JACKSON & BARBOUR CONVENTION.

People of North Carolina, let us turn to the record. Let us see what principles certain public men have held—what principles they hold now—what, to be consistent and true-worthy, they should be now—and what, being inconsistent, they are not now. Let us judge of public men by their deeds solemnly and openly performed. Let us bring them up to the touchstone of truth and experience; and if they have changed—if they have repudiated one set of principles and adopted another set—let us demand good reasons at their hands for such conduct, and discard them, now and forever, if *good and sound reasons*, based upon honest motives and springing from honest hearts, be not offered and shown.

In 1832 the whole South, with few exceptions, was opposed—utterly and sternly opposed to a high Protective Tariff. North Carolina was opposed to it, and her public men uttered against it an almost undivided voice. Meetings were held in nearly all the counties, and Resolutions passed condemning it in the strongest terms, and calling upon Congress to interpose and relieve the people from the load of taxation which bore upon them. Farther South, in all the cotton-growing States, the language of remonstrance, which was used at first, soon swelled into tones of indignant defiance and resistance, and the people were called upon to look to first principles, to stand by the rights of the States, and to throw off, in the last resort, the power of the general Government and the unjust system of taxation that power had imposed.

Then, as now, the question of the tariff entered into the contest for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. General Jackson, who had been elected President in 1828, and whose first term was to expire in 1832, received both in 1824 and 1828, the support and confidence of the southern people; and in 1832 Mr. Van Buren, who was regarded by the great body of the democratic party of the South as sound upon this vital question, was placed upon the ticket with General Jackson, and presented to the people by the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for the second office in their gift. But Mr. Van Buren was not acceptable to a portion of the Jackson party in North Carolina. And wherefore? Sound as he was known to be upon the tariff question, they still wanted some candidate for Vice President whose opinions upon it were ultra, and who was prepared to pledge himself, in the strongest and most unyielding terms, against all the great features of the Protective system. This candidate they found in Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, and to him they yielded their support.

On the 18th day of June, 1832, a Jackson and Barbour Convention was held for North Carolina in the city of Raleigh. We give its proceedings as we find them in the Raleigh Star of date 22d June, 1832:

STATE CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates assembled for the purpose of making a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, began and held, pursuant to previous notice, at the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of June, 1832. The meeting was called to order by Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover, and the Convention organized by the appointment of the following officers:

James Iredell, of Raleigh, President.
Willis Alston, of Halifax,
Edward B. Dudley, of N. Hanover, } V. Pres'ts
William A. Blount of Beaufort,
Charles Manly, of Wake,
Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford, } Secretaries.
Warren Winslow, of Cumberland,

On motion of Willis Alston, the names of the counties represented were called over, when the following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bertie—James G. Bloom.
Beaufort—William A. Blount.
Chowan—James Iredell.
Cumberland—Alexander M'Neil, Edward J. Hale, Warren Winslow.
Edgecombe—Joseph R. Loyd
Granville—Robert B. Gilliam, Spencer O'Brien, L. G. Walton, Lunsford A. Paschal.
Halifax—Willis Alston, Elisha D. Eure, Mason L. Wiggins.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.
Hyde—Benjamin Sanderson
Lenior—Isaac Croom
Martin—Joseph J. Williams
New Hanover—Edward B. Dudley
Northampton—Roderick B. Gary, Hervod Falson
Orange—Hugh Waddell, Walker Anderson
Pasquotank—John B. Muse.
Perquimans—Jesse Wilson
Warren—John H. Green, Richard Davison, Solomon G. Ward, Nathaniel T. Green
Wake—Theophilus Hunter, James Iredell, Charles Manly, Johnson Busbee, William R. Hinton, George W. Haywood, Alexander J. Lawrence.

On motion of Walker Anderson of Orange, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Convention upon the nomination of individuals to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And, on motion of Joseph R. Lloyd, of Edgecomb, it was ordered that the President form an additional member of that committee. Whereupon the following were appointed:

Walker Anderson, of Orange
Richard Davison, of Warren
William A. Blount, of Beaufort
Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover
Isaac Croom, of Lenoir
Mr. President Iredell

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the committee appointed to draft resolutions were ordered to prepare and report to the Convention an address to the citizens of North Carolina; and, upon motion, the following gentlemen were added to that committee:

Joseph R. Lloyd, of Edgecomb
Spencer O'Brien, of Granville
Willis Alston, of Halifax
Edward J. Hale, of Cumberland

Whereupon the Convention adjourned to to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 19, 1832.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The following additional Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie
Joseph S. Jones, of Warren
William D. Amis, of Northampton,

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Believing that the great political crisis at which we have arrived, renders it expedient that the citizens of North Carolina should proclaim to the world the principles upon which they feel themselves called to act, and confiding in the universal expression of their sentiments which has been made in every section of the State, your committee submit to the Delegates of this Convention the following resolutions:

Resolved, That grateful for the eminent services General ANDREW JACKSON has rendered to his country; believing that his political principles coincide more nearly with the principles of the State than those of any other candidate we could select; and continuing to repose that confidence in his integrity, purity of purpose and patriotic sentiments which we have heretofore manifested, we recommend him to the people of this State to be supported at the next election for the office of President.

Resolved, That the Convention regards the present tariff as destructive of the interests of their constituents, subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and odious for the inequality of the burdens which it imposes on the planting States of our country.

Resolved, That we consider this fundamental question as the proximate test to guide us in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

That we are persuaded, from sufficient evidence, that Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Van Buren, who have been nominated for their respective friends for the office of Vice President, all decidedly in favour of continuing the odious system of taxation under which we are suffering, and that the Southern States cannot expect from them any thing but uniform and energetic attempts to fix it upon us forever as the settled policy of this country.

Resolved, That we regard all constitutional efforts, to avert so ruinous an issue, as a sacred duty we owe to our selves, to our country, and to our posterity.

Resolved, That, in conformity with these sentiments, and confiding in the uniform and efficient support which the principles we advocate have received from PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, of Virginia, and in the general integrity and ability of his personal and political character, we nominate and recommend him to the support of the freemen of North Carolina for the next Vice President.

And the question being taken on these resolutions separately, the same were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Alston, one of the Vice Presidents, having taken the chair, Mr. Iredell, from the same committee, reported an address to the citizens of North Carolina, which being read, the same was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That the following persons compose a Central Correspondence Committee, William Polk, Theophilus Hunter, James Iredell, Charles Manly, George W. Haywood, Alexander J. Lawrence, Johnston Busbee, Allen Rogers, jr. Thomas J. Lemay, William R. Hinton, Durrell Rogers, William R. Pool, Robert Cannon, John Bell.

The President presented to the Convention the following communication from Messrs. A. Mitchell, William P. Waugh and S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes; which was read and ordered to be entered on the journals:

Wilksboro', Wilkes county, 18th June, 1832.

To the President and members of the State Convention, which is to assemble in Raleigh on the 18th instant:

Inasmuch as a demonstration of public sentiment in this part of the State on the subject of the Convention to be held at Raleigh for the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States has been made in regular meetings of the people; we have assumed that an expression of our individual opinions in reference to the object of your meeting might not be unacceptable. We believe that the people here have the utmost confidence in the integrity, ability and experience of Philip P. Barbour, and that his purity of character and noble zeal in support of the favourite political doctrines of the South have attracted their warmest admiration. His nomination for the Vice Presidency would meet with the hearty concurrence of the friends of the administration, and he is the only name we think that can bind the party firmly together. It is strongly impressed upon our fellow citizens that the adoption of a candidate who is not opposed to the Tariff would be a palpable retraction of the just representations of Southern opposition to that measure, and calculated to thwart the influence of their united exertions to remove that incubus upon our industry and prosperity.

The silence of the people in the Western counties on this subject has not been occasioned by their approbation of the design of the Baltimore Convention, and is no evidence of their acquiescence in the proceedings of that body. It is believed by us that nothing but the want of an alternative will prevent strong and general and decided opposition to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Vice Presidency. The friends of the present administration here are not insensible to the conject that ambitious partisans are waging against the character, the interests, the policy and favorite principles of the South. When the option is between one who commenced to accumulate oppressions and rivet an odious measure upon the South, who is reputed to wield the influence of official patronage with the exclusive view of personal aggrandizement, whose sectional feelings are hostile to the just claims of our suffering fellow citizens, and one whose political life is evidently characterized by consistency, firmness and devotion to those principles for which we contend, and upon the success of which the prosperity of this State, and the perpetuity of the Union is believed to depend, we cannot for a moment hesitate.

In taking the liberty of addressing you, we have been prompted by no other motive than a desire to promote the great cause in which the whole Southern Country is now engaged. That it may ultimately triumph, is our most earnest desire, and that it will so triumph, if properly conducted, we have but little reason to doubt.

In the hope that your deliberations may be harmonious and productive of much good to the country,

We remain, with confidence of the highest respect, your ment obt. servts

A. MITCHELL,
WM. P. WAUGH,
S. F. PATTERSON.

On motion of Mr. M'Neil,

Resolved, That the Electoral Districts be called over by the Secretary, and that the delegates from each district which is represented in Convention name the individual agreed upon for Elector for their district.

Whereupon the following persons were named and approved.

7th district		Archibald M'Bride, of Moore.
9	"	William R. Hinton, of Wake
10	"	Willis Alston, of Halifax
11	"	George S. Guthey, of Bertie.
12	"	Charles P. Johnson, of Chowan
13	"	James W. Clark, of Edgecomb
14	"	Isaac Croom, of Lenoir
15	"	John Gwyn, of Richm.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

Tuesday afternoon, June, 19 1832.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Croom,

Resolved, That the Central Committee have 5,000 copies of the proceedings and address of this Convention published and distributed among the counties of this State

On motion of Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different counties of this State to hold meetings and appoint a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, and to report the same to the Central Committee.

The president presented to the Convention the proceedings and address of the Convention held at Charlottesville, in Virginia, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency; which was read, and, upon motion of Mr. Lloyd,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the President and members of the Virginia Charlottesville Convention for their politeness in forwarding a copy of their proceedings; and that a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded in return to the President and Vice President thereof.

Resolved further, That copies of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to General Andrew Jackson and to Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Hale,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to his Excellency Governor Holmes for the use of the Hall of the Government House during the sitting of this Convention.

On motion of Edward B. Dudley,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the dignity and ability with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Willis Alston,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Secretaries for their services during the session thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien,

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. President Iredell having returned his thanks on motion of Mr. M'Neil, the Convention adjourned.

JAMES IREDELL, Chn.

CHARLES MANLY,
KENNETH RAYNER,
WARREN WINSLOW, } Secretaries.

The same Convention also published an Address to the People of North Carolina, from which we make the following extracts. They embody substantially the principles heretofore held and now held by the democratic party upon the question of the Tariff:

"We believe that a crisis is approaching, nay, that it has already arrived, when the citizens of this State must take their stand—when they must lift their voice to be heard in favor of a limited General Government, restrained by undefined rules, to no limits but their own discretion; or, as we fervently hope they will do, when they must speak in the determined tone of freemen—when they must proclaim that this Union, which we cherish with the tender affection, is but a confederacy of sovereign States; that beyond the limits which have been prescribed in the Constitution by the assent of all, none can go; that neither a majority nor a minority has a right to transcend these limits; and that any act of our agents in the General Government, however clothed with the forms of law, which is not warranted by the great charter granted by the States, is purely void. We have no hesitation in saying that in our belief this Constitution has already been violated by Congress in their assumption of the power to regulate the industry and occupations of individuals by taxing one portion of the Union for the benefit of another—by adopting a protecting tariff, or as it is more speciously, but falsely called, 'the American System.' Can we conceal from ourselves the fact that the most powerful exertions are now making to fasten this system on us as the permanent policy of the country? Is it not a duty which we owe to ourselves and our posterity to oppose its entrance lest the liberty inherited from our fathers, to our deep attachment to the Union of these States, to resist this encroachment on our rights by every means in our power? Should we not, more especially, on every occasion when we are called to the ballot box manifest our utter abhorrence of this system, and our determination to bear by our suffrages none, who support it? With what consistency can we condemn a measure as unconstitutional and oppressive, and yet elevate to one of the highest offices in the country one of the authors of this measure, when another candidate for the same office is presented to our choice whose principles are our principles? We firmly believe that the political system, of which we have spoken, strikes a fatal blow at our liberties—that it springs from a principle which if acquiesced in, not only sets at nought all the safeguards provided by the Constitution, but will subject us to a despotism as galling and as pernicious to our interests as any the wit of man could devise. What is the great principle of this system? It is that the General Government has the unlimited power of taxation—that the majority may lay taxes on you not only to defray the expenses of the government, (a power which all admit,) but also for the purpose of conveying a part of the profits made by one portion of the community into the pockets of another portion—of regulating the employment of capital and the pursuits of individuals, and of distributing as they may think proper the fruits of every man's industry—of saying, for example, to the planter, you shall be taxed fifty or an hundred per cent. or any other amount the majority shall prescribe, to enable the manufacturer to realize a profit from his investment—in short that the minority hold their property at the will of the majority—and shall enjoy its fruits only to such extent as these may graciously permit. Can it be possible that such a principle is to be found in our Constitution? If it is, if your General Government has this power, it is useless to inquire after any of those limitations in that instrument by which our fathers believed they had carefully guarded our liberties. It has all the power which the most despotic government could wish. If you are prepared to sanction such a construction of our bond of Union, you are no longer freemen.

"What, on the other hand, are the great principles which lie at the foundation of all free governments, and which must regulate their action? They are—equality of political rights—equality of benefits and burthens—that every citizen shall be protected in the enjoyment of his property, and of the fruits of his labor—protected not according to this tyrannical 'American System,' by making one class or one section pay a part of its profits as a tribute to another; but protected so that every man may freely exchange, in the best market, what he produces, for what he has occasion to purchase—protected so that the burthens of government may fall equally on all—that none shall look for legislative aid to increase the profits of their peculiar occupations, but that all shall depend upon, and be entitled to enjoy what God, and nature, and their own industry and sagacity shall place in their power. We have not adverted to, nor shall we dilate upon the peculiar bearing of this Tariff System upon the southern States—upon the millions of which it has already stripped you—upon its disastrous and paralyzing effects upon your industry and prosperity. If we admit the constitutionality of the system, the greater or less degree of exaction to which we are subjected must depend solely upon the discretion of the interested majority who govern us."

This Address was signed by James Iredell, Walker Anderson, Richard Davison, William A. Blount, Edward B. Dudley, Isaac Croom, Joseph R. Lloyd, Spencer O'Brien, Willis Alston, and Edward J. Hale; and every surviving member of that committee, with the exception of General Blount, is now co-operating with the Federal party, and sustaining a tariff much more unjust and oppressive than that of 1832!! We submit these facts to the public without note or comment. Take them, people of North Carolina, and render your verdict upon them at the polls.

Ohio. Great Meetings of the Democracy.

The Columbus Statesman of the 17th inst. says:

"We can scarcely find room to *notice*, let alone *report*, the accounts of the spirited meetings holding in all parts of Ohio.

"We have glowing accounts of the enthusiastic meetings attended by Col. Taylor, in *Lancaster, Mount Vernon, Wooster*, &c.—of those of *Bingham* and *Morton*, which were addressed by Mr. Reinhard, of the Westbote, in German, and by Patrick Collins, the Irish Orator, in English; both able and most eloquent speakers.

"Our candidate for Governor, David Tod, is winning golden opinions for his able and manly speeches, and his friendly manners and pleasant intercourse with those he meets. His election looks like a foregone conclusion—the enthusiasm in his favor is without parallel in Ohio, and will carry all before it.

"There will be a great meeting of the democracy in Cleveland on the 26th inst., which will be addressed by Mr. Tod, David T. Disney, and others. Also in Xenia, on the same day, there will be an outpouring of the friends of Polk and Dallas. John Brough, Esq., and others, will be present and address them. All is life and animation."

"A northern man with southern feelings," is said to be a Yankee with the yellow fever.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

The present tariff, which was fastened upon the country by the whig party, and which is approved by Mr. Clay, is unquestionably the most unjust and oppressive system of taxation ever endured by the American people. Its great and leading features are, that it locates and strengthens the money power at the North, gives bounties and exclusive privileges to the manufacturers, and makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. For twenty long years the South, the consuming portion of the Union, has been contending against the principles of an unjust protective system, and she would long since have triumphed, but for the defection of some of her earliest and strongest friends. But she has not departed. Her cause is the cause not only of the great West, but of the laboring masses of the North; and under the banner of James K. Polk, himself the advocate of a revenue tariff, she will yet succeed.

The following article, from the New-Bedford Gazette, will afford some idea of the operation of the present tariff law. Look at it, fellow-citizens, and look at the law itself, and see what Mr. Clay and the whig party would continue to impose upon you:

"Articles consumed by Mr. Clay's supporters are taxed—

		Per cent.
The rich man's spice	40 to	75
The manufacturer's tool		5
Gems and pearls for the neck of the belle		7 1-2
The gentleman's neckcloth	30 to	75
Gold gilt chains for the exquisite		30
Sweetmeats and confectionaries for the fashionable tea-table		35
Gold trimmings for the ball-room		25
Porcelain and China ware for show		30
Gains for luxury and vice and blands to promote waste and bankruptcy	25 to	31
Cotton lace for the dandy to ride gilded coach		35
Feathers and artificial flowers for the gay lady's head gear		35
Paints for feigning effeminacy		25
Needles for embroidery and the tambour		20
Thread and gold and silver lace for tinselled vanity		15
The diamond and the cameo for the lounger about town		7 1-2
Cosmetics and perfumery for the toilet of frivolous gaiety		25
Paints and essences for decayed beauty and faded virtue	25 to	25
Costly wines for the civic feast	50 to	83
Sardines preserved for the few		25
Condiments to stimulate the palled appetite of retired affluence		30
Billet-doux and fancy paper for biped butterflies		20
Silk robes and embroidery for the brilliant drawing-room	24 to	30
For the manufacturer's use, 170 enumerated articles	15 to	30

"Articles consumed by Mr. Polk's supporters are taxed—

		Per cent.
The poor man's salt	100 to	170
The farmer's cloth		40
The ploughman's spice	124 to	155
Bootees and shoes for the dairy maid's feet		40
The stockingman's shirt	90 to	100
Iron drag-chain for the woodman		175
Sugar and molasses, to sweeten the food of necessity	95 to	170
Sackcloth for the lapidary	90 to	150
Common glassware for use	152 to	300
Beef and pork, for necessity, and hence to promote health and economy	15 to	120
Buckings and boizes for the man on foot	15 to	60
Bags and cotton bagging for the planter and producer	30 to	30
Pins for absolute necessity	90 to	70
Brass kettles for the kitchen fire		48
Cordage and tarred rope for the weather-beaten mariner	70 to	120
The iron and steel for the artisan's and useful artisans	75 to	120
Hard soap to cleanse the apparel of rustic toil		33
Paints and oil for the merchant ship and the poor man's house	40 to	100
Barley for rural small beer		200
Herrings, dried, for the million		17
Condiments to give zest and relish to the frugal meal	35 to	150
Medals and foolscap writing paper for the man of business		97
Fustian jackets and trousers for the sailor in the storm	95 to	160
For the farmers and mechanics use, 216 enumerated articles	30 to	350

MR DALLAS AND THE BANK.

The Whigs have already misrepresented Mr. Dallas on the Bank question. The following letter from him to the Hon. John Wentworth, will shew that he is the uncompromising opponent of any and all efforts to establish another Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—In accepting the nomination with which the Democratic National Convention unexpectedly honored me, I certainly conceived myself, at the same moment, as acquiescing in the political principles enunciated in the resolutions passed by that body, and as charging with solemnity to shrink and sheltering them, "in any capacity in which I might be called upon to act," should the nomination result in my election to the office of Vice President. Had I discovered among those standard resolutions, a rule of conduct, legislative or executive, with which, in a material feature, my mind refused to accord, I could not without being recreantly disingenuous, have consented to become the candidate of the party as whose organ they were justly and fairly proclaimed. In recalling your attention, therefore, with this remark, to the full and formal declaration of doctrine published as the proceedings of the Convention, you will doubtless perceive that I have given a direct and comprehensive answer to your inquiry. As, however, your stated object in requesting this letter suggests to me the expediency and propriety of being, on the two topics to which alone you have referred, even more explicit, allow me unhesitatingly to aver that, as the relation now subsisting between the national democracy and their candidates is appreciated by me, it would be impossible that I should, by any official action, aid in the establishment of the U. States Bank or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States without deservedly incurring the imputation of a breach of good faith, and the consequent and worse penalty of self reproach.

With great respect,
I am, dear sir,
Your friend and ob'dt serv't,
G. M. DALLAS.

Hon. John Wentworth, M. C.

APPOINTMENTS

MADE BY THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The following are the appointments agreed upon by the Candidates for the County of Wake. Their Fellow-Citizens are respectfully invited to meet at the times and places therein specified.

Spring's,	Friday,	5th July.
Salem,	Saturday,	6th "
Adams',	Monday,	8th "
Grady's,	Tuesday,	9th "
Fish Dam,	Wednesday,	10th "
Lewis' Store,	Thursday,	11th "
Simon's X Roads,	Friday,	12th "
Pilgrim's X Roads	Saturday,	13th "
Franklin's,	Monday,	15th "
Wilberspoon's,	Tuesday,	16th "
Upchurch's,	Wednesday,	17th "
Cottrell's,	Thursday,	18th "
Barney Jones',	Friday,	19th "
Banks',	Saturday,	20th "
Beaver's,	Monday,	22d "
Andrews',	Tuesday,	23d "
Powerville,	Wednesday,	24th "
Holeville,	Thursday,	25th "
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	26th "
Wakefield,	Saturday,	27th "

We see it stated that Senator McDuffie of S. Carolina has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

THE FALSE CRY.

Some of the federal presses and orators are endeavoring to smother the Texas issue by the well cry of disunion. That will not do, gentlemen. The friends of the annexation of Texas are the strongest friends of the Union, and you know it. Who first made the Union and their service? The democratic party. It is the only safe, consistent and pure party in this country; and it will stand by the Union, whether Texas is taken in or repulsed. Let no man, therefore, be deceived by this false cry.

Look at the leaders of the whig party. What are they doing? Think you that Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams, and the "respectable" abolitionists, who oppose the annexation of Texas, are friends of the Union? Does England love the American Union? Does she love slavery? Would she not burst up the Union itself, and stir up in the South all the horrors and carnage of a servile war? And what is Mr. Clay doing? He says what England says—*that Texas ought to form a separate Republic, and that Slavery is a moral evil.* And to what do his arguments on this vital question tend? THEY TEND TO DISUNION. How? He says Texas would do better by remaining out of the Union; and what is the fair inference from this assertion? Why, she would have her own tariff, would tax out English products, as this country has done, and, like the North she would grow rich by turning the great staples into fabrics for foreign and home consumption. And would it not be better, *according to this argument*, for the southern States, who have no manufacturing strength, and who, like Texas, are destitute of the peculiar means and powers of the northern States, to break up the Union and set up for themselves? This is the fair inference from what Mr. Clay says. *It is full of danger.* We love the Union. The democratic party are attached to it, and will stand by it and support it to the last extremity. Will Mr. Clay do the same? Will his friends? Will Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams? We pause for a reply.

THE "REGISTER" AND "OBSERVER."

We render our sincere and heart-felt thanks to the Editors of the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer for the abuse they heap upon us in their last numbers. Their course towards us is the best evidence that we are discharging our duty to the country and to the people. Mr. Hale has been convicted, over and over again, of having abandoned every political principle of his earlier days. As a man he is envious and vindictive; as an Editor reckless and inconsistent, and totally unworthy of the public confidence. Last week we told the Editor of the Register that Henry Clay was his "*master*." He retorts by calling us the "*tool*" of "malignant spirits." We now tell him, with the greatest good humor imaginable, that he is the *serf* and the willing *slave* of Henry Clay. For proof of this, look at his paper.

We have no time now to engage in editorial controversies. We have higher duties to perform. The people want light, and they shall have it. Nothing shall divert us from the plain path of our duty.

REV. JNO. N. MAFFITT.

We are gratified to learn that this eloquent divine and pulpit orator contemplates, *by engagement*, to visit our City in the course of a few weeks. The fame of Mr. Maffit has always preceded him wherever he has gone; and his performances have uniformly more than equalled the highest expectations of the intellectual world and the lovers of genuine eloquence.

Eminent and successful as he is as a preacher of Righteousness, he is no less distinguished for his endowments as a lecturer on moral, literary and philosophical subjects.

Mr. M. has two engagements to meet, at Richmond and Petersburg, in a course of Lectures, which will occupy his time for about four weeks, and from thence we understand he will come directly to Raleigh to fulfil his engagement here.

We give the following extract from the Richmond Compiler, that our readers may form some estimate of the manner and style of this celebrated divine:

"REV. JNO. N. MAFFITT.

"Messrs Editors: This eloquent divine, who for some week or more has been preaching to large and tireless congregations, in Centenary Church, and whose wide spread fame as an able and efficient pulpit orator attracts thousands by his ministry, gave on Monday night last the first lecture in the "course of popular lectures" advertised in your paper. A large and fashionable audience attended, and their wrapt attention indicated the high estimate they placed upon the chaste and truly eloquent delineations of the *effects* of those two great and important events which constituted the topics of the lecture—"The American and French Revolutions" The peculiar style of oratory which so eminently distinguishes Prof. M., and which in his pulpit efforts is often simplified by the gravity of his themes, shines forth. Like the hues of the *cloud gem* he so beautifully alluded to in his lecture of Monday night, he wreaths the wild flower of beautiful sentiment with the startling song notes of bold and striking eloquence.

"To all who were even partially acquainted with the leading incidents of the two revolutions, Monday's lecture was an intellectual feast. And even those unprepared to connect the various incidents and epochs of the times that "tried men's souls" with their influences operating among the hoary dynasties of Europe, through the pretensions of "The Reign of Terror" to the "Three Days" of July, could not fail to be benefitted in the lesson taught. The luminous thought of the lecturer, so fully elaborated, that Washington and Napoleon were the personifications of the great principles of rational freedom and destructive missile, which have and still operate upon society, was full of interest.

"To-night another theme will engage the lecturer—"The Glory of Mechanism." This lecture is full of beauties, and will no doubt attract a much larger share of admiration than the former, by its sublime and expansive compass of thought. The writer of this candidly that it is popular interest it has in Baltimore, been considered far superior. The orator weaves of stars and suns, of comets, lightnings, earth, air and ocean, a glorious coronet, with which he encircles the Maker of the Universe as the first mechanic. From the sun-strewed plains of the Nile, all along the stream of living and acting being, he gathers up materials to construct, with a master's hand, the proud monument of mechanic glory. The various parts of social and domestic life are exhibited as the mechanism of morals; man's fond devotion and woman's faithful and untiring love, in rays of light commingled, constitute the key-stone of the arch! Mind, too, its beautiful and complex mechanism in its earthly relations, flash for a moment upon our vision, to ascend by the light of its own immortality, with the Phœnix-like in its flight of glory from the ashes of mechanic glory.

"I speak of this lecture from the impressions of memory, and my interest is excited that others may enjoy the same rich treat that I have had; and I sincerely hope the citizens of Richmond will not lose an opportunity so fruitful of enjoyment. Prof. M. has been painfully the subject of calumnies, insinuated by the envious and the jealous, admired, followed and loved. When was it that genius and its votaries have not had foes? But he has lived down their taunts, prejudice has expired at his feet in a blaze which has lighted his fame; and when his work is done on earth, and like his own spirit-bird, he ascends to God, no doubt it will be acknowledged in the religious world that Jno. N. Maffitt was one of the most useful ministers who has ever lived.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

The New-Orleans Bulletin, a whig Journal, says:

"The Treaty for the re-annexation of Texas to the territory of the U. States, it will be seen by the extract below, has been ignominiously thrown out of the Senate. The vote by which this unfortunate result was obtained, is probably the greatest triumph of faction over principle and honest conviction, of party predilections and animosities over patriotic and public sentiments, ever achieved in the United States; if indeed its parallel is to be found in the history of free Governments. The vote is not pretended to have been taken on the merits of the question, but on the merits and motives (?) of Mr. Tyler's negotiations. We do not believe the Senate can make that plea a scape-goat. Admit the worst that has been said of the Tyler intrigues and motives with reference to this treaty; and it may still be doubted if the intrigues and personal hates and hopes in and out of the Senate, which led to the outrage exposed below, would not put the White House machinations to shame.

"The nature and character of the bill said to have been introduced by Mr. Benton, immediately on the rejection of the treaty, are not sufficiently explained to warrant any remarks; but we hope neither House of Congress will make the assent of Mexico absolutely a condition to any law the United States may choose to enact."

Here the whig Senators who voted against the Treaty, are condemned by their own friends. But, as Mr. Barrow, the whig Senator from Louisiana, intimated, what could they do? The question was, whether Texas should be annexed, or Mr. Clay thrown over-board. The only hope we repeat is in Polk and Dallas. If they are elected, Texas will be ours; but if Mr. Clay succeeds, England succeeds, and Texas is lost forever!

The dinner to Mr. I. M. Bond, who contested the election of J. W. Jones, but did not get a *single vote* even from his own Whig friends, was a *failure*, we are led to believe. Not a single "big gun" was present, save Mr. Barringer of North Carolina, whose fame has not yet spread very far. What became of the long array of Senators, so pompously promised *before* the dinner? The cars stopped at Buchanan's Spring—but no Congressmen, no "great chiefs" of the Whig nation! The number present did not exceed 200, and that after an active drumming up of six weeks! Has Whig enthusiasm evaporated? Mr. Botts made a speech, which, according to the Whigs, surpassed himself, and, some say, every one else. The burthen of his address, as well as of the few toasts published, was "Clay *before* Texas." The Richmond Whigs are showing their hands on this question. They begin openly to avow their opposition to annexation.

Our friends of the Spartan Band are not to be outdone in enthusiasm. An energetic member of the party, on Friday morning started a subscription paper for a dinner to John W. Jones, (who received *every vote*, Whig and Democratic, in Congress,) and before dinner, *eighty-five* names were enrolled. On Saturday, the list embraced one hundred and fifty—and prospects of a large accession. We anticipate a thrilling scene when the Democrats of this District assemble to do honor to J. W. Jones, the pure citizen, the able Republican, the faithful Representative. *Eng.*

DIED,

In Franklinton, N. C., on the 26th instant, after an illness of 24 hours, Mr. Lawrence Joyner, formerly a resident of Southampton county, Virginia. *Com.*

ATTENTION RALEIGH GUARDS!

PARADE at the Capitol Square on Thursday 4th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped according to law with 12 rounds of blank Cartridge

By order of the Captain
July 1, 1844. T. H. SNOW, O. S.

Private meeting of the Company this (Wednesday) evening in the City Hall at 1-2 7 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF SUNDAY

Schools, and the public generally, are invited to attend the Union Sabbath-School celebration, to be held in the Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of July; at which time several short addresses and appropriate music may be expected.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.
July 3, 1844. 505-1t.

Forest Hill Academy, Wake county.

D. SHELBY RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on July 13th.

TERMS per session of 5 months—

English form	$6 00 to $ 9 00
Languages	10 00

It is very desirable that Students attending this institution, should be present at the beginning of the Session, for the formation of Classes; that the course of instruction may be regular, thorough, and complete.

WM. CRENSHAW, President
of Board of Trustees.
July 3, 1844. 505-3tp.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS.

30,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 24 for 1844. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 13th of July, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES:

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, $3,227, $3,000, $2,500, 40 prizes of $1,000, 50 of $500, 60 of $400.

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets,			$130
Do	do	25 Half do	65
Do	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

CLASS D, for 1844. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of July, 1844.

12 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDIDLY SCHEME!

$40,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, $1,600, $1,500, 2 prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of $500, 20 of $400!

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets,			$130 00
Do	do	26 Half do	65 00
Do	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

30,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 25, for 1844. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of July, 1844.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,917, 100 Prizes of $1,000!

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets,			$130 00
Do	do	25 Half do	65 00
Do	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers
Washington City, D. C.
July 3, 1844. 505-3tp.