

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

Laws of the United States passed at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress.

[PUBLIC, No. 20]

AN ACT providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,—That the translator of foreign languages and the librarian in the Department of State, shall receive a salary of sixteen hundred dollars.

That the disbursing agent in said Department be allowed a salary of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to employ two additional clerks, to enable him to carry into effect the provisions of the second section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, one at a salary of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and the other at a salary of one thousand dollars.

That the assistant messenger in said Department be allowed the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars.

That the assistant messenger in the First Comptroller's office be allowed the annual compensation of five hundred dollars.

For the emolument of clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, in addition to those authorized by law, twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

That the annual compensation of the messenger in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be seven hundred dollars.

That the Commissioners of the Navy Board be authorized to employ a clerk in addition to those authorized by law, at the sum of nine hundred dollars.

That the Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, be authorized to employ two clerks at a sum not exceeding twenty three hundred dollars, and that he be allowed the further sum of four thousand dollars for additional clerk hire.

That the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri be authorized to employ clerks at a sum not exceeding three thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

That the Surveyor General of Arkansas be allowed the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars, for clerk hire in his office.

That the Surveyor of Louisiana be allowed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for clerk hire in his office.

That the Surveyor General of Mississippi be allowed the sum of five thousand dollars for clerk hire in his office.

That the Surveyor General of Alabama be allowed the sum of two thousand dollars for clerk hire in his office.

That the Surveyor General of Florida, be allowed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, for clerk hire in his office.

That the Secretary of War, be and he is hereby authorized to employ, for the discharge of the various duties of the Department, the following clerks and messengers; one clerk at sixteen hundred dollars; one clerk at fourteen hundred dollars; to be employed in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties; Provided, That the said clerks shall not be employed for a longer term than four years. Three clerks for the Pension office, at one thousand dollars each, to be continued only during the present year.

Six clerks and one messenger, in the Quarter-master General's Office, whose compensation shall be as follows; one clerk at sixteen hundred dollars, one clerk at twelve hundred dollars, four clerks at one thousand dollars each, and one messenger at five hundred dollars, one clerk for the Ordnance Office, at twelve hundred dollars, and four clerks at one thousand dollars each. One clerk for the Adjutant General's Office, at twelve hundred dollars, and three clerks at one thousand dollars each. One clerk in the Engineer office, at twelve hundred dollars, and one clerk at one thousand dollars. One clerk

in the Commanding General's office at one thousand dollars. Six clerks and one messenger in the Emigrating Indian Bureau attached to the Subsistence Department, whose compensation shall be as follows: one clerk at sixteen hundred dollars, one clerk at fourteen hundred dollars, one clerk at twelve hundred dollars, three clerks at one thousand dollars each, and one messenger at five hundred dollars. Provided, That the authority claimed under the acts approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred & twelve, & May twenty second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, or by any other act for the employment of non-commissioned officers, or the appointment of extra clerks in any of the offices of the War Department be, and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That where express appropriations are made by law, for the employment of clerks, such employment shall not be deemed to be extra, within the meaning of the above act.

For one clerk in the Topographical Bureau, one thousand dollars.

That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, be authorized to employ two clerks in his office, and no more, one of which shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars, and the other of eight hundred dollars.

That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs south of the Missouri river, be authorized to employ one clerk in his office who shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the salaries provided for in this act, and payable for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. [Approved, 9th May, 1836.]

[PUBLIC, No. 21]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:

For pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and of seamen, two millions three hundred and eighteen thousand and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For provisions, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy five cents.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, one million and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty-one thousand and one hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, one hundred and ninety nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. York, eighty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, forty nine thousand dollars.

For wharves and their appendages at the navy yard, at Pensacola, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For powder magazine, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wall or enclosure of brick three yards high, and a half yard thick, as recommended by Commodore Dallas, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; traveling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent for pursers, when attached to yards and stations where no house is provided; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for printing and stationary of every description, and working the lithographic press, and for books, maps, charts, mathematical & nautical instruments, chronometers, models & drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and for the repair of steam engines; for the purchase

and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil; for repairs of magazines or powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other purpose whatever, three hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not herein before enumerated, three thousand dollars.

For completing the steam vessel now building at the navy yard at Brooklyn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the navy hospitals near New York and Boston, regulating the grounds, making the necessary enclosures, repairing the naval asylum and all other hospitals, and the buildings, and landings connected with them, and for preparing suitable burying grounds, forty five thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For completing the powder magazines near New York and Boston, with the landings, enclosures, and dependencies, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and sixty-three thousand and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

For provisions for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of said corps, serving on shore, and for servants and washerwomen, thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents.

For clothing, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For fuel, fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For the purchase of sites and the erection of barracks near the navy yards at Charlestown, Gosport, and Pensacola, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repair of barracks near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and for repairs at the other stations, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand and one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty nine cents.

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, files, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said corps, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.

For arrearages for defraying the extra services and expenses of the officers of the navy engaged in the survey of the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and prior thereto, being the amount appropriated in eighteen hundred and thirty-four, for the same object, but that act made applicable only to arrearages for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, fifteen hundred dollars.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition, to the Pacific ocean and the South seas, and for that purpose to employ a sloop of war, and to purchase or provide such other smaller vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful, and for this purpose the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in addition thereto, if necessary, the President of the U. States is authorized to use other means in the control of the Navy Department, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the objects required.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

[Approved, 14th May, 1836.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

Fatal Duel.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington on 22nd ult., says:—“A duel was fought a short distance from Washington, by two young gentlemen connected with the Navy, viz: John F. Sherborne, son of the former Register of the Navy, and Daniel Key, son of the prosecuting attorney of our Circuit Court. The latter was shot through the body, and died on the field, and his remains brought to his father's residence, which gave the family the first intimation of the heart-rending catastrophe. Their house presented the most agonizing scene I ever witnessed.”

The General conference of the Methodist Church at its recent meeting determined to establish papers at Nashville, Charleston and Richmond provided 2000 subscribers or \$6000 can be obtained to commence with. The Rev. Dr. Capers has been appointed Editor for the one in Charleston should the requisite number of subscribers be obtained.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

A numerous meeting of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of Cumberland County, assembled in the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 9th of March, and was organized by calling Louis D. Henry, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Jno. Kelly, and T. Spence, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and David Reid and Jas. C. Dobbin, as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. Whereupon the Hon. Lanchlin Bethune offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

As the period approaches, which terminates the official services of President Jackson; it behooves the great Republican family of this country to turn their attention to some person as his successor in that important office. The high manifestation of public confidence and regard which has been bestowed on his administration, warrant the belief that the labors of this well tried and patriotic man have met the decided approbation of a large majority of the American people. It is true, that he has had to contend with an array of talent, and associated wealth which for a season, threatened to overwhelm his administration, and those friends who generously unbared their bosoms in its defence; and with them the cause of the People and of Free Government. But in these hours of danger and alarm, the people were true to themselves; and marched manfully to the rescue of those principles which they revere, and to the aid of that officer whom their unbought suffrages had elevated to power.

It was during his administration that disunion was threatened by political and ambitious aspirants.—That a concentrated effort had from time to time been made in the Senate and other high places, to paralyze the efforts, and destroy the usefulness of the Government in his hands! That the mighty efforts of the Bank of the United States were put forth to wring a recharter from Congress and the people.—That the friends of a system of Internal Improvements being carried on by Congress, urged their pretension with success. That a misguided philanthropy opposed the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to lands where they might enjoy the habits peculiar to their race without molestation, and whereby our citizens would be relieved from the evils and danger of a contact with them, and the General Government from collision with the States.—That we had unsettled difficulties with almost every nation of Europe.—That our country owed a debt of millions of dollars.—In fine most of the errors and mischances of former administrations seemed to fall on that of Andrew Jackson.

Yet all these untoward circumstances were met by him with firmness, and have been happily overcome, and our country now presents a picture of prosperity which makes glad the heart of the Patriot. The designs of Nullification and disunion have been baffled. The Bill to recharter the Bank of the United States by Congress has been vetoed. The Bills making appropriations of a millions of dollars by Congress for works of Internal Improvement have been vetoed.—Treaties with all the Indian tribes for the extinguishment of their title to lands east of the Mississippi have been concluded.—Our affairs with Foreign Nations have been adjusted, and the last difficulty with our ancient ally despite the efforts of a factious opposition, has been settled with honor to our common country. The National Debt has been paid off, and our country now presents the political wonder of a Nation Free from debt, with a surplus revenue of more than sixteen millions dollars.

In view of these results, it is important to those who have accorded a willing and unbiased support to the principles which animated, and the conduct which achieved them to turn their attention to that man as the successor of President Jackson, who will most assuredly pursue that line of policy which has contributed to elevate our country still higher in the scale of Nations. In scanning the pretensions of the several candidates who have been nominated for this important Trust: No man appears to us so well calculated to carry out those measures and vindicate those principles as MARTIN VAN BUREN who has yielded them his able and hearty support. 'Tis true that opposition has been arrayed against him, but by whom? A brief reflection will enable the People of this country to judge, of the motives of those who oppose him! If we turn our eyes to the East, we find that the Hartford Convention Federalists have put forth their champion Daniel Webster, and claim for him (who has always opposed his country in times of peril and of danger) the support of the American people. If to the North and North West we find the federalists of 1800 and the Bank men of 1834 urging the pretensions of Wm. H. Harrison, a man who is and always has been opposed to the Democracy of the country, who has been fitly styled a “Black Cockade Federalist.” If to the South and South west, we find Judge White an apostate Democrat, once the professed friend of Gen. Jackson, but now his opponent; the candidate of Bank Whig Federalists, and Nullifiers, and supported only by them; if we except a portion of the Tennessee Democracy. What other motive can animate these old enemies of President Jackson, and of the Democracy of the Union, in urging the pretensions of their several candidates for

the Presidency than a desire to divide and conquer, or in other words to prevent an election of President by the People. Sectional jealousies are appealed to by them, for no other conceivable design than to throw the election into the House of Representatives, whereby the monied influence of the country may be brought to operate more effectually upon it.

Are we asked what pretensions Mr. Van Buren has to this office? We reply, That he is of the People—from the People and with the People upon the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty. Inheriting Republican principles from his father who was a Whig of the Revolution which won our National Independence, he has up to the present time laboured to promote the best interest of the country. When but seventeen years of age he was the zealous advocate of Jefferson's election, and opposed to the Aristocracy who supported the elder Adams. As a voter, we uniformly find him siding with the People and their Representatives.—As a legislator of his native State, we find him actively engaged in vindicating the principles of the Republican Party, by giving a warm and able support to the War of 1812.—As a judicial officer of N. York, we find him faithful and highly competent.—As a National Legislator, we find him occupying the front rank of Senators in the Congress of the United States! Defending the Constitution from inroads, and manfully contending not only for the rights of surviving soldiers of the Revolution, but of those whom misfortune had reduced to insolvency.—As Gov'n of his native State, we find him liberal minded and intent on so restricting Bank Corporations, that they should annually set apart a portion of their profits to save harmless the people from loss by their failure. As Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, he was active, able and intelligent, resigning this and accepting a Mission in Great Britain, his nomination was rejected by a majority of the Senate, with a view of prostrating his prospects of political preferment. But the people of this country just to themselves and juster to him than a recreant Senate, elevated him to the Vice Presidency.—As Vice President, he has been the fast friend and supporter of Andrew Jackson's administration, and he now stands pledged to carry out its principles.

Resolved therefore, That we heartily and cordially approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for the Vice Presidency. And we would respectfully recommend to the Republican Party of North Carolina to support that Electoral Ticket which is pledged to support them.

Resolved, That the appeal made by Gen. Dudley to the local and sectional prejudices of the citizens of N. C. to vote against Mr. Van Buren, because he is a northern man, is illiberal, anti-republican; unconstitutional in its spirit, and insulting to the pride and patriotism of the State. And that in the language of Washington's farewell address, “we ought indignantly to frown down, the first dawning of any attempt, to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensue the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.”

Resolved, That the charge made by Gen. Dudley against Mr. Van Buren, that he is an abolitionist, is totally unfounded, and his rashness can only be excused by the violence of his political feelings. Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to Saml. Gwin of Mississippi, of 11th July, 1834, and his letter to Judge Schley of Georgia, of 10th Sept., 1835; positively denies all right, and power in Congress to interfere in any way with the relation between master and slave. Would he have been elected by the South Vice President if he was an abolitionist? Would he have been nominated last May, by the Baltimore Convention (composed of 600 Democrats) for the Presidency, if he had been an abolitionist? Are not all his friends in Congress and all their votes opposed to abolition? And has not even the Richmond Whig, and the Courier & Enquirer had the honesty to admit that he is not an abolitionist? And would the honest Old Hero contenance him for a moment, if he were an abolitionist.—And would the great democratic family at the South support him, if there was even the shadow of a doubt of his sentiments on this question? And are not the abolitionists of the North to a man opposed to him?

Resolved, That Gen. Dudley's charge against Mr. Van Buren, that he voted for Rufus King as Senator, is equally unfortunate and grossly inconsistent.—First, because Rufus King went against the Federal party in New York, and supported the War of 1812, from its very dawn, with all the power of his talents, influence and wealth in and out of Congress,—and the whole Democratic party in the Legislature of New York voted unanimously for him for that reason. Second, because Gen. Dudley at the last Legislature nominated and supported the election of Mr. Venres for Governor, who is a Federalist, against our present Gov. Spaight who was born and raised a democrat.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the stern and unbending Republican principles of Gov. R. D. Spaight, and pledge ourselves to support him as Governor of North Carolina at our next August Elections.

Resolved, That the people ought to insist on the right of instruction, that it lays

at the root of free government.—That the aristocracy of the country see this, and are aiming to subvert it under the wicked pretence that it would destroy the durability of office and the right of conscience—whereas no such consequences are involved in the doctrine.—If the people are the sovereigns, and have a right to choose their law makers, and these are their trustees and public servants, the right to instruct and the duty to obey or resign, follows as an irresistible consequence. That a public servant commissioned by the State or the people, and paid too by them high wages, should hold an office against the will of the State or people, and in contempt of that will, making laws and doing acts odious to his master, shows a degree of audacity and an insensibility to honor and honesty, past all forbearance.—The opposition have grown so bold in practicing upon this principle of contempt of popular rights, that the example of our treacherous money loving Senator Mangum, and other Senators, is throwing its contagion into every part of our system, so that even a Governor of Virginia has lately been found weak and base enough to refuse the simple duty, of transmitting in obedience to the request of her Legislature, the joint resolutions of that body, to her SENATORS, to be laid before Congress.—The only mode that the people possess of vindicating this doctrine, is to hold up recreant public servants to withering scorn and contempt, and to select no man to represent them, unless he declares before his election that he is an instructor.

Resolved, That the time has arrived, when Democrats must take a stand against the policy of associated wealth. That money-corporations are so extensively growing up through these States, as to portend fearful convulsions to the country, and the establishment of an order or estate more powerful than the laws and Government. It has been truly said “that associated wealth is the dynasty of modern States;” and that the Bankers of Europe at this day wield a greater influence in regulating the politics of Europe than the Poor nobles and Petty Kings. This is no new-fangled apprehension. Why did the democratic founders of our American constitutions abolish the rights of primogeniture, the entailment of estates, inherited ranks and titles, and monopolies and privileges; but for the obvious reason, that these were means of combining in families and companies, individual wealth, and consequence, whereby the aggregate mass would become dangerous to the purity and freedom of our institutions by its power to overawe, oppress and corrupt? They were honest, wise and pure patriots, not visionary men, and had witnessed the corrupting power of associated wealth in other Governments. They knew that these were the main pillars and key stones of monarchies and aristocracies. But with all their foresight they were but men, and could never have anticipated that through the avenues of judicial construction, the fortress of freedom might be assailed by legislative systems of Banking monopolies, and chartered companies. By calling charters contracts, these corporations are put beyond the control of the ordinary province of the Legislature to repeal, modify or annul, an impolitic law; and thus while all other pernicious legislation may be abolished, these charters may maintain an impregnable defiance of the popular will. So that once put up they can never be put down. What a striking example of the danger of associated wealth has lately been furnished in the course of the United States Bank.—Its charter was to expire in 1836—it determined to be rechartered, finding Gen. Jackson opposed to it, attempted to depose him from the Presidency, by enlarging its discounts so as to seduce the people by its favors; by using the public money deposited in its vaults for safe keeping, in purchasing up the press and publishing papers maligning Gen. Jackson, to bring him into odium with the people—by granting discounts and offices to members of Congress—by securing the ablest talents in the Senate as its collecting attorneys and advocates—by refusing to let the Government Directors act on the committee where they might discover the secrets of the Bank—and by shutting its doors against a committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate its affairs. Having failed in all this, it next appeals from the arts of fraud and reduction, to the power of coercion; and in the year of 1834, by co-operating with its hired advocates in the Senate of the United States, it commenced a system of foreign collections, creating panics, bankruptcies and ruin, with the most remorseless fury, and for the sole purpose of making the people believe, that they could not do without a Bank, and therefore ought and must recharter it.—Time revealed the atrocious fraud, and the doom of the Bank was believed to be forever sealed by public condemnation. But and reverse! By the force of that principle in a corporation which enables its President always to concentrate in himself, all the power of the institution, Mr. Biddle obtained all the proxies of the Foreign and distant stockholders. This vast power in one man—feeling, no interest but the interest of the Bank—wielded in perfect secrecy—like a midnight pestilence, is made to pour its subtle poison into the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and from the alembics of the committee of internal improvement, under the title of a Bill to repeal taxes, and promote internal improvement, appears this disguised monster,