

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS to his constituents, the People of the 3d Congressional District of Tennessee.

The limits of a letter do not admit an account of all the great measures of the late extraordinary session of Congress. That session, though called by the illustrious and lamented Harrison, had its course under the auspices of John Tyler. Had General Harrison survived, the fruits of the session would have realized the hopes, and requited the confidence of the People. The ill-fated accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, has proved the source of disaster to the Whigs and disappointment to the country. I am unable to reconcile his course, to propriety in the man or statesmanship in the President. Of the great measures consummated by Congress, that which was deemed the paramount measure, has fallen by the hand of John Tyler. His Veto messages, and the singular circumstances connected with them, I design as the sole topic of this communication. They are the feeblest documents that ever came from the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. The official source whence they come, is all that secures for them importance and respectful consideration. The author's thoughts seem to be engrossed by the constitutional branch of the subject. He overlooks the wishes of the People, disregards the necessities of the country and the Treasury, derides the laborious efforts of the National Legislature in a dogged adherence to exploded theories and stale refuted arguments.—His taste is, to refine upon impracticable ideas; to constitutionalize himself into an existence above and beyond the aspirations of a feeble worm of the dust. Distinctions without a difference, are the essence of his philosophy. To doubt, is the extent of his science. "Perfidy," is his creed.—To hold back and do nothing, is his example. Confounding principles and abstractions, he discards the former, while vainly grasping at the latter, which defy, alike, the policy of statesmen and the common sense of men.—He is without politics, though his vocation is exclusively political. He is without principles comprehensible to the natural mind, or applicable to the affairs of State. We are constrained to suppose that his soul disdains all kindred to common sentiments of mankind, and profanely aspires to communion with spirits of other spheres. He designs, but occasionally, to keep within hailing distance of the earth. Such "eagle-soaring upon chickens' wings," might excite derision did it not provoke resentment.

Mr. Tyler is against the sub-Treasury, and signed its death-warrant. He is against a national bank; and, affrighted that Congress should legislate upon the subject, he, in the spasmodic agonies of "strict construction," twice vetoes this work. He is alarmed that Congress should transcend its sphere of action; and, in his insane solicitude upon a subject which engrosses his dreams, while it engages none of his reason, he plunges his Executive sword into the vitals of the Constitution. He approaches "strict construction" for the observance of Congress, but indulges boundless latitude in the Executive. While upbraiding the National Legislature with disparaging "State-rights" and centralizing the powers of Government, his arrogant abuse of the Veto, precipitates the entire system into the gulf of Executive "consolidation." The Veto power, as it is familiarly termed, confided to the President, partly as a defensive power, to resist the possible encroachments of other branches of the Government, is aggrandized by this wayward functionary, into an imperial prerogative, which supercedes the representative principle and superciliously defies the popular will.

Respecting currency and finance, he disapproves every thing and recommends nothing. He tears down with rude hand; and in the arrogation, it would seem, of an infallibility which disdains to build up, or repair a breach, he will not even allow others to rear up a superstructure or lay a foundation stone.

With no prejudices, personal or political, against Mr. Tyler—anxious, indeed, to approve his administration—I am reluctantly impelled to the most unfavorable opinion of his conduct. I dislike his motives as inferrible from that conduct. I have no confidence in his political integrity. His excessive affection of regard for his official oath, is now well understood. The glare of sanctimony with which he seeks to canonize his Veto messages, serves but to reveal the hypocrite the more conspicuously. The insincerity, the dissimulation, the duplicity, worthy of a Cromwell, of which he stands convicted, works no material transmutation of the man. Though an old stager, he is still the Virginia prude in politics. His vetoes, when interpreted by surrounding circumstances, do not succeed to conceal his ulterior purposes. Having obtained all that he can obtain from the Whigs; they being precluded, by the one-term principle, from re-electing him; does he now seek to obtain as much from the other party, by a gradual affiliation with them? Is a stealthy sacrifice of the Whigs all that a re-election is to cost him? Ought not his good name to be worth more to him than so monstrous and unheard-of a consummation? And can he elude detection and avert a dreadful retribution?

What are the authentic facts illustrative of the foregoing reflections? Mr. Tyler appeared a delegate in the Harrisburg convention, the ardent advocate of Henry Clay; and he was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Harrison ticket, partly because the Kentuckian had been superseded. Mr. Tyler came to this city, the supporter of Harrison, on the same principle that Mr. Clay himself had then become a Harrison man; the General being the selected candidate of the Whigs; but he renewed his protestations of regret that Mr. Clay had been superseded, even by the revered Hero of North Bend.

Now, if it be true, as Mr. Tyler says, in his first veto, that he could not sign that bank bill, "without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligation—without committing a crime—justly subjecting him to the ridicule and

and scorn of all virtuous men," how dare he go for Mr. Clay for the Presidency? And how dare he accept the nomination with General Harrison? He knew that all parties looked to a national bank and its correlative issues, as the question paramount, of all the questions. He knew, as the whole country knew, that Mr. Clay, if elected, would approve a national bank. How, then, could he sustain Mr. Clay, and preserve inviolate, his "self-respect," his "moral and religious obligation?" As, according to Mr. Tyler's last words, it would be perjury in him, to sign a bank bill; how dare he select Mr. Clay as the most unerring instrument of consummating that infraction of the Constitution? As he deems it the "crime" of perjury in himself, to do the deed, what becomes of his "moral and religious obligation," while urgently deputed another to perpetrate it? Mr. Clay's notorious conviction that a bank was constitutional, so far from rescuing Mr. Tyler from a predicament involving a sacrifice of "self-respect" and "moral and religious obligation," only fastens him in it; and that too, not by his shewing, but by his own shewing. What a man willfully does by another, he does himself.

This argument is appropriate to Mr. Tyler's support of General Harrison—applicable in principle, if not in equal degree and intensity. If he deemed it perjury in himself, to support a bank, why did he sustain General Harrison? Why did he accept the nomination for the second place on that ticket? Was not his acceptance of the nomination—his support of the chief on the ticket—his fraternizing in the cause—his mingling in the shout that announced its triumph—an irrepressible implication, that he concurred respecting the paramount matter involved, almost unanimously avowed by the one party, and quite universally imputed by the other party? The common current of these great transactions, bespoken the general character which Mr. Tyler bore among men and amidst parties; and this is the strong view, the broad test, which, without descending to minute particulars, or local considerations, or special pleas, must deduce the equity of his position and define the true boundaries of his "moral and religious obligation."

The administration of the rules of evidence in determining position and credit, properly goes rather to generality than to particulars. Applying this test to Mr. Tyler, what was his general character amidst the civil revolution of 1840? The answer to the question, involves, not what A. or B. particularly said of him, but the general repute which he sustained. This was indicated and confirmed by that unanimous verdict of public opinion rendered on Mr. Tyler's accession to the Presidency. Even his Inaugural Address, was not repugnant to that verdict. Where was the Democrat who then anticipated Mr. Tyler's Veto Messages? The great mass of his constituency, respect that same "moral and religious obligation," which he, with such superlative ostentation, announces; and they did not deem him so far above the grade of mortal men, that crime and infamy would attend his treading the footsteps of James Madison and following "the light of his ever glorious example." Let me not again be told of what A. said of him in South Carolina, where there were almost no Whigs; or, of what B. said of him in Virginia, where he was rejected by the popular voice; but, let me refer to his general character as a Whig nominee, a Whig leader, a partaker of their common fortunes, a sharer of the hostility of the common enemy; and, above all, let me refer to public expectation upon his installation into the Presidential office.

If, under, all these circumstances; if, after "an impressive dispensation of Providence," he made Mr. Tyler the head of the Whig party and the head of the Government, he cannot, without violating his "conscience," go with his friends who placed him there, in their greatest measure of reform, I hold him bound to resign the office. I hold him bound to this alternative, not so much by the right of instruction, which he acknowledges, as by a higher and deeper principle—the law of honor. If he purposely imposed a fraud on the Whig party, which I do not here charge, resignation is the only indemnity which he can award to a betrayed people and to his injured reputation. This much is exacted by the "moral and religious obligation" to which he appeals. If, on the other hand, his accession to the first office, as an unforeseen accident, was accompanied by a mistake as to his true position, and he cannot accomplish the greatest measure of those to whose favor he owes his elevation, that same law of honor decrees his resignation. He is now the only man who can remove the obstacles attending the error—the only Chancellor who can repair the injustice incident to the mistake. Will he administer the rule of equity, which is, in this case, but the law of honor? No! He glories, I fear, in the agonies of a disappointed constituency, and finds too much consolation in the distractions of the only party that ever propagated his name or thought him worthy of promotion.

In vindication of his present course, Mr. Tyler, in his first Veto, refers to his ancient opinion as to the unconstitutionality of a national bank. This reference may prove too much, and, therefore, nothing at all. By analogical reasoning, I can prove almost as much of General Harrison, and, still more, of Henry Clay. If General Harrison were now living, were to veto a bank bill, and, in justification, were to refer us to his original opinion, that such an institution was of at least doubtful constitutionality, what would all candid men say? They would point to the thousands of the people who had honestly changed their opinions and become the friends of a national bank. They would point to his own changed or modified opinion, as his more recent and authentic sentiment. They would point to his Sherrod Williams letter; to his Dayton speech; to the general expectation of all parties and the acclamation of the country. Above all, they would point to his denunciations of the Veto power as arbitrary and despotic. Supposing Mr. Clay in Mr. Tyler's place; and supposing him to veto a bank bill; and supposing him to justify, by referring to his anti-bank speech, many years since made—the least powerful argument he ever pronounced—would not all candid men denounce such

special pleading? Would they not point to his change of opinion; to his subsequent course; to his general character since; to the common understanding of all parties?—What is Mr. Tyler's immunity from the chastisement of that rule? What exempts him from the onus of that category? In addition to the foregoing considerations as to the general character which Mr. Tyler bore as one of the Whig candidates, I will now cite, in confirmation, some specific points of evidence that he was practically identified with that party. Look at the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Botts, who declares, that Mr. Tyler told him that he did not then see how we could carry on the Government without a national bank as an agent "necessary and proper;" and that he knows that Mr. Tyler reiterated the sentiment to divers persons in divers places. Look at Mr. Tyler's endorsement of General Harrison's Dayton speech. That document recognized the constitutionality of a national bank. It also denounced the USE OF THE VETO POWER!—In the log cabin in this city, last autumn, and in other places, he referred, with much complacency, to that portion of his career which had been in resistance to the imperial sway of this Executive power? Do you require more evidence that he was expressly, or impliedly, and thoroughly committed with the Whigs, to do what he has not done on the subject of the currency, and, above all, to abstain from doing what he has actually done, by the Veto? Surely not, unless Mr. Tyler is an exception to all rules; unless he is exempted from the common accountability of mankind. In that event, he must be held as the living illustration of Junius's satire upon Lord Mansfield. If a Scotchman's "smile" excite an "involuntary emotion to guard against mischief," so must Mr. Tyler's soft words become the signal for apprehended treachery.

The wanton pugnacity of Mr. Tyler towards the Whigs, his eagerness for as much matter of difference as possible, is manifest in the temper of his remarks, in the first Veto, upon the 17th fundamental article of the charter. His comments were harsh and satirical. He concludes that paragraph of the Veto, in these words: "Far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress wills and submission is demanded." He knew that the members of Congress who had voted for the character, preferred the principle of the unconditional establishment of branches within the limits the States; and that that article, stating the conditions on which the branches were to be located, was intended solely to appease his supposed scruples, or these of some of his friends.—And yet, he eagerly availed himself of it, for malignant animadversion.

In that Veto, the stress of his argument was, that the "local discounts" provided for, were not necessary to the power of Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the revenue, and incidentally to regulate commerce and exchanges. The Whigs in Congress, though displeased with the temper of that Veto, were still reluctant to quarrel with Mr. Tyler. For the sake of the great interests involved, they were willing to yield, even a second time, to his alleged difficulties of conscience. The Veto had repudiated "local discounts" and "shadowed forth" the "simple principle of exchange." The Whigs, therefore, immediately resolved to have another bank bill—an "exchange bank"—trusting in the sincerity of the first Veto; not suspecting that Mr. Tyler was sporting with their credulity and their forbearance. Among the members of the House of Representatives, who were most zealous in the work of conciliation, may be named, William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, assured as they felt themselves to be, by Mr. Tyler, that he would approve an exchange bank.

On the morning of the 16th ult., before the first Veto reached the Capitol, Mr. Tyler said to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, that he "thought there ought to be no difficulty" about the bank question; "that he had sufficiently indicated in his veto what kind of a bank bill he would approve; and that Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a one in three days." In addition to the assurances before referred to, which commanded the confidence of Messrs. Johnson and King, Mr. Tyler communed with other distinguished members of Congress, directly or through his Cabinet, as to the kind of institution he would approve, accordant to the objections of the Veto. "He examined the provisions of the second bill after it was drawn up and before it was reported." "On full examination he approved its provisions." He preferred that it should not be called, what it really was, an exchange bank, and suggested another name, which was adopted. "The bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through his hands."

But before the bill, thus originated, passed through both Houses of Congress, he declared that he would rather cut off his right hand than sign it; and, on the 9th instant, it fell under the second Veto from the Palace.—That Veto "attacks, in an especial manner, the very provisions which were inserted at his request; and even the name of the corporation, which was not only agreed to by him, but especially changed to meet his expressed wishes, was made the subject of his criticism."

These startling facts, are avouched by members of his late Cabinet. Such a mass of tergiversation, such a complication of duplicity, is monstrous in the view of every man who values truth and fair-dealing. As if resolved to avoid even a decent appearance of consistency; as if to render his tergiversation as glaring as it was sudden and licentious; he indulges the very excess of opprobrium against the creation of his own brain. Not content with simply negating his own exchange idea, he, in the 2d Veto, denounces that bank as a "national monopoly of brokerage!" On the 15th or 16th of August, he suggests his preference for the exchange bank. Several days thereafter, "he examines and approves its provisions;" and, on the 9th of September, he denounces the whole, to the people's Representatives, as a "monopoly of brokerage!" These things have given me great pain.—I regret these convictions of my own judgment, which I cannot avoid or repress.

I am not sensible that I have, in this communication, done injustice to Mr. Tyler.—I have no interest, no predisposition, no motive to treat him with harshness or disrespect. Should he ever retrace his steps; or seek to cancel that conduct which now stands out in unrelieved and flagrant colors; or, without express expiation of the past, found or propose some measure of relief, adequate to the public necessities on this great subject; I shall hold myself in readiness fairly to estimate the merits of his measure. I would be gratified, because, agreeably disappointed, if his future conduct should be marked by a candor and single-mindedness, tending to obliterate the recollection of the past.

Could I find pleasure in the disgrace of his administration; were I his personal enemy; could I essay to tarnish a name once deemed unassailable; I might extract, from his present position, aliment for revengeful consolation. I would rejoice, could some inspiration interpose to regenerate the man, or rescue him from the present necessities of his reputation. Meanwhile, until light penetrates his mind, it becomes you to consider the following question: Will you sustain the REPRESENTATIVE PRINCIPLE of your Government, or the ONE-MAN POWER of an EXECUTIVE DESPOTISM? JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS. WASHINGTON, September 16, 1841.

REMARKS OF MR. LANE, OF INDIANA, On the Veto Message of the President, returning the Fiscal Corporation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEPT. 10, 1841. MR. LANE, of Indiana, remarked that he had said nothing on the subject of a Bank at the present session, but now the time had come when it would be unbecoming in him to remain silent. To do so, he would be untrue to himself, untrue to those who had confided their interests to his hands, untrue to the Constitution and to the Government under which he lived. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) had commenced his speech this morning by expressing his hope that a scene such as they had witnessed on that floor might never be enacted again. What! had it come to this, that they were to be deemed wanting in respect to the President if they spoke their sentiments freely and candidly of him? Now, he could never endorse such a doctrine as this, and he trusted that Congress would not do it, in order to shield the President from the wide and overwhelming outbreak of public indignation which awaited him from one end of the country to the other. Yes, we were told that we should be moderate, that we should speak in terms of mildness and conciliation, and not evince the slightest displeasure or disapprobation at the most extraordinary course which he had taken. Now, he (Mr. Lane) would tell gentlemen that they might cry "peace," "peace," but there would be no peace. This nation would instantly be convulsed to its very centre; and the "slow, unmovable finger of scorn;" whether in high places or low places, would be pointed at the President for his treachery to the nation and to the Whig party that elected him. This might be regarded as strong language, and he admitted it was, but it was the language of truth and of just indignation. He had spoken of John Tyler, as a public man, in such terms as he and every one else had a right to speak, under the strong provocation he had given to all who detested perfidy and baseness, whether in private or public life.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) has told us (continued Mr. Lane) that Mr. Tyler had, at the commencement of this session, given in his adherence to Mr. Clay. All would have been well—that we should have had no difficulty, and that the question of the succession has had much to do with our present difficulties. Mr. Clay's friends, so far as I know, have not acted with any view to the succession; we are content to leave that matter to the People, and in good time they will attend to it. We hear much of personal rivalry. Who, I ask, ever dreamed of John Tyler's being a rival of Henry Clay? The idea is preposterous. Compare John Tyler to Henry Clay! How, and in what particular are they alike? Sir, John Tyler resembles Henry Clay as the lowliest barn-yard fowl resembles the proud bird of Jove, the messenger of the gods, when he plumes his wing for the clear upper sky, and lathes his plumage in the summer cloud. Gentlemen may speak of Henry Clay in connection with the title of legislative dictator, but they do not affect the well-earned reputation of that brightest, noblest, and purest of living patriots and statesmen. He needs no eulogy from me or defence before the nation. During the whole of this session his conduct has been any thing rather than dictatorial. He has steadily pursued a course of policy in strict accordance with his known principles and opinions, in furtherance of the wishes of nine-tenths of the Whig party; and if, in this great struggle, he is doomed to fall, he will fall a martyr to principles which are as true and unchanging and eternal as the attributes of God; he will fall covered by the ruins of that Constitution which his whole life had been devoted to preserve and defend—and what prouder monument could mark his resting place? His name is associated with the holiest recollections of American history. You, sir, remember the Missouri question—you remember the storm of nullification, and his agency in the settlement of those questions; you remember his noble defence of liberty in the South American republics; and when Greece appealed to the sympathies of free, civilized man throughout the whole world, he held out to her the first hand of welcome—his was the first voice of encouragement raised in the American Congress in behalf of suffering Greece; and the redeemed Greek now mingles the name of Clay with the name of Marco Bozaris in his national battle-cry. Sir, whenever the name of Henry Clay is mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the United States, he will be the candidate not of a factious clique, but of the great Whig party—the triumphant and ever-glorious Whig party of 1840.

Mr. Lane said men might change, party might change, but that there was no change in the principles upon which the great Whig party came into power; and he would assert that one of the great measures of policy advocated at the recent Presidential canvass, at least in his own district, was, "Bank or no Bank." And notwithstanding that nine-tenths of the Whig party are in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, as he had already remarked, President Tyler had chosen to veto both the bills to effect so desirable an object. John Tyler, it seemed, was disposed to establish the one-man Government in the most odious form. Whom had he counselled? He (Mr. Lane) insinuated nothing; he made the charge that John Tyler desired to establish the one-man principle in this Government; and he made this charge, based upon the fact that not one of his confidential advisers, not one of his Cabinet, ever saw the message he sent to this House yesterday until they saw it here. What, he (Mr. Lane) would ask, would the American People think of the conduct of President Tyler, who had declined to consult with his constitutional advisers on so grave and important a question as this, and yet permitted an individual who sat in this Hall to see what the contents of the message were, a portion of which had actually appeared in the New York Herald three or four days before the message was delivered to this House!—Now, he would not say that the letter-writer wrote the message, because God knew, it would add nothing to the gentleman's reputation.

He repeated, what he understood to be the fact, that not one, even the humblest, of President Tyler's Cabinet ever saw the Message until it was read in this House! This was a most extraordinary course of proceeding—one without a parallel in the history of the Government, and one that reflected any thing but credit on a man who could treat his constitutional advisers with such disrespect and indifference—constitutional advisers, too, many of whom were very highly distinguished for their genius, their learning, and their ardent patriotism, and before whom John Tyler himself would stand abashed, as in the presence of superior intelligences. That Cabinet was composed of some of the most able and talented men of the great Whig party, and yet they were to be treated in this cool and contemptuous manner by a man "dressed in a little brief authority," and who accidentally, and unfortunately for the country, became President of the United States. John Tyler was fastened on to the tail of the Whig ticket, like a small boat to the stern of a gallant ship, if he might make the contrast as in reference to the lamented Harrison. Who, he would inquire, knew any thing at that time of John Tyler's principles being contrary to those of his party? And yet now he sets up his opinions in opposition to those who elevated him to power. He said in his Message that this question of a Bank was the most embarrassing one that had come before him since his installation into office—that it was the greatest difficulty he had. Yes, it was a difficulty over which John Tyler would never get. Of Mr. Tyler, privately, he knew nothing, and had no desire to know any thing; but, acting in his official capacity, he (Mr. Lane) knew more than he could have wished to know. He would not name that man in connexion with Arnold, Burr, and Hull, but would leave it to others to say—to the country to declare, whether or not the name of "John Tyler" ought not to be added to the list, for having thwarted the wishes and violated the principles of the Whig party, who placed him in power.

He (Mr. Lane) could not have allowed the present opportunity to pass by without saying something on this important subject.—With regard to what has been said by his colleague, (Mr. Profit), he would only say that no doubt that gentleman represented his constituents as honestly as he (Mr. Lane) did his own. However, the people must determine as to who was right and who was wrong. Mr. Lane after having given a history of what has taken place at the present session in relation to the establishment of a bank, said that the People believed themselves to have been betrayed, and artfully deceived, and that their indignation knew no bounds. What right had John Tyler to allow his name to be put on the Whig ticket if he was not a bank man? He (Mr. Lane) voted for him under the conviction that he would feel himself bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court. But now the records were searched in order to show that he was not in favor of a bank; and they had been told that when Mr. Clay's nomination was rejected at the Harrisburg convention John Tyler shed tears! Yes, shed tears! And after all, it was attempted to be proved that he was not then a bank man! Did he not retain General Harrison's cabinet! And what question was to be first acted upon? After reading his first message, he (Mr. Lane) began to distrust his devotion to Whig principles. He thought he had seen in it, lurking under a special guise, something hateful at the exercise of the veto power when the opportunity noticed occurred.

Mr. Lane next noticed the various objections taken by the President to both the bills which he had vetoed, and commented particularly on the last message. They had passed two bills, supposing that they would meet all his objections; but he had vetoed both of them. And now he asked that Congress might give him three months' grace—three months' time for deep and deliberate reflection on this subject! Well, as Congress were about to adjourn, it might be as well to let the question rest till the next session; but his firm conviction was that, so long as John Tyler was President of the United States, the country would get nothing approximating to a bank, though it might possibly get a sub-Treasury, with "the specie clause in it." John Tyler was President by accident and chance; but he might rely upon it that, in four years hence, they would put him out, though not by chance. He had spoken of his great respect for the popular will. Now he (Mr. Lane) only wished it had been expressed more substantially than by means of vetoes, and that he had taken some more acceptable mode of showing his devotion to the Constitution and to the welfare of the People.

He (Mr. Lane) endorsed every word of the very excellent speech of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Botts) on the Veto Message. He expressed, on reflection, his full concurrence in what had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee, although he had dissented from him at the time. With respect to the President, he did not know that he had spoken of him in a more severe and caustic manner than he deserved, and when he (Mr. Lane) returned to his constituents he would tell them that John Tyler was no longer an exponent of Whig principles; that he had trampled them under foot, and acted basely and treacherously to the Whig party. Who, he should like to know, would, after this, look upon John Tyler as an exponent of Whig principles? He, for one, would not. He (Mr. Lane) had, in making these few remarks, endeavored to discharge his duty to himself, to his constituents, and to the country. There might be a time when moderation ceased to be a virtue, and when it would be criminal to withhold the expression of a man's honest and just indignation at an act which would be regarded as one of the greatest curses in the history of our country.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! Confectionery, Fancy Goods, Musical, Jewellery and Toy Goods. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs the public, that they have now opened their large and choice collection of GOOD GOODS from the North, and flatter themselves they are as fine an assortment in the Confectionery and Fancy line, as has ever been in this market. The following are a few of the articles: Artificial Flowers, 16 doz.; Fancy Mugs, 8 doz of Glass, Britanna and Silver-plated; Needles; Pulls and Wire Curls; Mohair Caps; fine Work and Fancy Boxes; Looking Glasses, from the smallest to 3 and 4 feet square, with gilded frames; Baskets; Snuff Boxes, from 5 cents to \$5; Shell-side Combs, and all other sorts; Fans; large Wooden and small Metal Clocks; Suet, Whiteoline, Bannos, Dink Cakes; Finest Shaving Utensils, Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments in boxes; Sun Dials, Dirk, Pen and Pocket Knives; Pistols; Teeth, Cloth, Hair, Hat and Shoe Brushes; Blacking; Slates; finest Razors; Belles; Fishing Utensils; Coffee Mills; Pins; Needles and Cases; Spool-stands; Silk, Buckskin & Bead Purse; Miniature Frames; Louvre Matches; Night Tapers; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; Smoking Pipes; Corkscrews; Wallets; Pocket Books; Whips; Scissors; Beads and Necklaces; Paper; Pens; Quills; Ink; Penholders; Wafers; Sealers, wax, Letter-stamps; Pencils; Buttons; Combs; Inkstands; and Pictures. GAMES, as Dominoes, Chess-men, Backgammon, Lottery, Tea-Pins, Cup & Ball, Cards, Jumping Ropes, &c. TOYS, of every description, as Marbles, Humming Bells, Drums, Bells, Whistles, Mouth Organs, Harps, Trumpets, Magic Lanterns, Paint Boxes, Magnetic Toys, False Faces, Cannons, &c. Dolls, Kaleidoscopes, Microscopes, large Trucks for children. CONFECTIONARY, a very large assortment, viz. Sealitz and Soda Powders, Macarons, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Filberts, Palm, Wax and Cocoa Nuts, Cakes, Currants, Peas, Currants, Citron, Candies, Chocolate, Peppermint, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Sweet Oil, Pine Apple, Green Swiss, and Common Cheese, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Nuts, Cinnamon, Liquorice, Marstard, Sardines in Tin Cans, Anchovies at 12¢ per doz., Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and Snuff, Cigars, Philadelphia Porter, N. J. bottled sweet cider, Champagne, Mueet and British Wines; Saccary, a substitute for Coffee, Richmond Sugar, and Ginger Cakes, Dill, celestated Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, Sperm and Hull's Tallow Candles.

JEWELLERY—of fine gold and silver—as New Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Desert Knives and Forks, Side, Pocket and other new Silver Combs, Hand Bells, Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Pencils, Finger Rings, Thimbles, Watch Guards, Chains and Keys, Belt Buckles, Spectacles. PERFUMERY—Genuine Oil of Roses, Maccassar Bear's, Antique Oils, Cologne, Florida, Lavender Waters, Jessamine, Windsor, Rose, Transparent, Castile and other Soaps, Bergamot, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint Essences, Opopodoc, Finesse Wash, Pink Saccers and Lilly White.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Violins, Violas, Guitars and Strides, Flageolles, Pipes, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordeons, Brass Trumpets. BOOKS—Spanish, French, German and English Grammars and Readers, Geographies, Russell's Modern Europe, Prime of Europe, Pictures and Songs, Books, Rev of Hester or Matvey Preyer (Catholic). FENCING AND BOXING APPARATUS—Fois, Swords, Gloves, Masks, Hats, Breastplates. A Lot of 50 per cent. less than the regular price is being bought at Auction, viz: 40 pieces of Prints, from 10 to 22 cents a doz. 40 doz. Children's Handkerchiefs, at 31 cents a doz. Mouslin de Laine, Shaltes, Camblett, Jeans, Drillings and other Pantaloons Stuff, Panta, Bonnets, Linen Collars, Beavertine, Sainnet, Irish Linen, 5/4 wicsted Silk, Vesting, Ladies' Collars, Gloves, Stockings; besides this, a quantity of Dr. GIBSON'S usually kept all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash. G. W. & C. GRIMME, Opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street.

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PETER'S PILLS. THE wonderful cures effected by this medicine, are all the engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear of nothing but Mr. SETH's Pills. One has been cured by Dr. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mr. SETH's Pills. So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. PETER'S PILLS; or, are you not glad that Miss — has been restored to health by Dr. PETER'S WOMEN'S MEDICINE.

Really, this medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is impossible to stay the demand for this medicine, as to hush the rubbing wind. A life medicine that will prostrate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God. The immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the efficacy of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other Pills are only puff, but Dr. Peter's are purchased and praised, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peter would impress this fact upon the public, that his Pills are not quack medicine; but a scientific compound of simple ingredients, the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred; hence it is so popular with the regular faculty as well as the people at large. One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills, is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generally of medicine, their application is never attended with nausea or griping. Peter's Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable public blessing.

Without an exception in any age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction. The above Pills are for sale in the City of Raleigh, by Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and in M. MASON & Co., and in Fayetteville, by E. J. HALL, at New York prices. May, 1841.

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