporters is concerned, to the discretion of the Senate, when they should come to make the election, as it might not be possible to procure an equal number of competent Reporters from the two political parties.

Mr. Walker expressed his dissent to the election of Reporters by the Senate, unless it was required that they should be taken equally from the two political parties. The great object was to obtain correctness, and preclude Senators on each side from complaining on account of the political complexion of the Reporters.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that, however desirable and praiseworthy the object of the Resolution might be; however important to procure promptly reports entirely correct and impartial, he did not think the resolution well calculated to accomplish that object; nor did he think that, under existing circumstances, it was very practicable in any mode.

If it could be accomplished at all, it would be necessary to give large salaries to the stenographers, and employ three or four on each side. Mr. Clay referred to the means by which the leading papers in London were furnished with their admirable Parliamentary reports. There the practice was to employ a number of Reporters who relieved each other, after the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes. Each retired in succession to write out his notes, and the separate parts of a single speech or a single debate, were afterwards put together for publication. The demand for leading Parliamentary speeches is so great that the proprietors of newspapers are enabled to give large salaries to the Reporters; and, consequently, that department is filled by men of high talent and education, as well as industry. Frequently, a speech made at mid-night may be read early next morning in a finished and perfectly accurate report.

Mr. Clay referred also to the facility with which Reporters, who might not choose to take the required oath could repair to the galleries, from whence they could not constitutionally be excluded. He did not object to the resolutions; but he thought it would lead to nothing useful.

After some remarks from Mr. Calhoun, King and Tappan, Mr. Walker agreed to allow the resolution to lie over for the present.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20. The Senate did not sit today. In the House, after the disposal of some private business, the consideration of the Sub Treasury bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Colquitt, of Ga. made a long Speech in favor of the bill. It was full of animation, and accompanied by violent gesture. Mr. C. is a clergyman as well as a politician. Surely this is not to be commended. The meek preacher and the brawling politician never ought to unite.

The debate was further continued until half-past five, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A few days ago, it was the general expectation that an attempt would be made to get the bill out of Committee this evening; but it has not been done, because a large portion of the Administration party are at the great Democratic meeting at Bladensburg.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. If we have not for some time spoken of this excellent Magazine, surely it is not because we have not deemed it worthy of more frequent notice and special commendation, but because other matters have necessarily engrossed our attention. We certainly regard it as one of the very best periodicals in the country, and in point of mechanical execution it is unsurpassed. Its beautiful paper, clear type, and the taste and neatness in its general appearance, render it a luxury in the literary way, which we wish we could see more frequently imitated. We know of no editor in the country who labors with more assiduous and untiring zeal to build up a work that shall be an honor to our national literature than our friend White of the Messenger; and we hope the good taste and intelligence of the North as well as the South will support him in his very creditable labors. We would not pretend that the articles inserted in the Messenger are all of a high order; for that would be laying claim to a character that no Magazine in the world can sustain. The articles are various, and while we sometimes meet with articles of prose, and perhaps more frequently of poetry, that add but little to its reputation, we not unfrequently find in its pages some of the best literature of the country.

The May number, which is now before us, contains several interesting articles which we have not time to notice now in detail; but there is one article in it to which we cannot forbear calling particular attention. It is one which handles, we think, in a masterly manner, a subject of great national importance, the Navy of the United States. The article is called "Scraps from the Lucky Bag"—a fanciful title, that gives little promise of the sterling ore it brings to view. The writer is evidently at home in his subject, and shows very conclusively the most glaring and lamentable defects in the present organization of our Navy, and throws out some plans and suggestions for improvement or re-organization, which we cannot but think are of very great improvement in a national point of view. We recommend the article particularly to the attention of Congress, and not only to Congress, but to every reader who feels an interest in the welfare of our common country.—N. Y. Signal.

On the passage of the Great Western, a sailor, in shifting the jib, lost his hold and fell overboard.—The vessel went over him. The engine was stopped, the crew mustered and stationed at their posts, a boat manned and let down—the man, half a mile under, was rescued, brought on board, and the vessel put under way—in the space of eight minutes.

FOR THE REGISTER. ALL THIEVES AT WASHINGTON. BEING A FREE PARAPHRASE OF THE ROMANIC SONG Kleptis Pote Parga.*

TUNE—There's nae luck about the house. While Benton rules the Senate, boys, And Dr. Niles the Post, And Frank Blair turns the kitchen-spit, Where Kendall rolls the roast; With Levi in the Treasury, And little Van for Chief, O! who would be an honest man? Who would not be a Thief? For all are Thieves at Washington, And merry Thieves they be, O! the ranting Thieves of Washington, Are just the boys for me.

II. O! some are Thieves for love of pelf, And some for love of pleasure, And some to keep the people free, By stealing all their treasure: For gold's the bane of Liberty, Philosophers agree, So let the Palace-slaves be rich, The People poor and free: Hence all are Thieves at Washington, And merry Thieves they be, Oh! the ranting Thieves of Washington, Are just the boys for me.

III. Each curse there, stalks personified, In every shape and mode; For Benton's murder—Van is fraud— Kendall, Ingratitude; Blair's Gorgon-head is Falsehood's mask, His Pen her poisoned Lance, And beastly Lust, in greasy Dick, Is Vice—par excellence; But all are Thieves at Washington, And merry Thieves they be, O! the ranting Thieves of Washington, Are just the boys for me.

* Not having Greek letters, we are compelled to use English.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18. Great use is still made for party purposes of the story of Gen. Harrison's vote in the Legislature of Ohio for selling or hiring out convicts for such length of time as should enable them to work out the amount of fines, costs, &c., instead of keeping them confined for life from their inability to pay them. What excites more surprise is to find members of Congress endorsing the charge, after the lucid and satisfactory exposition upon the subject on the floor of the House of Representatives by Mr. Mason of Ohio; and especially in the face of the fact that these very members of Congress are themselves sanctioning a similar law, by permitting it to remain in force in this District, into which was transferred as law forty years ago from the statute-book of Maryland!

Our object in noticing the subject at this time, however, is to ask the attention of our readers to the following: From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal. The charge of "selling poor white men into slavery," is a most piffling effort to shed crocodile tears.—To sell for a limited time, to let and to hire out, are synonymous terms. Now read the two following extracts, both relating to individuals who have been proved guilty of a breach of the penal law: From the law approved by the Messengers of Gov. W. H. Harrison, Sept. Page, delivered to the General Court of N. Hampshire, June 4, 1840. "When any person or persons shall, on conviction "So fluctuating have of any crime or breach of been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, the penal law, be sentenced to sell or hire out, are synonymous terms. Now read the two following extracts, both relating to individuals who have been proved guilty of a breach of the penal law: From the law approved by the Messengers of Gov. W. H. 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