THE REGISTER.

MARKETEEN, M. C.

PRIDAY, JULY 24, 1810.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

IOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Presidential Term-the integrity of Public

Sevents the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

"NUTTHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANT THING T WETHOUT THE CONSEST OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED."-Gen. Har-

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. L Col. CHARLES McDowell, of Burke county

tien, Jas. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. 3 DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln. 4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.

5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell. 6. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham. 7. John B. Kelly, of Moore.

S. Dr. James S. SMITH, of Orange. 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. 10. Col. WILLIAM L. Loxe, of Halifax.

II. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. 12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.

13. Josian Coulins, of Washington. 11. James W. BRYAN, of Carteret.

15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover

FOR SENATOR,

NATHANIEL WARREN. FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROBERT W. HAYWOOD, JOHN W. HARRIS,

WESTON R. GALES.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The friends of Retrenchment and Reform in the outh and West, will hold a General Convention is the City of Nashville, on the 17th of August next.-This "union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," is to adopt such measures as may seem most likely to rescue from impending danger, and still perpetuate, in all their original integrity, the invaluable blessings of our free Institutions. Dearly purchased by the blood and toil of our Forefathers' they must go down unimaired, to a grateful Posterity, if we be true to our res-S. D. MORGAN, N. CANNON,

> J. SHELBY, Committee.

Nashville, July 4, 1840.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

We have just received regular returns from the first District only. In which, White, the Candidate for longress, obtained 3802, votes, and Leonard, the Lorotoco, but 1757 so that the Whig Candidate is elected y a majority of 2045. The Whig members of the State Legislature, obtained a somewhat larger majority. Before our paper goes to press, we expect to hear com the two other districts; if so, the result shall apeur in a Postscript.

WAGES IN HARD MONEY COUNTRIES. We extract the following paragraph from a work which has been lately published by MICHAEL CHEVAtien, a distinguished French traveller, who visited the Unite! States a few years since:

"The day wages of a luborer being about ten-fold much in the United States as they are with us, and ther things being in the same proportion, it follows, in the former, a tax of three dollars and a half, which s about the general average, is not more burdensome the mass of the people, than one third of that sum would be in France. The average tax in France, at six dollars ahead, is equivalent to twenty six days work in our country, (France) while the average in the United States is only equivalent to four days work in that Country.

This, then, is the fatal result of the Hard Money furrency! And under the operations of the Sub-Treasury, (if carried out in all its principles,) we are to have our property reduced in vatue-our debts inreased-our wages brought down, and our taxes necessarily raised! Will the People sanction this?

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the

Regres, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in he case of Harris r. Newsum, from Franklin; judgment reversed, and judgment in favor of Harris on his In this instance, he has violated that pledge. erplea. Also, in Simpson v. King, in Equity from iswell. Also, in Hurdles v. Elliott, from Chowan firming the judgment below. Also, in Roberts v. cales, from Rockingham, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Gatling v. Liverman, from Hertford, reversing

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the se of Gash v. Rees, from Buncombe, reversing the Also, in Latta v. Morrison, from uncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in ferrary r. Beasley, from Chowan. Also, in Wilson and Butler v. Lambeth, in Equity, from Guilford, dicting the bill to be dismissed. Also, in McAllister

Gilmore, in Equity, from Cumberland. Giston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in he case of White'r. White, reversing the judgment clay. Also, in Jones v. Poston, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, McKinder v. Litir phn, from Granville, reversing the judgment below Also, in R. & G. Rail Road v. Jones, affirming the udgment below. Also, in May v. Coble, in Equity from Orange, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an ac-

We learn through the Columbus Enquirer, that 3,060 persons attended the Tippecanoe celebration of the 1th of July, in Columbus, (Georgia.) That paper says, "it would be in vain to attempt a description of the enthusiasm which pervaded the meeting during the reading of the toasts!"

S Rev. J. T. BRAME will be absent from the City on Sabbath, Rev. T. Meredith will occupy place at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day;

FOR THE REGISTER.

Martin Van Buren and Lieutenant Hooe. The charge of Abolition has been frequently made upon Mr. Van Buren, and is often proved by reference to his acts in the New-York State Convention, and his Mr. Editor : untiring exertions in behalf of the Abolitionists in private meetings, held in the city of Albany; notwithstanding his vote to extend to free negroes the rights Rufus King, U. S. Senator from New York to vote for the Missouri Restriction, prohibiting its admission into the Union as a Slave State-he is now held up by the self-styled democratic party, as a Northern man with Southern principles, and entitled to the unqualidare not confute these charges, for they know what we state is fact, and therefore they remain silent on this

But another instance, which has placed the princi ples of Mr. Van Buren beyond all dispute, is the recent outrage upon the rights and principles of the South, in admitting negro testimony in the case of Lieut. Hooe. Here we see one of Virginia's noblest sons-an Officer in the American Navy-who, animated by a love of country, and willing and ready to do her service, has left all the social endearments of the domestic hearth, and thrown himself upon the broad bosom of the stormy ocean, to brave its perils and to meet its dangers, to protect our commerce and our national honor-dragged from his high and lofty station, by the minions of the President and of power, and convicted upon the evidence of negroes, and they the servants of his accusers. Lieut. Hooe, upon his trial, protested against the illegal and outrageous proceedings of the Court; but the pampered minions of Executive patronage, knowing well the principles of their master, and willing to sacrifice Lieut. Hooe to strengthen the cause of Van Buren, by gaining the favour and support of the Abolitionists, by-this daring Abolition act --overruled his objections-admitted the testimony and he was condemned. He therefore appealed to the President, "that Northern man with Southern feelings," for the justice which had been denied him .-Lieut. Hooe directed the particular attention of the President to the evidence which had been given, and the objections which had been made; and received for answer, an insult to his outraged feelings, and an approval of the evidence of the negroes.

In order to rid themselves of this odious crime, and to shield their favourite from the charge of being favourable to the admission of negro testimony, his followers say, that the decision of the case turned not upon the evidence of the negroes. Then let me ask, why the propriety of holding a Convention in each of the ot spare the honor of an American Officer, and set aside this illegal evidence? Miserable subterfuge! But do we need stronger proof that Martin Van Buren is favourable to the admission of Negro evidence, against a white man? If we do, then listen to the doctrine advocated by his prime minister, Amos Kendall. In the 4th No. of the Extra Globe, from an editorial article, I copy the following extract, in which he advocates the propriety of negro evidence:

"The employment of free blacks, and other colored sailors, in the U.S. Navy, is co-eval with its existence; and the reasons which induced Congress and the Courts to admit the testimony of these colored sailors, n trials for offences on ship board, must be obvious to very reflecting mind, were they debarred from giving heir testimony on Courts Martial, it is easy to predict the consequences, both to the guilty and the innocent who may be accused of the commission of crimes. We have been told by an old and experienced Officer of the Navy, that, in southern latitudes, it was his custom to have two boats crews, one composed exclusively of blacks, who were employed on occasions where exposure to the heat and sun would have been dangerous to white men. Suppose that while absent from the ship, engaged in watering, of in any other pursuit, some offence, however aggravated, were committed by an officer in charge of the party, in the presence of no other witnesses than these blacks, and the officer brought to a Court Martial on board the ship to which he belon ged. By excluding the only witnesses to the transaction, the offender would escape and the crime

Thus, you see, that if an American Officer in the American Navy, should insult the unsullied dignity and untarnished honor of these colored gentlemen, whom the "Democratic Party" place upon a level with white sailors, he is to be convicted by their evidence. But they say that no other evidence can be obtained. Let me ask, is it not as easy to send with these blacks two whites, instead of one? Then there could be no want of testimony. But they choose rather to preserve the support and friendship of the Abolitionists of the North, in order to secure the reelection of Martin Van Buren. They know from his acts, not his professions, that he is an enemy to slaveholding principles, and the supporter of their own fa-

natical creeds. port to a man whose views and opinions on that great question are so disconsonant with her own? Will she elevate to the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, a man whose principles if carried out, would tend to the dissolution of this Union, and force her noble and generous sons again to buckle on their armour, for the proand whose greatest efforts have ever been directed to the advancement of those who are the deadliest enemies of the South?

Again, does not Martin Van Buren stand pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor !

A case precisely similar occurred during the administration of Gen. Jackson. A Callet as West-point, N. Y. (in a free State, where negro evidence is admissible by law,) was for some offence, brought before a Court Martial, and upon the evidence of a free negro, (one of Van Buren's voters) found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. The case was carried before Gen. Jackson; and did he see nothing which required his interference? He did, and indignantly and instantly annulled the decision, and restored the Cadet to his rank and standing. Gen. Jackson was, at least, a Southern man, and would not could not degrade a white man, and an American, by making a free ne-

Let the South stand firm, and resist mildly and firmly, this encroachment upon her rights. Let her tell Martin Van Buren and his Northern co-workers, and co adjutors in iniquity, that no matter what may be his professions, his acts show him to be a Serpent who is secretly preying upon the vitals of the Constitution and entwining his deadly folds around the best interests of the Union.

gro's honor and evidence caual to his own.

The sentence on Commodore Elliott has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott of his pay has been remitted by the President of the United States.

FOR THE REGISTER. Shuls himself up and refuses to be seen by any but his keepers-refuses to be seen by, or even

spoken to by a poor man."

Knowing your anxiety to hear of the progress of our cause, I take pleasure in letting you know that i is brightening daily. The true Democracy are up and of suffrage in common with white men-to instruct doing. There never was a nobler spirit animated any people than is manifested by the Whigs here. They have become fully aroused within the last three weeks, for which we may thank Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins, whose circular has been sent to every part of the adjoining counties. I am glad to see that the fied support of the freemen of the South. His friends | Whigs and not let it pass unnoticed, but met it in the boldest spirit of patriotism, which should reflect the highest credit on the intelligent freemen of this district. I have for the last ten years seen many communications from different partizans, but never before did I see any thing so garbled and so untrue. I cannot believe that Gen. Hawkins examined it with that care that he ought to have done. I have too good an opinon of him to think that he would deliberately endorse what he knew to contain a falsehood, and, on reflection, I am sure he will explain the circumstances under which he was so grossly deceived.

He has always stood high with the Whigs of this district as a gentleman of honour and independence and for his own reputation, should not abuse that standing merely to advance his party. As to Montcomery, poor dastard, he was before too low to be in ured. I am certain no one was surprised who knew the man; perhaps he was incited by the burning cheek and the ignominious disgrace rightly inflicted upon him by his talented and manly colleague. On, Rayner, on, expose the dark deeds of "the Rogues and Royalists," and defend your personal rights.

The Federal Tories are making every effort to deceive the people, but al! in vain. Granville is sound to the core. Our opponents are greatly alarmed at the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren, with his "artificial flowers, French Bedsteads," and the like. The honest people are beginning to find out that he is a Democrat only in theory, and the friend of negroes, since he has anctioned their testimony against a white man. am in hopes you will keep us advised upon these mat-

From what I can learn, those beautiful Loco Focos n Warren will be fully accommodated to their heart's content in the betting line. The Whigs have only to take them up" a few times, when they will show their "hack feathers" very soon. I would suggest tion in Raleigh on the 5th of October next, the anni- &c., which, after cebate, was ordered to a third readversary of the battle of the Thames. What do you ing-21 vote to 12. think of the suggestion?

Yours respectfully,

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 18. In the Senate, vesterday, the principal subject disussed was the Army Appropriation Bill. A bill was also introduced and passed, appropriating \$25,000 to xplore and survey the North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, and a Resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for holding a Council with the Miana Indians for the purchase of Reserves held by them in Indiana. A memorial was also presented from the Presidents of the District Banks, praying for the continuation of their banking powers, on condition of their making specie payments, which was referred to the District Committee.

Another object also engaged their attention, viz: The bill for altering the charter of he City of Washngton, and abrogating the late City Election, and providing that no enrolment of citizens shall be hereafter made, or register kept of votes. The bill wa ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A joint Resolution was also passed for exchanging extra books in the Congress Library for Foreign books.

When I closed my letter giving you an account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the Clerk had not finished the reading of the minority Report on the New Jersey Election case. The report of the majority concludes with a resolution declaring that the five pretenders from New Jersey had received a majority of the legal votes given at the election, and that they were therefore entitled to their seats as Representatives of that State

The minority report is a powerful paper-clear, closely and vigorously reasoned, irresistable in its conclusions, and distinguished by energy and spirit of expression. It lashes the majority of the committee, Will the South bear this? Will she yield her sup- who have succeeded in bringing the pretenders into seats which, of right, belong to others, with merited severity, and animadverts with great force and effect on their conduct. So keenly did the Chairman and majority feel the flagellation, that the Chairman (Mr. Campbell) rose, and modified his motion to print both the reports, so as to confine it to the majority-report tection of their inclienable rights? Will she place re- alone. But the previous question having been alrealiance upon a man whose acts belie his professions !- dy ordered to be printed by the aid of the Opposition votes, when it extended to both reports; and having thus cut off all debate, Mr. Campbell moved to change the form of the very proposition on which the House had directed the previous question. This extraordinary course produced a great sensation in the House, and many members openly expressed their sentiments concerning the trick of getting the previous question on one particular proposition, and thus altering it so essentially!

A motion was instantly made to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered; but the Wederal Loco Focos refused to reconsider.

Several members took occasion to denounce this whole proceeding as a delusion-a fraud. Great excitement prevailed, and there was every appearance of another row coming on.

The refusal to print the minority report was, however, too great an outrage to be carried out; and, after ordering the majority report to be printed, the motion to print the minority report was decided upon These proceedings on the printing question was no

sooner finished, than Mr. Jamieson, of Missouri, moyed that the resolution declaring Mr. Dickerson and and his Federal Loco Foco associate pretenders entitled to their seats, be adopted; and on this motion he demanded the previous question. vote directly "yea" or "nay" on a proposition in re-

Here was another outrage calling on members to gard to which the evidence had not been read, nor submitted to them. It was protested against, but in for the previous question." The debate was thus cut Bank shares are quoted at £16.

off, and the question was put on adopting the resolu-

A considerable number of the friends of the Constitution and the law, among them several of the most distinguished men in the House, successively asked to be excused from voting. Several of them presented this glaring outrage in such a light as cannot fail to produce a deep sentiment of reprobation throughout

These gentlemen was not excused; but when the question was put, only ten or twelve of the opposition members voted.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the hief subject of consideration was the annual Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Graham, from your State, made a complaint that his name had been used for the purpose of franking copies of Dr. Dutcan's Loce Foce Speeches to his (Mr. G's) constituents. In support of his complaint, he read a paragraph from a paper printed at Asheville in his district, entitled "The Highland Messenger," stating that several packages, containing copies of the above mentioned speeches, under his frank, had come to the Post Office there, which had been either forged, or puckets franked by Mr. G. had been broken open, and Pr. Duncan's speeches put in them, instead of what they originally contained. Mr. G. deemed it necessary this publicly to declare, that all such packages or letters, under his frank, were either foul frauds, or base forgeries.

Washington, July 20. In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to alter and continue the charter of the City of Washington, being read the third time, Mr. Norvell remarked, that a portion of the bill had been accidentally omitted, and desired that it might be supplied. Mr. Merrick said, he should not object, but remarked on the great haste with which this bill had been pressed, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of himself and others. Clay, of Alabama, observed, that there was no time to perfect the bill at present, and desired it might be laid on the table. Mr. Davis expressed the same opinion, and it was, at length, so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the joint resolution to cede, on certain conditions, the Stock of the United States in the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, to the State of Maryland, was taken up. After some debate, the resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed, and was afterwards read a third time and passed.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Senate then took up the joint resolution, which had been ordered to a second reading chartering the Banks of the Dis-

The House bill, making appropriations for the Indian Department, was taken up, read three times, and passed without anendmect.

In the House of Representatives, the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of the exploration and survey of the Jorth-Eastern boundary of the United States, was read the third time, passed, and sent

The amendments of the Senate to the Navy Ap-

propriation bill were taken up and concurred with, The House then went into a Committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill, which was debated till near midnight, when the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WHO GAINS BY THE SUB-TREASURY! Who gains by the destriction of Credit and estab

lishment of a Hard Money Currency?

The Office-holders—Who will receive their salaries in gold and silver, while the value of property will be educed one-half. The Money Lender and Usurer-Whose gold and

ding with the reduction of property. The Rich-For it will in the language of Ge neral Jackson, "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.' The Creditor-Who will thereby be enabled to oporess and utterly ruin his unfortunate debtor.

filver will be augmented it value in a ratio correspon-

Who loses by the destruction of Credit and the establishment of a Hard Money Currency? The Farmer-Whose farm is reduced in value one alf, and his products in equal proportion.

The Laborer-Who is either utterly deprived of the neans of earning his daily bread, or is compelled to work at prices varying from 10 to 40 cents per day, instead of one lollar or one dollar and a half, as hereto-

The Poor Man-Who will be deprived of all proects of ever rising to opulence in life by the destruction of all credit and enterprise.

The Young Man-Who will have torn from him ne great main-springs to industry and exertion, and who, henceforth, must never allow his aspirations to rise above the lower and humbler walks of life, unless born to wealth and opulence.

The Debtor-Whose property will be sacrificed fill the coffers of his rapacious creditor.

Let every man in the country ponder well the above ruths. The Administration have decreed the destruction of credit, and the establishment of a metallic urrency, and, unless speedily arrested in its course, will soon utterly demolish the lever of individual and national enterprise, prostrate the institutions of our country, and overthrow the prosperity of its institutions .- Sentca Co. Courier.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 18. The British Queen arrived this morning about nine clock, having been sixteen and a half days on the

The Britannia (for Boston) was to have sailed on the fourth, and may be expected every day. The One-a legulat 37 passengers, among whom Mr. Eaten, late Minister to Spain, and family.

An attempt to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert was made on the 11th, as they were riding together in the streets of London, by a man named Ox ford, who fired two pistols at them in quick succession -both of them, however, missed. The wretch was nmediately secured, but refused to give any reason for his conduct.

The death of the King of Prussia is confirmed. The Emperor of Russia is making a tour in Europe. The troubles in Spain appear to be increasing again. The malcontents have organized anew under Balmaseda, but the Queen's forces gained some important

advantages over them. The Canada Government bill was brought forward

The news from Canton is not much later. The plan of forming a navy with foreign vessels is abandoned. In the House of Commons on the 29th, Lord Palmerston said it was not the intention of the Ministry to recall Capt. Elliott.

The commercial news is not important. Cotton stands about where it did by previous accounts, though the markets closed firm with a small advance on the prices in the middle of the month. Sea Island had advanced about one penny. The prospect of good vor of Harrison, the spoiler chief must have lost all crops was somewhat doubtful. The weather had been sagacity and "cunning," if he can still hope to maincold and rainy. American flour sold in Liverpool at tain his hold upon the purse and the sword, beyond 25. 3d. to 26s.

vain. The Pederal Loco Focos sustained the demand was no improvement, and no desire to invest. U. S. lengthen out his term of office, for a single day.

The Commercial Bank of England stopped payment on the 26th. It is a new institution, with eighteen branches located in the large manufacturing towns. The new steamship President would positively sail

on the 1st of August. The news is considered in Wall street rather unfavorable, and stocks declined a little. There were no perations in the grain market on account of the rain. Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was

found guilty of his lordship's murder, and afterwards made a full confession of the fact.

Correspondence of the New York Courier & Enquirer. London, June 30. The accounts brought by the Mediator and British Queen have given an improved appearance to all A merican securities, and though no extraordinary advances have occurred in any of stocks, a larger and firmer business has been going forward, and there is a market for several securities which had been annoticed and unsaleable for some preceding time. Pennsylvania 5 per cents have been in considerable demand this norning at 78, but no person is willing to take that price, nor have any speculators advanced their offering to 79. The true quotation of this important security being 781, or an advance of 14 per cent since the arrival of the British Queen. There have been numerous but not large sales of Ohio 6 per cents at 90 without the dividend, and of New York city, stocks, with the dividend, at 801. Virginia ex. div. 85 to 86, Illinois 75, and Mississippi, one transaction of \$10,060, at 751.

THE GAG LAW IN FULL FORCE. At a district muster held in Chewan county on Sat urday the 20th ult. Robert M. Noxon, the Collector of the Customs, at the port of Edenton, attended to enlighten the citizens on Federal politics. He was interrupted in his harangue by one of our citizens, a captain of a small vessel belonging to this port. The captain was told by this democratic office-holder, that when he put himself on a level with him. (the captain) he would hold a political controversy with him and no before. The Captain retorted that he thought himself above the office holder. The controversy then ceased; the drum beat Mr. Van Buren's dead march-the self exalted Collector hung down his head-and pretty soon the company dispersed. But Mr. Noxon had not yet punished the insolence of a private citizen, and he too the captain of a vessel, for daring to differ and dispute with him in politics. This man was in his power, he was a poor man too, and worse than all, he dared to be. independent. Now let us see the paltry revenge which the office-holder took. The Captain had taken out new papers two days before, and both he and the Collector had forgotten, the one to require, the other to pay hospital money. The Captain was reminded of the oversight, and promised to settle with the Collec-

tor. Thus the matter stood, when on Saturday the political controversy took place. From the muster, Mr. Noxon returned glowing hot to Edenton, further infuriated no doubt by hearing the dead march of his great Chief, and ordered a constable to arrest the captain for hospital money. On Monday the Captain was arrested at the suit of Mr. Noxon, the Collector but fortunately for the individual upon whom his dire vengeance fell, the laws of the country did not uphold the malice of the officer, the Captain was discharged

v the law, and the Collector was disar Thus begun and ended one of the most glaring assaults on popular rights which was ever attempted in this community. Although we had good reason to believe that every officer-holder was required to do service for lis great Chief in elections, we did nothink on ecould be found, at least here, so bold as to attempt openly by force, and under colors of the laws, and by virtue of his office, to punish a citizen for daring to think that the country would be more prosperous under another administration than that of Martin Van Buren. Did we not see here and throughout the whole Union such unequivocal evidence that the people are already determined on a redress of grievances, we would call upon our citizens to protect their rights and liberties from such gross and unjustifiable assaults. - Albemarle Cen-

THE REVOLUTION. The official organ of the Executive of the United States, and of the Executive majorities in Congress, speaks of the passage of the Sub-Treasury as accomplishing a Revolution in our Government. - It describes the bill as another Declaration of Independence, and with the view of more strongly impressing this fact on the public mind, the bill received the signature of the President on the fourth of July. The material difference be- more laudably than they have been doing heretofore. tween this Revolution and that of '76 is very not in vililiying one, against whom they can substanabvious That was accomplished by the Con- tiate no serious charge, but in disproving, explaining stituency; this is accomplished by the Crown. The first Declaration of Independence was the act of the People; the second is the act

of the Government. We cannot too strongly direct the public mind to this extraordinary admission. The Sub-Treasury, even by the showing of the Globe newspaper, accomplishes a Revolution. This candid confession accords with the original views of President Jackson, when he denounced the measure as " disorganizing and revolutionary." The character that has all along been given to the bill by the Whigs is now fixed upon it by its fathers. Its action is revolutionary. It subverts the form of government instituted by the men who fought the buttles of the first Revolution; who passed through the doubts, the distraction, and the perils of the Confederacy; and who finally, as they hoped, secured the rights, privileges, liberties, and happiness of the People on the basis of a Democratic Constitution .-All this is now overthrown. The system which was formed by the wisdom of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison, and which has stood the test of half a century of experience, is now revolutionized. By whom? By what means? To what end? Brief questions these, but full of import, and suggesting matter of serious reflection to the American People .- N.Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

OMINOUS TO THE "FOLLOWER!"

The Columbus (Ohio) papers contain an address. their brethren throughout the Union, signed by one hundred and forty-eight original Jacksonmen and setting forth their reasons at length for repudiating the "follower," and supporting General Harrison. It is also to be remembered, by those who would truly read this sign, that the whole number of signers -one hundred and forty-eight men, good and truc-are members of the "Jackson Reform True American Association of Columbus, Ohio," as well as 'original Jacksonmen.' They are not scattered over the State, but are dwellers of that city and vicinity. When such limits contain such a number of changes, in favor of the cause of Harrison and Reform, it should be Flour \$43 a\$5; Flax Seed \$1; Brewn Sugar 10 a 12: a caution to the spoilers. But these are not all. It is understood there are a number more, even in the same region, besides the 148, "whose names could not be got in time for the paper," in which the adin the House of Commons on the 29th ult, and read a dress was published, but which will be given in a pamphlet edition of the address. The original Jacksonmen of the West are, in fact, moving rapidly to the support of Harrison. With regard to Ohio, the Cincinnati Gazette, after noticing the address of the 148 at Columbus, adds, that "numerous secessions have late taken place in Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Harrison and Jefferson. Conversions are heard of

With such marked demonstrations of the popular sentiment of the great West against him, and in fathe 4th of March next. Against such evidence of Money was scarce as ever. The rate of discount the public judgment, even his "standing army," if dollar; from Louisburg to Enfield, three dollars fifty was 41 to 7 per cent. In American securities there sadded to the Sub-Treasury, would not suffice to cents.

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION. A Great Popular Movement in Michigan .- The Editor of the Detroit Advertiser writes from Kalamonza, under date of the 4th inst .- "The largest Convention of freemen ever held in Michigan, has just closed. There were over Four Thousand present, near a Thousand of whom were ladies! The spectacle waa sublime one, and a matter of profound wonder to al who have been wont to look upon our beautiful new State as but sparsely populated. And so it is : but no one would have believed it, to have witnessed the arrival, from one direction, and in one procession, of 2,000 persons: in 250 two, four, and six hors wagons. This immense procession bore every mark of a long and

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

thickly settled country, yet it was composed of person-

gathered over a surface of ten, fifteen and twenty

miles impelled, forward, however, in the glorious work

in which they are engaged, by the purest patriotism .--

Baltimore Pulriot.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senute.

RECEIVERS GENERAL. Stephen Allen, at the city of New York, in the State New York.

Isaac Hill, at the city of Boston, in the State of Mas

Joseph Johnson, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

George Penn, at the city of St. Louis, in the State Missouri.

LAND OFFICERS. Jahez B. Larwill, Register of the Land Office at Bu yrus, Ohio, vice John Caldwell, whose commo sion expired on the 5th of July, 1840. John Caldwell, Receiver of Public Moneye, Bucy

rus, Ohio, vice Joseph H. Larwill, resigned, Parker Dudley, Receiver of Public Moneys at Palnyra, Missouri, vice Abraham Bird, removed, Henry Deas, Collector of the Customs at Charleston

South Carolina, vice James R. Pringle, deceased. Passed Midshipman Wm. Leigh, to be a Licuter ant in the Navy, from the 29th May, 1849, Passed Midshipman Samuel Larkin, Jr, to be a Licu enant in the Navy, from the 1st July, 1840;

Elias Kane, to be Navy Agent for the Navy Yard the city of Washington, for the Navy Department, for four years from the 14th of July, 1840, when his ormer commissiod expired.

Benjamin D. Heriot, to be Navy Agent for the porof Charleston, South Carolina, for four veers from the Attriday of October, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Treasury-Department, July 15, 1840. NOTICE. Information is heroby given to the Pul-

c on the following points: Under the "act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," any money which parties may desire to pay for lands at other places than the land offices will be so ceived at the Treasury of the United States in this city at the Mint in Philadelphia, the Branch Mint at New Orleans; at the offices of the several Receivers Gene ral, as soon as organized and opened, and at such other places as, on application here, in any particular case. may befound mutually convenient to the purchaser and

Money, which parties may desire to pay for patents. or which marshals and district attorneys wish to place in the Treasury, will be received at all the offices above mentioned, and also by the Collectors of the Customs at Detroit, (Michigan,) Buffalo, (New York,) Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Savannah, (Georgie,) Moile, (Alabama,) Nashville, (Tennessee.) and the Reeivers of Public Moneys for lands at Jackson, (Missisippi,) Little Rock; (Arkansas.) Jeffersonville, (Indiana.) Chicago, (Illinois,) and Cincinnati. (Ohio.)

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury. From the Southern Recorder. Having, satisfactorily, as we trust, disposed of every harge which we have seen, which the ingenuity or the nalice of the enemies of Gen. Harrison could bring against him, it is high time that we make the leading bject of consideration, the charges against Mr. Van Buren, which have not been disposed of. It may be the policy of the friends of this gentleman to ward of enquiry in relation to his acts and opinions, by a reputition of stale and unfounded charges against his compelsor. But it is neither our policy, por is it our intention to humor them in their sinister wishes. It is high time our opponents should exert their ingenuity

or palliating the very serious charges against their own

We charge Mr. Van Buren with being in favor of negro suffrage. We charge him with being a Missouri restrictionist We charge him with being in favor of restricting avery in our adjoining sister Florida.

We charge him with the same offence in relation to We charge him with being of the opinion that Con-

gress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. We charge him, lastly, with a very high misdemen nor against every Southern feeling, in not expressing his disapproval of the introduction of negro testimony against the officers of our Navy, as set forth in full in

this paper, in the case of Lieut. Hooe. Thus much for this time, and all on one subject Come to the scratch, neighbors of the opposition, directly on these points; no equivocation; but come to the point, and make up the issue. If You want all the charges proved in detail, deny them if you dore.'

DEATHS. In Franklin County, in the last week of May, at a: advanced age, Miss Ann Hayes and Mrs. Martha Denson. Brighter examples of pure disinterested benevolence, never existed. With a retiring modesty that shunned the most distant desire of praise, it seemed to be the labor of their lives to contribute to the peace and comfort of those around them, and to have the consolation of adding one drop of sympathy to the cup of human destiny, was sweeter to them than all the praises of heartless world. Long will their worth be remembered. Memory will entwine a fair and unfading wreath around their virtues, and the recollection of heir goodness, will be an incentive to honorabie exertion in the bosoms of their hereaved relations. They died in the exhalted hope of living

"With him who bore unmoved the scoffer's railing, "And died to give us entrance to the skies." F. In Newbern, on the 17th inst., in the 58th year of is age, John W. Guion, Esq. Cashier of the Merhants' Bank of Newbern, and formerly of this City. a highly respectable and worthy citizen.

THE MASSETS

WHOLESALE PRICES. F RALEIGH, July 16. Bacon 8 a 9: Beeswax 17-a 20: Bale Rope 10: Coffee 13 a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Cotton Yarn 18 a 26; Cotton Bagging 15 a 20; Cern 50; Meal 50 Loaf do. 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 a 45.



GES.—The undereigned inform the Public, that they have estab-lished a daily line of Stages from A NEW LINE OF STA-Franklin Depot to Louisburg, and a tri-weekly line from Louisburg to Enfield. The daily line leaves Lou-

Depot on the arrival of the Cars - the tri-weekly Stage leaves Louisburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Enfield, and arrives there in time for passer gers to take the Cars, and returns every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the Railroad Cars from the North.

isburg every morning, and returns every day from the

The Stages and Horses are good, and have careful drivers, and the Accommodations of Travellers are such as will be found acceptable. The Stage fare from Franklin to Louisburg, is one

HILLIARD & BENNET STALLINGS.

July 31, 1840.