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SPEECH OF MR. RIVES,

OF VIRGINIA,

On the veto of the Fiscal Bank Bill, in reply to Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, in Senate Uni-ted States, August 19, 1841.

Mr. RIVES said he came prepared to so, but for the observations which had fallen from the Senator from Kentucky in respect to the conduct of the Prest-Mr. R., that the question was this:whether, the President having returned the bill for a Fiscal Bank with his exceptions thereto, the bill was such an one as ought to pass by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, and thus become a law of the land, Now, what was the real issue before the Senate? Was it not on the naked question between the bill and the objections to it, as compared with each other? I really had hoped that the honorable Senator, after announcing to us the issue in this very proper manner, would have confined his observations to it alone; and, if he had done so, I should not have troubled the Senate with a single word.

But what has been the course of the honorable Senator? I do not reproach him with it; he, no doubt, felt it necessary, in order to vindicate his own position before the country, to inculpate the course taken by the President; and, accordingly, about two thirds of his speech, however qualified by expressions of per-sonal kindness and respect, were taken of all the local authorities, as well as the up in a solemn arraignment of the President of the United States. Most of the added a decreasing prospect of any change allegations put forth by the Senator seem

to arrange themselves under the general charge of perfidy-of faithlessness to his party and to the People. The Senator begins with the violation, by the President, of the pledge given in his inaugural address. Now, I must say. with all due deference, that the very language quoted by the honorable Senator toprove this, received, wherever I had any opportunity of hearing the expression of public opinion, a very different construc-tion. The desident told the nation being arrayed against it? No. The rethat he would give his sanction " to any constitutional measure" which might be devised by Congress for the relief of the country on the subject of the currency. He does not say any measure, but to any "constitutional" measure. Why insert against it. So far from there being no the word "constitutional," if he did not prospect of any change by the public or the pledge given? But the Senator finds, ed the constitutionality of a National in the next clause of the inaugural address Bank, that construction has already, to a an explanation of the sense in which the word "constitutional" is here to be un- the circumstances under which President derstood, viz. that "he should be gov. Tyler had to decide on his course of ac- not his situation." should be guided by "the sage views," to surrender his solemn convictions as to as well as the ever-glorious example of the unconstitutionality of the bank. the Republican fathers to whom he alludes. What were these sage views, as expressed in the purest days of the Republic ? The sage views of Mr. Madison in 1791—the un varying opinions and testimony of Thomas Jefferson? He was to look to the " sage views" delivered by them, as well as to their example. And, on this point, I could not but remember what (if I bave not been misinformed) was the fact, viz. that the honorable Senator himself stood in a relation of particular privity to a memorable act of another of the " fathers of the Republican school" when he gave his casting vote against a renewal of the bank charter. Was there nothing in these sage views and examples to in struct the President, in addition

to the convictions of his own judgment ?

consent, in recognised as the founder of

son. For, however I concur with the

Senator from Kentucky in paying all hom-

age to the unrivalled virtues and ever-

mind when he penned this passage. 1 have already adverted to Mr. Madison's view in relation to a National Bank in 1791: views which pever were retracted by him till 1815; but the Senator tells us the President referred to his conduct in sanctioning by his signature the char-ter of the second Bank of the United States as that example by which he was himself to be governed. How does that example apply to the present case? Look at the letter written by Mr. Madison to Mr. Ingersoll in explanation of that act; and let any candid man say what is the deduction fairly to be drawn from it. It is this: that Mr. Madison had changed his opinion. Not that he still believed a bank unconstitutional, and, so believ-ing, signed the bill; but that his opinion as to its unconstitutionality had undergone a change: for, in the very first pa-ragraph of that letter, he says that he considered " the constitutionality of the bank as sustained by the considerations" which he pocceds to detail. I refer the give a silent vote on the bill, and he Senator to the letter itself. But that is should have contented himself with doing not all. Before we condemn President Tyler, under existing circumstances, for putting his negative on what he believes to be against the Constitution he has dent of the United States. Mr. R. had sworn to support, let those circumstances be compared with the circumstances unhimself strictly to the merits of the quest der which Mr. Madison acted. In the tion before the Senate. He told us, said letter to Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Madison says the obligatory force of precedents in interpreting the Constitution depends. among other things, "on the prospect which there may be of a change of construction by the public or its agents."The constitutionality of a bank had, at the time of Mr. Madison's action upon it, been annually recognised, as he says, for charters of incorporation may be granted." twenty years successively-the whole nation had acquiesced in it; and there was no prospect of any change of opinion I yield to no one in profound respect for the principles and character of Mr. Madson, and I have ever been disposed to make every allowance for the course he felt it his duty to pursue. Let me read a sentence or two from his letter to Mr. Ingersoil:

"The act establishing a Bank of the United States," says he, "had been carof twenty years, with annual legislative recognitions - in one instance, indeed with a positive ramification of it into a nation at large; to all of which may be in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution."

Now will any man pretend to assert that the same circumstances exist now? Has there been an annual recognition of the constitutionality of the bank for the Were they to have resisted, and how? Do the local author | By force?" last twenty years? tties every where acquiesce in it? And is the opinion in favor of the constitutionality of a National Bank so universal and so confined that there is no prospect of verse of all this is true. Half the nation are arrayed against both its constitutionality and its expediency; the local authorities in several quarters are in open arms of remonstrance and threatened resistance against it. So far from there being no its agents in the construction which affirmgreat extent, been reversed. These are its other words, viz. that the President formed no rule by which he was bound of his own argument.

But the Senator from Kentucky has old us that Mr. Jefferson, in various ways, recognised the constitutionality of a National Bank; and, in illustration of this position, he tells us an anecdote, a passage of secret history, I know not on what authority, which I must say is but little in consonance with Mr. Jefferson's life and opinions. It represents him, who never shrank from any responsibility, as and ignominious shelter held out by a positive testimony of a responsible and unimpeachable witness to the fact itself shall be produced, I never can yield my Who is the individual that, by universal belief to his being willing to stand by as a passive accessory to the violation of the Constitution. Where was the occawhat the President refers to as " the Re- the Constitution. publican school?" It is Thomas Jeffer- sion for his doing so ! He was to go out of office in the month of March, 1809, and the bank charter would not expire till 1811; and the record will show that, glorious public services of George Wash after that time, he renewed repeatedly, ington, I' must be permitted to say that and in the most solemn form, the expres he has not generally been considered as sion of his hostility to such an institution.

cond or third hand, and contradicted by Constitution: the whole public life of Mr. Jefferson, he will pardon me for saying, does appear with the administration of the Governto my mind to be eminently apocryphal.

But the Senator permitted himself to refer to two public official acts of Mr. Jef. fer to two public official acts of Mr. Jefferson, after his own refutal, many years
ago, of the argument deduced from them;
I mean his signing a bill to establish a
branch of the bank at New Orleans, and
a bill to punish the counterfeiting of the
bills of the bank. Can I do better, in
reply to this argument, than quote to the
Senator his own language? I know, indeed, his reluctance to have that speech
his lips, and sentiments such as these in
his lips, and sentiments such as these in
his heart, the President could not be justreferred to. [Mr. Clay. Not at all; not at all.] I remember the signal vengeance with which one of the Senators was visited who ventured to quote it, and I therefore felt some delicacy in referring to it

In the able and eloquent speech made by the honorable Senator against the constitutionality of a National Bank, in

1811, he used the following language: "Gentlemen contend that the construction which they give to the Constitution has been acquiesced in by all parties and under all Administrations; and they rely particularly on an act which passed in 1804 for extending a branch to New Or leans, and another act of 1807 for punishing those who should forge or utter forg-ed paper of the bank. With regard to the first law, passed no doubt upon the recommendation of the Treasury Departmen?, I would remark that it was the extension of a branch to a Territory, over which Congress possesses power of legislation almost uncontrolled, and where, without any constitutional impediment,

There is the answer—the triumpant, the conclusive answer. That branch was to be established in a Territory, where the Constitution expressly gives to Congress a general discretionary legislative authority. This bill, on the contrary, contemplates the establishment of branches within the limits of sovereign States, in regard to which Congress has none but specific powers, formally enuperated and defined. As to the other bill, to punish counterfeiters of the bank ried into execution, throughout a period paper what did the honorable Senator also tell us in 1811? These are his words:

"As to the other act, it was passed no less for the benefit of the community than the bank-to protect the ignorant and unwary from counterfeit paper, purport ing to have been emitted by the bank. When gentlemen are claiming the advantage supposed to be deducible from ac quiescence, let me inquire what they would have had those to have done who believed the establishment of the bank

The honorable Senator then proceeds to bear the following testimony, as an actor in the scene, to the principles upon which both of those laws were passed:

"The acts of 1804 and 1807, relied on passed not only without any discussion hatever of the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank, but, I venture to say, without a single member having had his attention drawn to this question. I had the honor of a seat in the Senate when the latter law passed, and probably voted for it; and I declare, with the utmost sincerity, that I never once thought of that point, and I appeal confidently to every honorable member who was then present to say if that was

The Senator himself thus furnishes the

I hold, therefore, that, if President Tyler had respect either to the " sage views" or the "ever-glorious example of the "fathers of the great Republican school," he never could have brought his mind to the conclusion that he was in duty bound to give his official signature and approval to such a bill as we sent

I beg leave to refer the honorable Senator from Kentucky to another passage in the Inaugural Address of President willing to slink back under the fraudulent Tyler, which he seems to have wholly overlooked, and which plainly intimetes, perversion of the ten days' provision, to as it appears to me, the determination of creen himself from the duty of asserting the President to make the Constitution, those glorious principles which had been in his own consciencious interpretation the ornament of a long life. Until the of it, the sole rule of his conduct. In the opening of that address he makes the following impressive reference to the solemn obligation he had taken upon himself in assuming the office of Chief Ma- from Kentucky did not obtain that civic gistrate: " My carnest prayer," says he, shall be to carry out understandingly the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn to 'protect, preserve, and country. But the issue was avoided as tution which he believed to be unconstidefend." Why this emphatic reference hazardous. to the Constitution of his country, in connexion with the solemn sanctions of his

"Those (said he) who are charged other than by an appeal to the People for

his lips, and sentiments such as these in his heart, the President could not be justly expected to sign a bill which in his conscience he believed, and had so repeatedly and solemnly declared to be con-trary to the Constitution of his country. There being, then, nothing in the

There being, then, nothing in the opinions of the fathers and founders of the republican school to induce President Tyler, as a consistent disciple of that school for twenty-five years past, and one who had over and over expressed his conviction of the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States, to change that opinion, what course but that which he has pursued was left to him when the bill for such a bank was presented for his approval?

The Senator from Kentucky tells us that the opinions of the individual nominated, by the patriotic and enlightened Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on this great and important subject, were but little thought of.

[Mr. Clay. The Senator has stated the very differently from the manner in which I stated the fact. What I said was, that the President thought his opinions more extensively known than they actu ally were: and that the less consequence was attached to them when they were known, because he was the candidate for

the second office only.]
I acquiesce in the Senator's explanation. But was not this a most extraor-dinary state of things? And did it not, if it were so, bespeak on the part of that Convention a signal instance of recklessness and want of consideration? The party, he says, were intent on the one great object of an old-fashioned Bank of the United States, and they knew that a bill chartering such a bank might be dependent for its fate on the casting vote of the Vice President in this body, (as it that the powers granted to Congresscould was when negatived by the potential voice of George Clinton.) Surely it would have evinced a most extraordinary want of foresight, when such issues were depended a bank did not exist. Yet we are now ing, to select a candidate for that chair without the most careful inquiry into his constitutional opinions. Was John Tyler, by accepting the nomination of the Convention as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, altered that I spoke only according to the voice of runor when I stated that the veconstitutional opinions. Was John Tyler, by accepting the peated that I spoke only according to the voice of runor when I stated that the veconstitutional opinions. Was John Tyler, by accepting the peated that I spoke only according to the voice of runor when I stated that the vector was against the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet. knew nothing of his past history? Where is the man, whether member or spectator, within these walls, to whom his political principles and character were not more or less familiar? If there is any one thing which has distinguished him above as pledges for rechartering this company, all other traits of his character, it is his undeviating adherence to the school of strict construction and State rights. Who has forgotten when he stood proudly on this floor in a minority of one (on the occasion of the revenue collection bill in 1833) in vindication of what he decined vital doctrine of that school?

Who was ignorant of the part which United States on constitutional grounds, high character of the gentleman from Kentucky) that he himself, and he only, would have been thought of as the candidate for the Presidency. On the contrary, it was because his party were un-willing to make that the issue before the People in the Presidential election, that the honorable and distinguished Senator crown, which he so well deserved, as the reward of a life devoted to what he considers the true interest and glory of his

those conservative principles (I use the cial operations of the Government, would term in its broad and general sense) which incidentally aid in regulating the exchan-form a part of the political education of ges and currency of the country, without red, as showing that he was no "Bank" or "Federal" candidate (to use his own words) for the Presidential office. In 1822, in a published address to the people of his district, he openly and distin ctly explicitly declared his opinion that the tablished in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In his letter of 1836 to Mr. Sherrod Williams, a distinguished member of Congress from the Senator's own State, he said he would not give his sanction to a Bank of the U. States, unless, by the failure of all other er of dealing in exchange. He had expedients, it should be demonstrated to thought that, in respect to such a bank, he necessary to carry on the operations of he would not have required the previous Government, and unless there should be assent of the States, as the Senator now-a general and unequivocal manifestation said he would. But what he had said of the will of the nation in favor of such was, that it must be manifest from the an institution; and then only as a fiscal, I am reluctant, Mr. President, to refer the Secretary of the Treasury.]
Only thing that I may have said or done

Wetoed such a bank as was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Mr. R. resumed. I am not authorized and not as a commercial bank.

o any thing that I may have said or done in the common cause during the late contest, but I may be permitted to say that I, for one, with an honest conviction of the which has not occurred, and is not liketruth of the statement, and founding my- ly to occur. I conclude, from the lanaddress to my fellow-citizens, represent of discount, if it were intended to be pushhim without the least reference to a bank. States to be necessary. I wish it, howwas an issue his friends never ventured not satisfy the views expressed by him. to propose to the country. Gen. Harrison, in the latest expression of his opinnot be carried into effect without such an institution." That dura necessitas must though his opinions against a National the Cabinet.]
Bank had been fully and repeatedly pro- Mr. R. The Senator most certainly claimed, and were borne on the most familiar records of the national history, incurred an unqualified obligation to sign, a bill for a Bank of the United States in the contingency which has made him, in the place of the lamented Harrison, Pre-

sident of the United States.

I am firmly impressed with the belief,
Mr. President, that if General Harrison were now living, and in the same circumstances that surround President Tyler, he would, like him, never yield his sanction to the establishment of branches of such a corporation as this bill proposes within had been assigned him by the Senate, as the limits of the several States, without a well known but bonorable and high-minded opponent of the late Bank of the letter to Sherrod Williams he says (adopting the language of Gen. Jackson on was it in regard to General Harrison him- state that I have been informed that the self, the candidate selected for the Presi- assent of the States to branches within dency? Was he a bank man? Was he their limits was a favorite and fundamenidentified with a National Bank? Not at tal idea with him in the organization of all. He on the contrary expressly dis- such an institution. This information, at claimed it. He repelled the imputation least, has been communicated to me by as a political slander, and defied those gentlemen who stood in relations of the who made it to the proof. If that had been most intimate confidence with Gen. Harthe true issue at Harrisburg, all will con- rison, one of whom was a member of the cur with me when I say (and it gives me committee who came to this city to per pleasure to pay a merited tribute to the form the melancholy duty of attending the remains of the deceased President to their final resting place at North Bend.

I think it is abundantly demonstrated that there was no such issue as bank or no bank presented to the nation in the late Presidential election. And even if it was otherwise, the well-kown opinions of Mr. Tyleras candidate for the Vice Presidency being not only unrecanted, but, on the contrary, re-affirmed, he at least was under no pledge, expressed of implied, to give his sanction to an institutional. The question has been raised Let me go a little more into detail as here whether he will sanction any organ- pression. to the opinions of General Harrison .- ization in the nature of a bank to conduct oath of office, if he did not intend to make What was the course in the other House the fiscal affairs of the Government? it, under all circumstances, the primary of Congress, in 1819, when he and Pre- have no means of information on this know whether the amendment would be and unbending rule of his official conduct? sident Tyler were gallant compeers in subject which are not common to other acceptable or not; but that I hoped it belonging to that "Republican" party to which the President alludes,
We are teld, however, of the example of Mr. Madison, which it is said, President all particularly in the Tyler coust have had particularly in the character, coming to him at several telegraph and unbending rule of his official conduct! Sident Tyler were gallant compeers in subject which are not common to other gentlemen. From the terms of the Exemptor the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. From the terms of the Exemptor the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. From the terms of the Exemptor the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. Sendent Tyler were gallant compeers in subject which are not common to other deceptable or not; but that I head it the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. From the terms of the Exemptor the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. From the terms of the Exemptor the first war with the Bank of the United gentlemen. States! He went even further than the cutive message I collect that, if some fiscillation of his own is concerned; but an anecdote just admonition against the exercise of the transfer of his own is concerned; but an anecdote just admonition against the exercise of such a character, coming to him at seven further than the cutive message I collect that, if some fiscillation of his own is concerned; but an anecdote just admonition against the exercise of Bank. John Tyler in conformity with its primary object is to conduct the financial conduct.

ges and currency of the country, without every Virginian, was unwilling to revoke infringing on the sovereignty and resetts a solemn charter, once granted; but Gen. Harrison, brought up as he had been in the such an institution legitimate and constibolder and freer school of the West, was tutional. Such an institution, I infer for a summary act anulling the charter of the bank. To this vote he himself referatery different thing from the former money lending trading speculating, stock-jobbing Bank of the United States, ruling and riding over the institutions and sov-

The Senator from Kentucky infers avowed his opposition to a bank. He there proclaimed himself to be a disciple of the Republican school of 1798, and been in a modified and restricted form, so as even to require the assent of the

[Mr. Clay said he must here again inmessage that the President would have

to say what the President would or would not have done in a hypothetical case. self upon authentic declarations of Gen. guage of the message, that, whether in Harrison himself, did, in a published reference to an exchange bank or a bank his personal leaning and opinions to be ed beyond a mere fiscal agency, and was decidedly against a Bank of the United to deal in exchanges generally by an ex-States. Certain it is that hundreds and thousands of our countrymen voted for States, he would hold the assent of the The issue of bank or no bank was not ever, to be distinctly understood that I made in the Presidential election. In do not say this by authority of the Presithe mind of the honorable Senator, no dent. It is not necessary at this time to doubt, it was a prominent issue; but it discuss the question what would or would

But the Senator from Kentucky, by way of picturing to us, in bolder relief, ions in the Presidential canvass, (in his the rebellious contumacy of the President, Dayton speech.) said that there was no says that his veto of this bank bill is grant in the Constitution of power to against the general sense of the country, create a National Bank, and "it could against the will of Congress, and against never be constitutional save in the event the unanimous sentiment of his Cabinet.

[Mr. Clay. I am the last man to suppose the Schator purposes to misrepresent me; but he will recollect that, in speaking on that subject, I used the most guarded language. Three or four times I re-

did refer to the unanimous opinion of the President's Cabinet.

[Mr. Clay. To rumor, as stating it was unanimens.] Mr. R. To rumer, then. It is immaterial to me in what form he stated it .-Observant as that Senator usually is to the official relations of the Chief Magis trate, did he think, when he represented, even on the authority of rumor, that the Cabinet were unanimously opposed in sentiment to a high official act of the Pro-sident, that the Chief Magistrate, whom the constitution makes responsible for all the acts of the Executive Department. should be overruled and controlled in his high and responsible functions by officers of his own appointment, virtually irreto conduct an investigation of the pro-ceedings and affairs of that institution? "Bank of the United States, competent Did he suppose that officers, intended by derstood, viz. that "he should be governed by the sage views of the fathers of the Republican school, and by the light of their ever-glorious example." The Senator in his commentary on this clause, seems to have stricken out as significant and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of and expressive a portion of it as any of the President of the Constitution as aids to the President, to all the duties which may be required to all the duties which the Constitution as aids to the President, to all the duties which the Constitution?

The Senator himself thus furnishestle ceedings and affaits of that institution?

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The Senator himself t One would think that if gentlemen acted to all the duties which may be required the Constitution as aids to the President, candidate for the Vice Presidency one on be pemitted to allude to a passage of the tension. But as the question has arisen, whose decision they could rely. How secret political history of the times, I will for one say that the President, in our system, being alone responsible for his official conduct, and in a peculiar and emphatic manner for the exercise of the veto power, can legitimately acknowledge no control in those high functions but that of his own conscience.

The Senator must be persuaded that nothing is further from my intention than to misrepresent his sentiments; but the justice I feel to be due to a high officer, who has discharged, as President Tyler has done, a solemn and deeply responsible obligation to the Constitution and to his country, demands that he should be shielded frem the instructions of having acted in any manner in violation of the claims of good faith to those who raised him, by their voice, to his elevated station.

The Senator intimated that when offering his last amendment to the bill, as a compromise, he believed that that zmendment would be acceptable here and elsewhere-to the President as well as his friends. I do not know whence the honorable Senator derived such an in-

[Mr. Clay. The Senator again mistakes my language. I said that I d.d not

ings connected with this bill.

Let me now give the history of the affair, as it appears in documentary evidence. Was it not well understood at ties in the Executive Department in regard to an old-fashioned Bank of the United States? Were not these difficulties plainly referred to in the Report of Secretary of the Treasury? And did upon that officer for the details of a plan which should be free from constitutional difficulties? And was it not understood that the plan submitted in answer to that call contained the ultimatum of the President, after a full consultation with his ofqualified previous assent of the States to within their limits? But the Senator will not, I am sure, contend that assent of the States.

The Senator complains of the manner in which the President has expressed himself in the message. Whatever, in some passages of that paper, may seem to the honorable Senator from Kentucky as harsh, or, at least, too energetic, nothing, I am sure, was further from the mind of he President than to use language which might seem wanting in respect to this body, or any member of it. He knows too well the high and dignified courtesy which should preside over the relations of the co-ordinate departments of the Government to indulge, for a moment, any feeling inconsistent with that courte-If, in the force and earnestness of his convictions, he has used language of corresponding energy, it must be set down to that account alone, and may plead some indulgence from the example of the honable Senator, in whose bold and commanding eloquence words are wont to bear the impress of his own fervid con-

I have a few words now to say as to the alternatives which the Senator tells us the President ought to have embraced rather than to have returned this bill with objections. The first of these alternatives was to suffer the bill, unsigned, to become a law after the lapse of ten days, as provided in the Constitution. And what would this be but an ignominious retreat from duty, instead of manfully and boldly meeting the responsibility of his high station? With all respect for the honorable and distinguished Senator, I will say that he himself is the last, the fery last man to practice what he preaches. Let him point us to a single circumstance in his own "glorious example" which would sanction any thing like a skulking from duty. Nover, never .-What are the principles on which the Constitution is founded? Is not the Executive Department co-ordinate with the Legislative, and intended to check, when occasion requires, an improper exercise of the legislative authority? The Constitution supposes that such an exercise of the Legislative power may sometimes happen. It takes it for granted that Con gress may, in an unguarded moment, invade the rights of the States, or commit other violations of the instrument which defines its powers. Hence it places in the hand of the President the veto power, that he may stand in the breach, and, in the language of his official oath, defend and preserve and protect the Constitution. I am proud to say for the President that such an alternative as letting the bill become a law by the lapse of the ten days, however it may have presented itself to the imagination of the honorable Senator, never once entered the mind of the Pressident. I trust never to see a native of that proud old Commonwealth, which claims the Senator from Kentucky himself as one of the noblest of her sons, fly to such a refuge.

But the Senator refers us to another alternative within the power of the Pies-ident, viz. the resignation of his office; and, he adverts to an example in the President's own history where he once resigned his seat in this body rather than to have cherished an intimate perlocked too much into his own heart in the deemed to be a violation of the Constilocked too much into his own heart in the deemed to be a violation of the Constilocked too much into his own heart in the deal of practical cal men. Let us not attempt to arrange pressing, over and over, my personal resident Tyler, for spect and regard for President Tyler, for whom I have cherished an intimate perlocked too much into his own heart in on mere theoretical or party principles; tution. I ask, in what circumstances did this case; but where else can an honest but let us build up, with cautious deliber sonal friendship of twenty years' stand- tinet from that higher and nobler courage Mr. Tyler stand at that time? The Leg- and conscientious man look for guidance ration, a system which shall stand the ing, and while I expressly said that if that which prompts the patriot to offer himislature of Virginia, which gave the in-structions, were, under the Constitution, gracious Being in whose name he assumed the constituents of the Senator. He is responible to them, and, according to the having given him that internal monitor and condemned—the sub-Treasury—the universally received doctrine in Virgin-ia, he was bound to obey or resign- But, consult? The President, under a deep I ask, does the Congress of the United sense of his responsibility to the country States stand in that relation to the President? Is the President of the United States the representative of Congress ?-He derives his authority from the sovereign People and the States, just as do the duty to the Constitution, which he had unite in an honest and patriotic effort to members of either House of Congress .-They are both representatives alike of the People of the United States. Will the vant, in my humble judgment, more wor Senator say that the Executive is to be subservient to the Legislative Depart-this coviction rooted in my mind, I, for ment of Government? We have heard one, can never consent to hear his con-Mr. Clay rose in rejoinder. I have no much of Executive dictation, however duct impugned without raising my poor little we have seen of it, since the inau-guration of the present Chief Magistrate; The Senator from Kentucky—with no

such a hope in any of the public proceed- there were before him two other alterna- therefore, quoted by the Senator from tives besides the veto. I said that when his constituency in Virginia required him to give a vote which was, in his view, incompatible with the Constitution, soonthe commencement of our session that er than comply with such a requisition there were serious constitutional difficul- he resigned his seat; that, now, his constituency were the People of the United States, and he had good evidence that it was their opinion he ought to sign such a bill, and he could not do it; then, if he resigned rather than disobey the pconot the honorable Senator himself call ple of one State, he ought, upon his own principle, yet more readily, to resign rather than disobey the People of twentysix States.]

Mr. Rives. The argument of the Senator, as he now puts it, begs the question. In the case of the Legislature of Virginficial advisers? And what was the sine in and Mr. Tyler, as a Senator, the in-qua non in that plan? Was it not the un-structions came from the true constituent is and Mr. Tyler, as a Senator, the inbody-the Legislature of the State. But where are the instructions, in this case, from the constituents of the President? favor of a fiscal institution of some kind, Will the Senator tell me that the two and which shall render some incidental his compromise amendment (so called) Will the Senator tell me that the two and which shall render some incidental did provide for an unqualified previous Houses of Congress are the constituents assistance to the currency and the exof the President, to whom he is responsi-

[Mr. Clay. No, no; certainly not.] Well, then, if the President's constitu States, to make a case amalogous to the of a majority either of Congress or of the instructions of a State Legislature to a people. The presses even which support Senator chosen by them, the instructions to the President must come from the original source of power, (the People by whom he is chosen,) and not from the Representatives of that power in Congress. Congress may erroneously represent the wishes of the People. The People themselves, and they alone, are the constituents of the President. Mr. Madison, in 1815, vetoed a bank hill which had passed Congress by a vote of three to one, was he to consider him-self as instructed by the Representatives of the People in Congress, and, if he could not comply with their wishes, was he bound to resign? His very last public act was a veto. It was his veto of the bonus bill for internal improvements—a bill that was carried by Mr. Madison's own political friends. Yet, in disregard of the rule now set up that a President is bound to obey the behests of the party which put him into power, Mr. Madison vetoed the bill. He ought, according to the modern doctrine, rather to have resigned his high office, with all its solemn responsibilities. Mr. Madison was of all men the most mild, moderate, and selfdenying in the exercise of power, and yet he did not hesitate to apply the corrective of the veto in half a dozen instances during his administration, and that, in several cases, when there were most imposing majorities of Congress in favor of the measures he returned to them with We are entitled to the joint wisdom of objections. General Harrison, under whose banner we all rallied in the late political contest, declared himself that the veto was the conservative power of the Constitution provided for three cases: first, where there was a violation of the Constitution; second, where the rights of the States are invaded; and, third, where legislation has been hasty, and without due deliberation. All these three considerations unite in the case of the present bill. In the President's view, it violates the Constitution, it disregards the rights of the States, and it has been passed without allowing time for a sufficient manifestation of the popular will. But I go further; and I ask, has the bill received the sanction even of a majority of the Representatives in Congress on that characteristic feature of the bill which the President complains of? I say that, so far as that particular clause—the distinguishing one of the measure-is concerned, the bill was passed by a minority of the whole number of members of either House. Now, if other Presidents have been sustained in rejecting measures which passed by indisputable and overwhelming majorities, shall President Tv. ler be condemned for vetoing a bill which has not even the approbation of a majority of either House of Congress !

I trust I have shown that there is no ground for imputation or complaint a tion-for reflection-for comparison of such as I never even intimated or dreamgaist the President in the high constitutives. Let us call in the aid of practiced, and that, when I was constantly exthe solemn responsibilities of his office in all her great interests and hopes-constitutional, political, moral and economical-has preferred to act a painful and unwelcome part rather than to betray his sions on the altar of the country, and to sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend." build up a permanent system for the Never were the motives of a public ser- common good. thy of indulgence and respect. With

yet, if the doctrine of the Senator from small dramatic effect—applying the lantered from the senator from guago of the President, in relation to his tleman from Virginia, as, indeed, I did up a standing Legislative dictation and su-premacy. No, sir, no. The President premacy. No, sir, no. The President madison, asked, if James Madison, by signing the bank bill of 1816, had forfeited I found him several years ago in the the respect of all virtuous men? It is half way house, where he seems afraid to [Mr. Clay here interposed. I am very sufficient to say, as I have already shown, remain, and from which he is yet unwilsure the honorable Senator cannot intend that the circumstances under which Mr. ling to go. I had thought, after the to present an erroneous statement of my Madison acted, whether reference be had thorough riddling which the roof of the remarks; yet he is under a great misap to his personal opinions or the public house had received in breaking up of the friends of John Tyler, persons who boast acter of crimes in the conduct of public

Kentucky, cannot, by any violence of implication, be considered as casting the slightest censure on that venerable and venerated name.

I beg leave to be indulged with a word or two as to the course it now devolves upon us to take. The Senator from Kentucky says he hopes we shall go on and perfect a new bank bill. While I avow myself willing, if such a bill shall be presented as my judgment can approve, o give it my support, I must be permit ted to say that in my opinion, we shall better consult our duty to the country and the subject if we do not attempt second bill at this time. It is a great, a difficult, a complex question. question on which the country is more divided probably than any other; espe-cially as to the form which a bank shall assume. I may concede, if you please, that there is a majority in the country in changes of the country; yet, as to the form of the institution, its powers, its capital, and all its details, men are more divi-Well, then, if the President's constit-uents are the whole People of the United No project has as yet received the support honorable Senator themselves now say of his bill that it would have been inoperative and its loss no calamity to the country. Shall we, then, when we are all worn out, in mind and body, by our unnatural labors in these dog days, be called upon to make yet another disasside, (if I could be permitted to do so done in haste, or as a mero party measure." ure touching the great and vital interest the whole people, and every part of them, by the President, and has failed to comof that measure. I have in my pocket a letter from an emment whig financier ing the sub-Treasury. We have thus tabeen most truly said that that system ter repeated corrections, in misunderstan-wreaked its vengeance only on specie ding—for I will not charge him with paying banks, while to those which did wilfully and intentionally misrepresentnot pay specie its requirement of bullion ing-the whole spirit and character of was a matter of indifference. Where is the address which, as a man of honor and the gentleman who will not admit that as a Senator, I felt myself bound in duty the incorporation of a Natinal Bank will, to make to this body. for the time, operate as an obstacle to resumption? On that point I refer gentle- charge the President with "perfidy!" Did pet banks-an old-fashioned Bank of the United States-a new-fashioned fiscal all parties to lay down, so far as this question is concerned, former preposees-

Mr. Clay's Speech,

Mr. CLAY rose in rejoinder. I have no desire, said he, to prolong this unpleasant discussion, but I must say that I heard with great surprise and regret the closing

pelted by the pitiless storm. The sub-Treasury is repealed-the pet-bank system is abandoned-the United States bank bill vetoed-and now, when there is as complete and perfect a re-union of purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive as ever there was under Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, the Senator is for doing nothing! The Senator is for going home, leaving the Treasury and the country in their lawless condition! Yet no man has heretofore, nore than he has, deplored and deprecated a state of things so utterly unsafe and repugnant to all just precautions, indicated alike by sound theory and experience in free Governments. And the Senator talks to us about applying to the wiedom of practical men, in respect to banking, and advises further deliberation! Why I should suppose that we are at present in the very best situation to act upon the subject. Besides the many painful years we have had for deliberation, we have been near three months almost exclusive ly engrossed with the very subject itself. We have heard all manner of facts, statements, and arguments in any way con-nected with it. We understand, it seems to me, all we ever can learn or comprehend about a National Bank. And we have, at least, some conception too of a vast majority of the People of the entire country crying out to us for a bankwith the people throughout the whele valley of the Mississippi rising in their majesty, and demanding it as indispensatrous experiment? I say to this side of the House, and I would say to the other their well-being, and pointing to the House, and I would say to the other their losses, their sacrifices, and their their losses, their sacrifices, and their sufferings for the want of such an instituwithout treason to party,) shall we, at tion—in such a state of things, we are this moment, with all the evidences of gravely and coolly told by the honorable extensive dissidence as to such a measure Senator from Virginia that we had best before us, rush on blindfold, and in triple go home, leaving the purse and the sword haste to get up another crude scheme for in the uncontrolled possession of the the finances of the country! I would respectfully say, no. If prudence is to make a party bank! Why, sir, does he, with all his knowledge of the conflicting opinions which prevail here, and have prevailed, believe that we ever can make correccy, says, most truly, that a Bank a bank but by the votes of one party who of the United States, from its intrinsicular are in favor of it, in opposition to the of the United States, from its intrinstructure are in favor of it, in opposition to the popularity and liability to abuse, is a votes of another party against it? I desubject which, above all others, ought to precate this expression of opinion from be acted on "with great caution and due that gentleman the more, because, altho' deliberation." Mr. Appleton, too, than the honorable Senator professes not to whom no man has evinced a greater ac- know the opinions of the President, it quaintance with the whole subject, tells certainly does turn out in the sequel that us that "the establishment of a Bank of there is a remarkable coincidence be the United States is the last thing to be tween those opinions and his own; and he has, on the present occasion, defended I never will agree to act upon any meas- the motives and the course of the President with all the solicitude and all the of the currency as a party measure. - fervent zeal of a member of his Privy Council. [A laugh.] There is a rumo abroad that a cabal exists—a new sort of in adjusting this great common interest. Kitchen Cabinet-whose object is the Let us, then, for the present, pass the subject by. The bill has been rejected dissolution of the Whig party—the dispersion of Congress, without accomplishmand the approbation of a majority of ing any of the great purposes of the ex-either House of Congress. Many Whigs tra session—and a total change, in fact, in the whole face of our political affairs. moment, heartily rejoicing in the defeat I hope, and I persuade myself, that the honorable Senator is not, cannot be, one of the component members of such a cacongratulating the country on the loss of bal; but I must say that there has been the bill. We have done much in repeal- displayed by the honorable Senator today a predisposition, astonishing and inken an obstacle out of the way of the re explicable, to misconceive almost all of sumption of specie payments; for it has what I have said, and a perseverance, af-

men again io the able pamphlet of Mr. I use any such language? I appeal to every Appleton. I would prefer, indeed, that gentleman who heard me to say whether some temporary act be passed limiting I have in a single instance gone beyond a the discretion now left to the Executive fair and legitimate examination of the in relation to the custody and manage. Executive objections to the bill. Yet he ment of the revenue. But, if we cannot agree even on that, let the question be adjourned—let us take time for deliberations, and with imputing to him motives test of scrutiny and time, and be worthy friendship should now be interrupted, it self a voluntary sacrifice to his country of the Administration and the country.— should not be my fault! Why, sir, what All previous systems have been rejected possible, what conceivable motive can I have to quarrel with the President, or to break up the Whig party? What earth- signed. I intimated no personal wish or ly motive can impel me to wish for any agent. We have before us a complete other result than that that party snall retabularasa—appealing emphatically to main in perfect harmony, undivided, and his public life. And what I did say was, all parties to lay down, so far as this shall move undismayed, boldly, and unitat there were other alternatives before tedly forward to the accomplishment of him besides vetoing the bill; and that it the all-important public objects which it has avowed to be its aim! What imaginable interest or feelings can I have other ample which he had set when he had a than the success, the triumph, the glory of the Whig party? But that there may followed when he had a constituency, be designs and purposes on the part of commensurate with the whole Union .certain other individuals to place me in Another alternative was to suffer the bill, inimical relations with the President, and without his signature, to pass into a law to represent me as personally opposed to under the provisions of the Constitution. who are beating up for recruits, and en- escaping by the back-door, no such jumpdeavoring to form a third party with maing out of the window, as the Senator terials so scanty as to be wholly insufficially about. Apprehensions of the imcient to compose a decent corporal's putation of the want of firmness sometimes guard. I fear there are such individuals, impel us to perform rash and inconsiderthough I do not charge the Senator as at acts. It is the greatest courage to be being himself one of them. What a spec-able to bear the imputation of the want tacle has been presented to this nation of courage. But pride, vanity, egotism, during this entire session of Congress?— so unamiable and offensive in private That of the cherished and confidential life, are vices which partake of the char-

The Senator begins with saying that

ed toward him too sincere a friendship, to allow my feelings to be affected or alienated by any thing that has passed here to-day. If the President chooseswhich I am sure he cannot, unless falsehood has been whispered into his ears or poison poured into his heart-to detach nimself from me, I shall deeply regret it, for the sake of our common friendship and our common country. I now repeat, what I before said, that, of all the measures of relief which the American People have called upon us for, that of a National Bank and a sound and uniform currency has been the most loudly and importunately demanded. The Senator ays that the question of a bank was not the issue made before the People at the late election. I can say, for one, my own conviction is diametrically the contrary. What may have been the character of the canvass in Virginia, I will not say; probably gentlemen on both sides were, everywhere, governed in some degree by considerations of local policy. What issues may therefore have been presented what sort of one will be acceptable at the to the people of Virginia, either above or other end of the avenue. Yet now, with below tide-water, I am not prepared to say. The great error, however, of the conorable Senator is in thinking that the sentiments of a particular party in Virginia are always a fair exponent of the whole Union. [A laugh.] I can tell that Senator that wherever I was—in the great valley of the Mississippi-in Kentucky-in Tennesee-in Maryland-in all the ircles in which I moved-every where, Bank or no Bank" was the great, the leading, the vital question. At Hanover, in Virginia, during the last summer, at one of the most remarkable and respectable and gratifying assemblages that I ever attended, I distinctly announced my conviction that a Bank of the United States was indispensable. As to the opinions of Gen. Harrison, I know that, like many others, he had entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of a bank : bat I also know that, as the election approached; his opinions turned more and more in favor of a National Bank; and I speak from my own personal knowledge of his opinious when I say that I have no more doubt he would have signed that bill than that you, Mr. President, now occu-

> tion; and he does me the honor to attribute to me high qualities of stern and unbending intrepidity. I hope that in all that relates to personal firmness-all that concerns a just appreciation of the insignificance of human life-whatever may be attempted to threaten or alarm a soul not easily swayed by opposition, or awed or intimated by menace-a stout heart and steady eye that can survey, unmoved and undaunted, any mere personal perils that assail this poor transfent, perishing frame, I may, without disparagement, compare with other men. But there is a sort of courage which, I frankly confess it, I do not possess-a boldness to which I dare not aspire - a valor to which I dare not aspire-a valor which I cannot covet I cannot lay myself down in the way of the welfare and happiness of my country. That I cannot, I have not the courage to do. I cannot interpose the power with which I may be invested-a power conferred not for my personal benefit, nor for my aggrandizement, but for my country's good-to check her onward march to greatness and glory. . I have not courage enough, I am too cowardly, for that. would not, I dare not, in the exercise of such a trust, lie down, and place my body across the path that leads my counbody across the path that leads my country to prosperity and happiness. This is a sort of courage widely different from provided the quality is excellent and the

py that chair, or that I am addressing

I rose not to say one word which should

wound the feelings of President Tyler.

The Senator says that, if placed in like

circhinstances, I would have been the

last man to avoid putting a direct veto

upon the bill, had it met my disapproba-

Nor did I say, as the Senator repre sents, that the President should have redesire that he should resign. I referred to the fact of a memorable resignation in constistuency of one State, should not be I can well imagine-individuals And I must confess I sec, in this, no such prohension of them. I did not say the opinion of the times, were entirely differ-President ought to rough. I said that ent; and the language of the President, where else for refgue; but there he still clusive and genuine friends, being the passions cannot see beyond the little, pet-

stands, solitary and alone, shivering and bitter, systematic, determined, uncompro- ty, contemptible circle of his own persomising opponents of every leading meas- nal interests. All his thoughts are with-ure of John Tyler's administration! Was drawn from his country, and concentrated there ever before such an example pre- on his consistency, his firmness, himself. sented, in this or any other age, in this The high, the exalted, the sublime emo-or any other country? I have myself tions of a patriotism, which, soaring to-known the President too long, and cherish-wards Heaven, rises far above all mean, low, or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transporting thought of the good and the glory of one's country, are never felt in his impenetrable bosom. That patriotism which, catching its inspirations from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser, grovelling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself—that is public virtue—that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues!

I said nothing of any obligation on the part of the President to conform his judgment to the opinions or the Senate and House of Representatives, although the Senator argued as if I had and persevered in so arguing, after repeated corrections. I said no such thing. I know and respect the perfect independence of each depart-ment, acting within its proper sphere, of other departments. But I referred to the majorities in the two Houses of Congress as further and strong evidence of the opinion of the People of the United States favor of the establishment of a Bank of the United States. And I contended that, according to the doctrine of instructions which prevailed in Virginia, and of which the President is a disciple, and, in pursuance of the example already cited, he ought not to have rejected the bill.

I have heard that, on his arrival at the seat of the General Government to enter upon the duties of the office of Vice President, in March last, when interrogated how far he meant to conform, in his new station, to certain peculiar opinions which were held in Virginia, he made this patriotic and noble reply: "I am Vice President of the United States, and not of the State of Virginia; and I shall be governed by the wishes and opinions of my constituents." When L beard of this encouraging and satisfactory reply, believing, as I most religiously do, that a large majority of the people of the U. S. are in favor of a National Bank, (and gentlemen may shut their eyes to the fact, deny or despute, or reason it away as they please, but it is my conscientious conviction that two-thirds, if not more, of the people of the United States desires such an institution.) I thought I beheld a sure and certain guaranty for the fulfilment of the wishes of the People of the U. States. I thought it impossible that the wants and wishes of a great People, who had bestowed such unbounded and generous confidence, and conferred on him such exalted honors, should be disregarded and disappointed. It did not enter into any imagination to conceive that one, who had shown so much deference and respect to the presumed sentiments of a single State, should display less towards the sentiments of the whole Nation.

I hope, Mr. President, that, in performing the painful duty which had devolved on me, I have not transcended the limits of legitimate debate. I repeat, in all troth and sincerity, the assurance to the Senate and to the country, that nothing but a stern, reductant, pensable sense of honor and of duty could have forced from me the esponse which I have made to the President's objections. But, instead of yielding without restraint to the feelings of disappointment and mortification excited by the perusal of his message, I have anxionaly endeavored to temper the notice of it, which I have been compelled to take, by the respect due to the office of Chief Magistrate, and by the personal regard and esteem which I have eyer entertained for its present incumbent.

10,000 lbs. of BEESWAX, WANTED.

price reasonab

JESSE H. LINDSAY. April 1, 1841.

ATTENTION.

The officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 8th Brigade and 9th division of North Carolina militin, you are hereby ordered to parade with your respective troops in the town of Greensboro, on Tuesday the 5th of October next, at the hour of 11 o'clock well armed and equipmed as the law direct. well armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection. WILLIAM GILBREATH, c. c. c.

September 3rd, 1841.

BACON AND LARD.

HAVE on hand for sale a quantity of Ba-con & Lord. JESSE H. LINDSAY. CHEESE.

50 LPS, homemade cheese just received and for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

September 4th, 1841. NUGAR & COFFEE. A large quantity of Sugar and Coffee just received and for sale CHEAP, wholesale

or retail. Apply at the Factory. T. R. TATE.

September 6, 1841 THERE will be a Public Exhibition at the Brick School-house, Alamanec, on the first Saturday in November next.

FOR SALE.

August, 1841.

TWO NEGRO GIRLS, 12 and 16 year of age. Apply to J. & R. SLOAN.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

Message from the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by my duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my abil-ity to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written

the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of tertaining that opinion, my main objecest moral and religious obligations of with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitu-tion itself, I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they upanimously prescribe to the public func tionaries, their mere trustees and servants. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they It must be exerted against the will of a President; and to say that because a

Is this bill now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my Bank from all discounting within the Dissanction? Is it such a bill amcalls for trict. for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style, then, it is plainly national in its if the objections be well founded, it character. Its powers, functions, and would be over hazardous to pass the bili duties, are those which pertain to the into a law, collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted is a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in the character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exi-gencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true that by its first section it provides that it gislative will, I submitted to Congress shall be established in the District of the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent Columbia; but the amount of its capital which, without violating the Constitution, -the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held-the persons, bodies corporate and politic, by whom operations of the Treasury, without being its stock may be heldof its directors, and their powers and ent, or expensive to the Government .duties-its fundamental articles, especi- It is deeply to be regretted that this deally that to establish agencies in any part partment of the Government cannot, up. of the Union-the corporate powers and on constitutional and other grounds, conbusiness of such agencies—the probibi- cur with the Legislative department in uprour and fight, such as the Reporter in mation of Congress to establish any other this last measure proposed to attain these my years' experience has not witnessed on the o poration with similar powers for twen- desirable objects. Owing to the brief floor of the House, ensued. Messrs, Wise &

discharge.

me clause to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions-without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic-clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operthe unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguishable from a bank Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union. The question of pow-In my message sent to the Senate on the whole Union. The question of pos-the 16th day of August last, returning er remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regard ed as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is favorable both to health and action, and Congress to create a National Bank to obnoxious to still stronger objections .operate per se over the Union;" and en. It assumes that Congress may invest local institution with general, or national the country, and fully answer its just expowers. With the same propriety that it pectations. It has been my good fortune may do this in regard to a bank of the conscience and the Constitution. I read. District of Columbia, it may as to a State ily admit, that whilst the qualified veto bank. Yet who can indulge the idea making a State bank its fiscal agent, inthey do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First. It may justify substantially a able character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable promotive of the good of our common n another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited the oath of the President, acting under time to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required either exert the negative power entrusted to rest on any actual, real, or substantial it, I have been actuated by no other mo. exchange basis; a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding .-It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey; at New York on a border town in New Jersey; at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation .-Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise imated, of so decided a character as most justly to exc te dissitisfaction.

2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of ex shall religiously observe their oaths, and change; thereby correcting none of the the patriotism with which the people shall evils under which the community now shield it by their own soveriegn will, labors, and operating most injuriously which has made the Constitution supreme. upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange mere representative majority, or not at are most severely feit. Nor are these the all. It is alone in pursuance of that will only consequences. A resumption of that any measure can ever reach the specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postmajority in Congress have passed a bill, ponement; for as the operation of the a. the President shall therefore sanction it, gencies of the interior would chiefly conis to abrogate the power altogether, and sist in selling bills of exchange and the to render its insertion in the Constitution purchase could only be made in specie a work of absolute supercrogation. The or in notes of banks paying specie, the duty is to guard the fundamental will of State banks would either have to continthe people themselves from (in this case, ue with their doors closed, or exist at the I admit, unintentional) change or infrac- mercy of this national monopoly of brok tion by a majority in Congress. And in crage. Nor can it be passed over with that light alone, do I regard the constitu- out remark, that, whilst the District of tional duty which I flow most reluctantly Columbia is made the seat of the principal Bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the

being found in the fundamental law of

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, have been ready to yield much, in spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the lewould separate the public moneys from the Executive control, and perform the -the appointment burdensome to the people, or inconveni-

my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the le the United States, with powers seemingly gislative will. In this communication I am confined by the Constitution to my objections simply to this bill; but the ates per se over the Union, by virtue of period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty, under another clause of the Constitution, " to give to Congress information of the state created by Congress for the District of of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as" [" shall judge necessary and expedient." And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distingushed themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an im-mense mass of labor at a season very unhave passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of and pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this; and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to that this Government can rightfully, by extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be. I, too, have been greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anx. jous hope that the Executive and Convstem of discounts of the most objection - gress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, country.

I will take this o casion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution; that, in arriving at tive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country asthey had come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my JOHN TYLER. conscience.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1841.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 14, 1811.

0 Communications of " Marcus " and " J. 1. M." in our next. They are necessarily retoed" this week.

Petersaura.-The attention of merchants of this place and the surrounding country is invited to the Petersburg advertisements in

Fiscal Corporation.

The Fiscal Corporation bill passed the Senate, with sundry amendments, on the 4th Sept. We subjoin the yeas and nays on the question of a third reading:

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Ber rien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, More head, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge White Woodbridge-27.
Nays-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan,

Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthburt, Fulton King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wright, Woodbury, Young .- 22.

A Second Veto.

to operate per se over the Union? Its much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them: suffice it to add, jections thereto. Through the kindness eral character. It is "An act to provide that this charter is designed to continue of a friend, who is in receipt of very late a \$1 10, Wool 15 a 20. intelligence from Washington, we are enabled to lay before our readers this the corporation, are irrevocable; and that second Veto Message, to the exclusion of other matter in preparation.

A Fight in Congress.

While the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the bill to appropriate salaries and outfits for diplomatic agents, on Sept. 9, a fight took place between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly. Some words of a rather exciting character had previously passed between following, from the National Intelligencer, and will publish the more detailed account next week.

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was in the midst of a sation apparently of a very excited character) | Communicated. saw Mr. Wise raise his hand violently and instantaneously met or returned it. A violent Mebane, fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled

ty years, with express reservation in the space between the period of the death of Stanly were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other .-Mr. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reach ed a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing on the tables, litearally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, one of whom were observed by the Reporter with the exception of the door-keeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and win. dows against the crowd from without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued from two and a move to appoint a committee of abstrac-half to three minutes. move to appoint a committee of abstrac-tionists to find the corner of the Rotunda.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affair.

"The Plot Thickens."

The insidious operations of the third party at Washington, are at length sus pected by the most incredulous, and can no longer be disregarded by the most patient and honest of the Whig journalists President Tyler, we can hardly doubt, is by the wise men who made it a part of the constitution, as a great conservative powers conferred by this bill? When I late, and I sincerely desire time for deep persevering and ambitious "fishers of and deliberate reflection on this, the men." A disruption of the Cabinet is men." A disruption of the Cabinet is more confidently spoken of by those who have opportunities of good information, and by those who would be the last to anney men's minds by idle rumors.

> TEA AND COFFEE TAX .- A Senate amendment to the Revenue bill, passed by a large marjority, and concurred in by the House by a vote of 178 to 7, places the articles of Tea and Coffee on the list free from duty.

THE "SHOWER OF BLOOD."-A Mr. Hallowell, of Alexandria, has satisfactorily elucidated the phenomenon in Tennessee, designated as a shower of blood. He refers to a work on the natural history o: insects, which says that many species of butterflies, when they emerge from their chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid, which, in some instances, where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood. In 1553, a vast multi-tude of butterflies swarmed through a great part of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes and men with bloody drops, as if it had rained blood. In 1608, the suburbs of Aix, and a considerable extent of country around it, were covered with what appeared to be a shower of blood; this appearance Men's & boy's Hair Seal Caps was attributed by the populace to the powers of darkness, and regarded as the prognostic and precursor of some direful Gentlemen's fur scal misfortune about to befal them; but a clear-headed naturalist of that place, discovering the simple origin of the phenomenon, all fear and terror was dispelled.

We will not neglect to observe that a very rational elucidation of this mystery was intimated by the Milton Chronicle. to wit, that occurring so soon after Gov. Polk's defeat in the election, it was not unreasonable to suppose it was a shower

THE MARKETS.

FAVETTEVILLE, Sept. 8.—Bacon 7½ a 8, Beeswax 26 a 27, Butter 12½ a 15, sanction? Is it such a bill assection to the constitution? Is it such a bill assection to the care some of the objections which the care come of the objections which the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a National Bank, of the bill; others might be urged, of the bill; others might be urged.

CHERAW, Aug. 31 .- Bacon 8 a 9, Boes-Floor \$5 \ a \$6 \ \frac{1}{2}, Feathers 40 a 48, Iron 5½ a 6½, Moiasses 40 a 50.

DIED.

At the residence of his son, in Caswell county, on Friday the 26th of August, JOHN RICHMOND, sen., in the 90th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and through life a firm and consistent patriot. His exemplary piety, his benevolence and philanthropy, his parental attachment to his descendants, and his kindness to his domestics, and hospithem in debate. We make room for the tality to his neighbors, secured the respect and love of all who knew him .-And although disease had for several years withdrawn him from society, yet his death will be deeply regretted, not Whilst Mr. Fillmore was in the midst of a only by his descendants but by his neighbentence, the Reporter (who had noticed Mr. bors also, all of whom loved and venerat-Wise cross over to the seat of Mr. Stanly, and ed him as a parent. Let them all cherish had observed those two gentlemen in conver- his memory and imitate his virtues .-In this county recently, at an advanc-

aim a blow at the face of Mr. Stanly, who, as ed age, Mrs. Mebane, wife of William In this county recently, Isaac Murphy

-Also, Arthur Sullivan.

A one horse Wagon. PANKIN & M LEAN

Abstractionists.—This is a name rewhom it is alleged by their opponents that hey view the Federal Constitution only in the abstract—as a more paper instru ment, and not as a form of government to he reduced to practice. They resist the exercise of implied powers, and are charged with abstracting all practical meaning from that clause of the constitution wh ch empowers Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested in the govern-ment. Mr. Stanly the other day, excited no little merriment in the House of Representatives by a practical allusion to the doctrines ascribed to this party. A bill had been introduced to place the new statue of Washington in such part of the Rotunda (a perfectly circular room) of the Capitol. as the artist might select .- Mr. Adams suggested that the light would fall upon the statue to most advantage in a corner of the Rotunda. Whereupon Mr. Stanly said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) would Cheraw Gazette.

HOUSE AND LOT At the High Falls of Haw River FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Jesse Mc Cuistin, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Saturday the 2nd day of October next, at the High Falls, the House and Lot lately occu-President Tyler, we can hardly doubt, is pied by said McCuistin, together with two involved in the meshes of these selfish other lots,—all situated upon a beautiful emmence between Haw River and Stony Creek. Also a quantity of household and kitchen fur-riture, consisting of a Mahogany Sideboard, 1 Bureau, 2 Dining Tables, 1 dozen fine Chairs, 4 Beds and furniture, &c., &c., A Horse, Cattle, Hogs, &c., also for sale.

Terms accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HURDLE,

Orange county, Sept., 11th, 1841. 31-3t. * Hillsborough Recorder copy till day of

HATS AND CAPS. FALL STOCK 1841. WOLF & DENISON, LLINGBROOK STREET

Petersburg Virginia.

ARE now in possess principal part of their Fall Stock of

HATS AND CAPS. Embracing a greater variety of styles and qualities, than they have ever before offered.

The liberal patronage heretofere extended, sortment, which will be offered upon reasonable terms.
The stock at present, consists, in part, of

white black&drab) " various Russia j qualities. Moleskin · lateststyle Nutria Beaver Boy's and children's Hats, various qualities

Scalette Concy fur Musicrat

Otter Gentlemen's, boy's and children's do. embrac ing a great variety of patterns Also, a large lot of Wool Hats of different

N. B .-- We would respectfully invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others to call and give our stock a thorough examination before ourchasing, as we believe they will find it to their interest to do so. W. & D. September 9.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

STOCK

1841.

FALL

MERCHANTS intending to purchase their
MERCHANTS intending to purchase their
MERCHANTS intending to purchase their
Merchant may dictate.
On hand, a large assortment of Auchor
Brand Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, inclusive, of that before they make their purmy stock of Hats before they make their pur-Lard 7 a 8, Lime 82 50 a 82 75, Molasses 27 a 30, Linseed Oil 70 a 75, brown Sugar 8½ a 11,Salt 60 a 75, Wheat \$1 00, different styles now worn.

I flatter myself from the care taken in giv wax 22 a 25, Cotton 8 a 10, Corn 50, ing out my orders that I shall be enabled to offer such inducements in quality and price as will not fail to please.

CAPS.

My stock of Caps is unusually large, embracing Hair, Scal, Sealette, Coney, Muskrat, fine Scal and Otter, as well as gentlemen's and youth's Cloth Caps of various patterns, all bought exclusively for cash early in the season, since which there has been an advance in the prices. FRANCIS MAJOR, in the prices.

Sycamore Steet, Next door to Paul, McIlwaine & Co September 9.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. VARNUM, EGERTON 4 CO.

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

HAVE commenced opening their FALL and WINTER GOODS, and in the course of a few weeks their assortment will be complete, which they offer to the Merchants of North Carolina and Virginia, at the lowest possible prices. Terms—six months time to punctual customers, and five per cent. off, under all circumstances for Cash.

Petersburg, September 4. 31-4.

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a GOOD COOK, and will give a liberal price for a likely young wo-man, of good disposition and character, who well understands good plain cooking.

Green for 'N C Aug. 16. ★11

FALL SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

DAVIS, LAMB & CO. having fitted up their new Hardware Store, a few doors south of the corner of Bank and Sycamore Streets, have received and are now receiving a large and good assortment of Hardware, well suited to the wholesale and retail trade. To the annexed memorandum of Goods, they respectfully invite the examination of Country Merchants and others, confident that their Stock will give attacked both in style, qualities of the style of the

respectually and others, confident that their Stock will give estimated to both in style, quality and prices.

A heavy Stock of Cast Steel Axes, Collins', Kings' and others; Trace, Halter, Jack and Log Chains; Stock, Pad, Chest, Capboard, Draw and Knot Locks; Clarks' Patent, Narrow, Broad and Parliament Butt Hinges; HL. Hook and Eye, Strap, Plate and Shutter Hinges; Anvils, Vices, Eledge Hammers and Smith's Bellows; Hand. Cross Cut, Pit and Mill Sawe; Files of all descriptions; Spring, Blistered, German, She' and Cast Steel; Sifters, Coffee Mills and Watering Buckets; Ground Wagon Boxes and Sad, Irons; Curry Combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, &c., Shoe Hammers, Hatchets and Drawing Knives; Castings of all kinds and of the very best quality; Spades, Shovels and Manure Forks; Nails asserted, from 3d to 60d; Window Glass of all sizes; a great variety of Looking Glasses; Brass Andirons, Brass and Steel Shovel and Tongs; Brass and Wire Fenders; Rifics, Single and Double Barrel Guns; Jack, Smoothe, Fore, Jointer, and Moulding Planes; Firmer, Socket and Mortice Chisels and Gouges; Stock and Dies and Screw Plates; Britanis, Iron and German Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Brass, Steel and Plated Snuffers; Knitting Pins, Needles, Pins and Percussion Caps; Shot Belts, Powder and Flasks and Gane Bags; Fine Dressing, Ivory, pocket and wood Combs; Gentlomen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases; Britania Coffee and Tea Pots, Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, in setts of 51 to 53 pieces, with balance handles and French forks; Waiters and Tea Trays in setts, from 10 to 840, with a variety of other Staple and Pancy Goods, all of which they offer upon the lowest terms. a variety of other Staple and Fancy Goods, all of which they offer upon the lowest terms. Petersburg, Va. Aug. 26th, 1841. 31-3

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c. all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. They would respectfully solicit a call from Country Merchants and Physicians, before purchasing in the northern markets. Below is enumerated

some of the leading articles, viz:
Lamp Oil, Cologne Water, Lamp Oil, Lavender do. Florida do. Castor do. Fancy Soaps, Surgical Instruments, Linseed do. White Lead, Superior blacking, Violin Strings, Prussian Blue. hrome Yellow, Salt Petre, Chrome Green, Window Glass, Green Copperas, Gum Campher, Printers' Ink, Cinnamon Bark Olive Oil. Best Spanish Indigo, Nutmegs, Sulph. Quinine, Erig- Bals. Copaiva, lish and Franch Sal Eratus, &c. &c. lish and French, Brushes of all kinds,

We are in daily expectation of a supply of the finest preparations, of our own importaularly invite the attention of Physicians.

DUPUY, ROSSER & JONES, Wholesale Druggiste. 81-3 Petersburg, Va.

AUGUST 21, 1841.

750 PACKGES OF STAPLE & PANCY DRY GOODS

EDWIN JAMES & CO.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. A RE now receiving, by the late arrivals, their supply of FALL and WINTER Staple and Foncy Dry Goods, which have been selected with great care, bought at very low prices, and have for sale about Seven Hundred and Fifty Packages, which they intend to offer by the piece or package, at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and they solicit and invite examination of all who are disposed to encourage the EFFORT to establish another Wholesale Jobbing House in this place. They are now making very large additions to their Store and Sales-Rooms. By the 6th of September, their entire stock will be opened and ready for the inspection of customers, friends, and the public generally. Additional supplies will be received throughout the season, such as

TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber having determined to move from Lincolnton, has all his LANDS AND LOTS FOR SALE.

To a merchant wishing a valuable situation,

few can be found in the western part of the State more so. A Lot on the Public Square, east and in

front of the Courthouse door, with large and suitable Buildings, a good Well of water, extensive Cellars, and suitable out houses one of the best situations for a Store or Tayern in the village. Also several other Lots, and 62 acres of Land, well timbered, near the village, which has plenty of building tim-ber and firewood.

Lincolnton is pleasantly situated, with the nountains in view; unsurpassed for health; surrounded by manufactories; the mexhausti-ble Iron Mines have long been a source of wealth to the county. A Cotton Factory and extensive Paper Mill near the village. The extensive raper Mill near the viriage. The population among the most industrious, and the largest of any county in the State; in the midst of the Gold Mines;—all conspiring to make Lincolnton one of the best situations for nercantile pursuits in the western part of N

It is but seldom that a situation commanding so many advantages can be purchased, as is now offered. I will also sell my interest in the Beales Gold Mine and Mills, and a House and some Lands at Williams's Mineral Springs.

Lincolaton, N. C. Aug. 1841. 298

WOOL CARDS.

JESSE H. LINDSAY has for sale all lends of C., ADS for World Carding Marking the property of A 75%, S11

The editor of the Chicago Damocrat

in describing a journey, says:
"At Buffalo, we took a packet boat, and, upon counting noses, we found about two passengers to one berth, and twenty-one ladies; fourteen of whom had infants, and two of whom, being old maids, carried a puppy each, to keep up appear-

The night scene, of course, is rich .-We give an extract from Col. Wentworth's

"Anon thump goes the boat against the side of the canal, and in a moment the berths are jogging to and fro; a signal for a general alarm. One woman shricks out, 'the boat is sinking, what shall I do ?

Another screams 'Captain, Captain, has'nt my trunk fell overboard?' Another screeches like an owl, 'It's no use; we are going, God have mercy!' So they go, from shrick to shrick. Nor is there less noise in the gentlemen's apartment, though there is no affright. One hallous to the extent of his lungs. 'I wish them scare-crows of women would keep still.' Another, 'curse them women, what grannies they are;' and so on-every one in the boat having something to say, old and young, male and female -- thus giving usevery pitch of the human voice, from the deepest bass to the shrillest treble. But, upon the principle that 'as the old cocks doors of the social hall and the cabin crow the young ones will follow,'a shrill windows until the whole boat seemed solo was struck up by one of the babies enveloped in a sheet of flame. In an inand a chorus by the whole was soon following after. Here was a rare entertainment. Never was there such a hulla- over one another; some grasped their baloo heard before. But the half is not told yet. As the infants began, the mothers found it necessary for them to lower their keys a little, and so they commenced all sorts of baby talk, enough to and out burst one fat lady dressed all in sicken a cat, in utter confusion as to voice white, her face "a map whereon terror and tone, so that no one could tell who was drawn in all its shapes," and around was who, running somewhat after this her waist a huge life preserver, not insort:—Come, little dear, hug up to mama, flated. Seizing this by the nipple with and go to sleep. Lay still, dear, we shall both hands, she rushed from one to ansee papy in the morning -here dear, take other, exclaiming, in a voice of agony some candy, and lay still—go'way black man you shant have little Charley—he's, sake blow me up! blow me up! for God's sake blow me up! will nobody blow me going to cry no more—There, there, now up!!" Had the old lady actually exshet up, or I'll sell you to the beggar ploded, I must have done as I did, roll on man-oh now don't, you'll soon get home, the floor in a fit of inextinguishable laughand see your aunt Nabby-hark hark, ter, with half the witnesses of the scene some one is coming, now cover up your for my companions. The boat was stop-head quick, or he'll catch you—now, ped, the fire got under, and not the least dont'e dear, your mama is sickse, and will difficult operation, the fat lady's alarm die and be put in the pit hole-e, dear; subdued. The next day we landed her didn't you see where they put little Sal- at her place of destination, since which ly Jones, &c. &c. While this confused time I have never seen her, but the recolbaby talk was under full sail, the two old maids got their dander up, and began to scold like old Madam Wildfire. Says one, "I wish you'd keep them young ones still Why don't you?"—because we can't, was the response. 'Then I'd leave my pesky young ones at home, or throw them overboard,' the old maid rejoined. Here one of the pups led off in the wake of his tnistress with his bow, wow, wow, and the other soon followed with his 'bow, wow, wow.' 'Well,' says one of the mothers to the old maids, 'Miss Single-ladysome- what-advanced-in-years, I wish you'd keep your pesky babies still. Why

There are improvisatores among the Dalmatians as among the savages; they were found, too, with the Grecians, and almost always exist where there is much imagination, and little vanity. Natural talent turns rather to epigram, in coun tries where a fear or ridicule makes every man anxious to secure that weapon. But people thrown much with nature feel a reverence for her that greatly nurtures

They felt the rebuke severe-

ly, but said nothing. However, the mother continued, before I'd live single,

if I was obliged to keep a little puppy to

play with, I'd turn abolitionist, and marry

negro.' The best of this joke was, the

old maids were abolition tract pedlers .-

But they said nothing, whilst both the pups kept on barking, louder and louder,

and the mothers still crying out, and ask-

ing why they didn't let their dear little four-legged babies, looking just like their

mama's, suck !"

Queer effect of Trepidation,-A Boston paper says that on the night of fire in Howard street House, two strangers who lodged in the same room jumped out of bed at the alarm of fire, and both grabbed the same pair of pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the street, and cried fire lustily.

A Good Way -The editor of the New-buryport (N. H.) Argus tell a story of a fellow who after having been drawn into the meshes of love with one fair one named "Nabby," afterwards, 'took a shine,' to another. Thinking to cast off shine, to another. Thinking to cast off their assortment very good. They respect-the old 'flame' for a new 'spark,' he in-duted an epistle, of which the following is to give them a call and examine their stock,

" Dear Nabby, these are to inform you as I am fast coming to my latter end with yellow jaunders; from Your dying

P. S. Lopen this to let you know I de parted this life about two hours ago, in great agony-Your gone Esek."

A large Water Wheel .- The Messrs. Dupost have errected a water wheel for a cotton factory, near their powder mills. on Delaware,) which is truly a cirrosity, its diameter is upwards of furty feet, and its width less than three feet. It runs on Triction wheels, and turns with a few

A STEAMBOAT SCENE.

By way of " set off" to the melancho account of the steamboat disaster on Lake Erie, we insert the following amu sing sketch from the Boston Post.

Only think of a fat old lady weighing some 250 lbs. wishing to be "blown up" on board a steamboat! Why, one would think from her ample dimensions, that she had been already "blown up" to a most unusual size.—The old Dame must belong to that class of unreasonable persons of whom it is said "the more they have the more they crave."

" After we left the landing, the princioal topic of conversation among the pasengers was the numerous accidents which had happened. The old lady, who was inordinately fat and one of McDonald Clarke's style of beautics—" with a waist like a cotton bag and a foot like a floun der"-and who had narrowly escaped with her life when the Ben Sherrod was destroyed by fire a few years ago-sh was evidently greatly excited and ill at ease all the time.-Nearly every person was equiped with a life preserver, and some were so cautious as to hang them up in their berths filled with air and reafor use at a moment's warning .-Night came, and all were snugly ensconced in their berths, when there rose the cry of fire! The wood on the bow of the boat had caught fire and was blazng fiercely up, shining through the glass doors of the social hall and the cabin stant all was confusion and alarm. Passengers tumbled out of their berths, and preservers-some ran for their baggagesome for their wives-the wise ones kept quiet. In the midst of the hubbub, the door of the ladies' cabin flew wide open, lection of the scene has cost me many a fit of the side ache."

" Man is sent naked into the worldfeeble and helpless.—unendowed with the wings of the bird, the swiftness of the stag, the tortuous speed of the serpent; without means of defence against the claws or darts of an enemy, nay, against even the inclemency of the wea ther. He has no shell, no fleece, no covering of fur: nor even a den or burrow for his hiding place. Yet by force of his natural powers, he has driven the lion from his cave, despoiled the bear of his shaggy coat for a vestment, and the bull of his horn to form a drinking cup. He has dug into the entrails of the earth, to bring forth elements of future strength the very engle, in traversing the skies, finds himself struck down in the midst of his career, to adorn his cap with the tro phy of distinction."

Clover Seed. 20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED,

first rate article, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN,

PLOUGHS-PLOUGHS. KEEP constantly on hand, PLOUGHS, of every size, manufactured at the shop of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co., N.C. JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840. BLANKS

OF various descriptions in common use printed neatly on good paper, and well pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable erms.

JUST received and for sale on consignment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine, which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon.

LUNG 20th 1550 June 20th, 1840.

WE have for sale, one first rate Iron frame
Sulkey, also one splendid Buggy large
enough for two persons, which will be sold
low for cash or on time with approved note.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

OUR SPRING SUPPLY.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their stock of spring and spring and spring and stock of spring and spring stock, makes which added to their former stock, makes

to give them a call and examine their stock, and promise that every reasonable inducement to purchase will be offered by them, as they are determined to sell low for cash or on reasonable time and terms to punctual dealers.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

Greensboro', April, 1841.

11-8

DAVIDSON PLANK.

HAVE for sale a small lot of Davidson Plank: FLOORING, CEILING, and WEATHERBOARDING. May 17, 1841. JESSE IL LINDSAY.

Just received and for Sale, 1200 LB. Rio Coffee. Also, a quantity of good WOOL. RANKIN & McLEAN.

State of North Carolina, GUILF RD COUNTY ..

William Hanner In Equity.

Vs.

John Armfield & others.

THE defendants, John Armfield and Moses
Swaim & his wife Betsey, are hereby
notified, that at the office of Ralph Gorrell in
the town of Greensborough and county of
Guilford in the State of North Carolina, on Guilford in the State of North Carolina, on Monday the eleventh day of October next, I shall take the depositions of David Armfield, Shannon Wiley, and ohters, to be read as evidence in the suit now pending in the Court of Equity for Guilford County in which I am plaintiff and they and others are defendants, when and where they can attend and cross even are if they think can attend and cross examine if they thin proper. WILLIAM HANNER. July 3rd, 1841.

State of North Carolina, CASWELL COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1841. Joseph Brockin & wife

Zachariah S. Hooper & others, Heirs at law of Benj'n Hooper. Petition to Dower.

N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, John Hooper, Martha Motley, and Henry Henley and his wife Eliza, reside beyond the limits of this State,—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made according to Law for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the said Defendants to appear at the next term or our said court, to be held for said county, at the courthouse in Yanceyville on the firs Monday after the fourth Monday of Septem ber, 1841, then and there to answer and de-fend the said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and the Prayer of the Petitioners be granted according to Law. Test,

to Law. Test, PAUL A. HARALSON, Clerk. August 10, 1841, Pr. adv. \$5, 28-6

tate of North Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY. of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Samuel Dwiggine, John H. Bennett & Original Attachment.

Stephen R. Neal. IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Stephen-R. Neal is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court,-That advertisement be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying him the said Stephen R. Neal, to appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county of Guiffeat at the said court to be well as the county of Guiffeat at the said court to be well as the said court to be held for the county of Guiffeat at the said court to be well as the said Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough on the third Monday of Nocember next, then and there to answer, plead and demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the third Monday of August, A. D. 1841.

JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c. Pr. adv. 85 00

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1841.

Benjamin Walker, Lewis Walker, Miles Field, Edward Field, Emery Field, children of Susan Field, deceased, Riley Jones, Eli Garrett and Betsy his wife, Ruth Breedlove and Belinda, living children and beirs at law of Rebecca Jones, deceased.

Robert Walker, the three children of Charity

Moser, deceased, Simeon Radley and Ailsey his, wife. Petition for partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defedants, Robert Walker and Simeon Radley and wife, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for them for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying them the said Robert Walker and Simeon Radley and wife, to ap-pear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', on the 3d Monday of November next, then and there to answer the petition of the petitioners, or an order of Court will be made to make partition of said Land.

Witness, John M. Logan, Cierk of our said

Court, at office the third Monday of August A. D. 1841.

JOHN M. LOGAN. c. c. c. c. Pr. adv. \$5 60. - 30-6w

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights

WE have just received a large assortment of the Anchor Bolting Clothe which WE have just received a large assortment of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, which we will sell lower than they have ever been sold in this county. We will say to any gentleman buying of our cloths, that we will warrant them in every respect to be the genuine Anchor Cloths. Should any of these lattle and arone what we recommend them cloths not prove what we recommend them to be we will return the money in every instance. The time has been when mill owners would have to pay from fifty to one hundred dollars—just compare them with our present prices, and you will buy a new cloth without any further ceremony. From No. 6 to No. 10.

to No. 10. All we ask of you is to call and examine our cloths before you purchase elsewhere McCONNEL & LINDSAY. December, 1840.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

R ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the

Sth inst., a negro fellow named AUS-TIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Beth-el, dec'd., of Danville, Va. He is a tall fellow, of black complexion, very intelligent, 35 or 40 years of age, and a coach blacksmith by trade. It is supposed he has papers showing that he is free; or that he is travelling by his old permit from his master to get work or that he is aiming to get to a free State.—
The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, or confine him in jail so that 1 get him afain, THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C. July 20th, 1831.

25,000 LBS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co., embracing every variety of size ususally demanded in this market, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. J. & R. SLOAN. Greensborough, August 7, 1841

PROSPECTUS OF THE

MOUNTAINEER. THE Subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependent on the others.—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one? It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial. and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

The invited Hambourgh of Numeron and Musical Instruments, which he will sell low for cash, country produce or on shortcredit to punctual customers. He invites all to call and see it they are non as cheap as any goods that are sold at 25 per. Cent.

He is agent for Charles Berg & Co. to sell their Music and Musical Instruments, which he will sell low for cash, country produce or on shortcredit to punctual customers. He invites all to call and see it they are non as cheap as any goods that are sold at 25 per. Cent.

During the late contest for the Presidency, During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate General Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but firm. It will tearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem verong, and approve such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political a parting of its columns acter strictly political a parting of its columns.

acter strictly political s portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on Agriculture before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the bone and sinew of the country" the subscriber looks, without fear.

Every exertion will be made to render the Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences: Polite literature; &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to tracking.

ry him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERRET. THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at Two DOLLARS in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscri-bing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars is payment be delayed until the end of the vol-

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as

new engagement.

No paper will be discontinued, unless a the option of the Editor, until all arrearages

(C) Any person procuring five responsible ubscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

(C) No paper will be sent out of the State unless payment be made in advance. ALFRED A. BAKER.

August 27, 1841.

PIANO FORTES, GUITARS, VIO-LINS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Greensborough, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Plant Forte assortment of NYNNS & CLARK & France Forces, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, a crost surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any roasonable time. They have also Violins of a seperior quality, from \$1,50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fites, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeoas, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums & Bass Drums of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment

of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patron age of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greens-borough, and throughout the State North Ca-

CHARLES BERG & CO. Petersburg, Va. March 31, 1841. 13-9

NAME TEEN PLANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. MISH. PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them: if good, keep them; if not, return them without paying for them.

As some Pianos are far superior to others, Citrons, and as purchasers generally are but little ac-quainted with the difference in them (inside.) Prune

it seems to me that, in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed. Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased, until

a friend or neighbor gets one which is considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing farther

than a limit in price, in any order which may be sent.

E. P. NASH. December, 25, 1840.

WIRE CLOTH.

I HAVE just received a lot of Wire Cloth suitable for wheat fans, rolling screens and meal seives. Also a lot of hand sieves for wheat, sand, me, &c. JESSE II. LINDSAY. April, 1841.

Varnishes &c.

Coach Varnish-superior quality. Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, do. Alcohol by the gallon.
or sale by WEIR & LINDSAY. For sale by WEIR Green-boro', Aug., 1840.

4 Bbls. Herrings, For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. July 26, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

T. CALDWELL & SONS have just received a supply of GROCKERY, Shoes, Writing paper, Straw Hats, Rice, &c.

GOODS. and Musical Instruments.

THE subscriber has purchased and is now receiving a general assortment of mer-chandise, consisting of

FANCY DRY GOODS.

their Music and Musical Instruments, which he expects to keep constantly on hand—such as Pianos, of Nunn & Clark's make, (acknowledged to be the best,) Gnitars, Violins of a superior quality, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, and every other variety of musical imstruments,

—Instructors and Strings.

A very fine Rosewood Piano now on hand.

J. A. MEBANE.
Greensborough, August, 1841. 25-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

HE subscriber offers for sale his Farm THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm where he now lives, in Kernersville, Stokes county, N. C., on the stage road from Salem to Greensborough, 11 miles from Salem, and also on the main road from Salisbury to Danville, Va. It is a pleasant situation, with a large frame Dwelling well calculated for a public house; a Barn 46 by 84 feet; Stables, and all other out buildings necessary; a Store-House and counting room with a good a Store-House, and counting-room with a good chimney, lumber-house, &c. All the build-

ings are entirely new.

And also a Farm on Reedy Fork, containing 240 acres; a large proportion of first rate Bottom land in good order; a Dwelling house; Barn, Stables, &c., and a first rate Orchard. This lies two and a half miles from Kernersville, on the stage road from Salem to Greens

As I am desirous to sell, I wan sent dating both these farms on very accommodating terms. It is considered a very healthy part sent the country well situated for public busi-As I am desirous to sell, I will sell one or of the country, well situated for public business. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call as soon as convenient.

C. GURLEY. Kernersville, 8th nio. 24th, 1841.

A New Business GREENSBOROUGH.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Guillord and the public in general, that he has commenced nanufacturing Wool Carding Machines,

both single and double, and has no doubt in saying that they will be equal to any manu-factured in the United States, as he has emoloyed a first-rateworkman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the nanufacturers by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be epaired here, and any orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has connected with his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and is prepared to do all kinds of smithing usually

Feb. 16, 1841.

BARGAINS.



Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Carryalls, &c., &c., ON hand, and built to order, of any quality

wanted, on short notice. A large stock Old Carriages taken in exchange; all re-

pairs done; and prices very low. Payments required in cash, good bonds, country pro-duce, or any thing else that can be agreed on. Patronage respectfully solicited, and punc tuality and faithfulness pledged by THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rockin ham, N. C. April, 9, 1841

Fruits, &c.

Cream Nuts. Almonds, Soda, & Sugar Crackers Tamarinds, Candies, assorted. Bunch Raisins. Walnuts, For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug., 1840. Anchor Bolting Cloths.

October, 1840. PINE SHINGLES.

6100 PINE SHINGLES, for sale by JESSE II. LINDSAY. June 1841.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay, Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot, do, do, do. Sarsaparilla. do, do. do. Sarsap do. Syrup of Liverwort, Butler's Effervescent Magnesia.

Turlington's Balsam of Life, Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve. Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Garden Seeds. RESH and genuine-the growth of 1840

variety of bulbous roots.

—just received and for sale by WEIR & LINDSAY. WEIR & LINDSAY.

(c) Weir & Lindsay also expect to receive
in a short time, an assortment of annual, bennial and perennial flower seeds, together with

January, 1841. Quinine !!

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE

THE President and Directors of the Litera-ry Fund of North Carolina, to whose care and management was committed by law, an appropriation of \$200,000, for making an exappropriation of \$200,000, for making an experiment in draining and reclaiming the Swamp Lands belonging to the State, having succeeded in part, do now make known, that in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the General Assembly, a Public Sale of a portion of said Land, will take place on the premises, on the last day of November next. The body of Land reclaimed and now offered for sale, embraces shout 50,000 presses.

ed for sale, embraces about 50,000 acres; is situate in the county of Hyde, and State of North Cárolina, and divides the waters flowing into the Albemarle, from those that run into Pamlico Sound.

The drainage, conducted at different peri-

The drainage, conducted at officerent periods by two scientific Engineers, Messra. Chas. B. Shaw, and Walter Gwynn, has been effected by two main drains, called Pungo and Alligator Canals, together with sundry Tributaries or lateral ditches.

Pungo Canal is about six and a half miles

long, with an average width at bottom of 22 feet, depth of 6 feet, and fall at bottom of 12

Alligator Canal is about 6 miles long, with

security, and titles withheld until the whole of the purchase money be paid. Given under my hand at the Executive

Gov. of State, and, Ex officio. President of the Board.

By order, P. REYNOLDS,

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the name of BOB, 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighing 160 or 170 pounds, inclining to be a little of a yellow complexion. He formerly belonged to James complexion. He formerly belonged to James Long, and was sold by the administrators of said Long about ten years ago. He is well known in the neighborhood of Rockingham. It is probable he may have obtained forged papers and will attempt to make his way to one of the free States. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement

FOR SALE.

1000 LBS COFFEE. 1,500 Brown Sugar. 1 hlid, Molasses,

1.2 " Alum, 1 Keg Powder.

150 " Candles,

200 yds. Tow Cloth T. CALDWELL & SONS. August 20.

1 CASK Scuppernong WINE, 1 do. Maderia do.

DR. C. E. HAYNES' Anti-Dyspeptie pills

5 Pair Bedsteads,

JESSE H. LINDSAY. June, 1841.

T. CALDWELL & SONS. Wagons for Sale 2 one horse WAGONS,

REGIMENTAL MUSTER. THE officers and musicians of the 1st and 2nd, and the volunteer regiments of

Guilford militia are hereby commanded to attend at Greensborough on Thursday the 7th of October, armed and equipped for drill parace. And the day following, (Friday the 8th.) the captains of the companies in each of HAVE just received a fresh supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, new and of the best quality, from No. 1 to No. 10. Millers and Millrights are respectfully invited to explain so the companies in each of the above regiments will appear at the same place, with their respective companies, armed and equipped, ready to go on parade at 11

MILLERS and others interested, are in-formed that I have brought out from N. York, 9 pair of MILL STONES, and looking daily for 2 pair more, making 11 pair, of which 5 are sold. The remaining 6 pair I will have in Greensborough soon, if not otherwise dis-posed of. I will sell them in Fayetteville where they now are, and the purchaser can haul for himself, or I will deliver them at any

Alligator Canal is about 6 miles long, with an average width at bottom of 30 feet, depth of 7, and fall of 10 feet.

These Canals empty into the navigable waters of Pamlico Sound, and are accessible by Vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade.

A large portion of this I and abounds in Juniper, Cypress and other timber of the best kind. Another portion consists of Prairie, covered with Cane and Bamboo, and according to the Report of the Engineers above.

kind. Altering the covered with Cane and Bamboo, and according to the Report of the Engineers above named, the soil is of surpassing fertility.

The sale will be by Public Auction to the highest bidder, in quarter sections of 160 acres each; will take place at Pungo Canal on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, next, and will be conducted by the President and Directors of the Literary fund in person.

A credit will be given to Pouchasersof one, two and three years, on Bonds with approved security, and titles withheld until the whole

Office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1841. JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

Secretary

in any jail, or otherwise, so that I get him.

ALLEN McCASKILL.

Stewartstown, Aug. 12, 1841, 284t.

Richmond co., N. C.

1 bbl. Copperas. 1 " Lamp-Black.

5000 lbs. Mountain from, 600 "Feathers, 600 "Tailow,

JUST received and for sale, by the sack or bushel. T. CALDWELL & SONS. August 30.

Warranted pure, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. August 7, 1841.

for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

GRAY'S Invaluable Ointment for sale by

4 two horse WAGON.
For sale by JESSE, H. LINDSAY

o'clock, a. M.

F. L. Simpson, Col. Com. 1st Reg.
J. A. Hotstron, Col. Com. 2d Reg.
Angam Clare, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
August, 1841.
28-tm

MILL STONES.

place that may be desired. The 6 pair are as tollows:

2 pair 4 ft. Cologne.

2 pair 4 " 4 " (Holland.)

1 pair 4 1-2 ft. French Burr.

PURE Sulp, Quinine. (Freuch prepara to see me. JESSE H. LINDSAY Seatember I, 1841.