

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, at New York, which left Havre, Oct. 17th, we have dates to the 14th, inclusive.

His royal highness the Duke of Nemours, was to accompany the expedition to Constantine. (Africa).

The Rhone at Avignon, Oct. 9th, had swollen to a frightful height. Most of that town, with the barracks, grave yard, &c. were completely overflowed, and boats were sailing in all the streets.

King William the Fourth, who will be hereafter called by the name of the Pacificator, has, it is confidently asserted, generously offered his mediation in the difficulties between France and Switzerland. Baron Rothschild, as in the dispute with us, is again the principal negotiator, and has had an interview with the Swiss Charge.

Abdel Kader, the Arab Chief, has again re-appeared with his bedouins at Oran, to the consternation of the French commander.

Andalusia in Spain, in consequence of the daring encroachments and the accumulating numbers of the rebel Carlists was declared by General Espinoza, in a state of siege, Sept. 6th.—Gomez was approaching on Seville, Sept. 24th.

Portugal continues quiet.

The Government of Donna Maria at Mosambique was overthrown by the insurgents in June last, but immediately after the place was recaptured by the bravery of Lieut Bosaquet, of his Majesty's brig Leveret, who happened to enter the port at this juncture. The Governor was reinstated, and tranquility restored.

The celebrated Russian Gen. Clatow, commander of the Cossacks, is dead.

Letter from Madrid of the 10th of October, and previous, state that the late result of the election will place in the chamber of procuradores a large majority of those men who under the ministry of Isturiz composed the opposition, reinforced by other members of a still more liberal cast.

Gomez at the last dates was at Monero, ready to re-pass the Guadalquivir to throw himself into the mountains of Toledo, in consequence of the demonstrations of the Captain General of Seville, who had assembled on the 28th of September 4,000 men at Carthage, Sanz was six leagues from Oriveda, which was occupied by 2,000 regulars and militia, determined to resist him. The Portuguese brigade was proceeding on the 2d of October by forced marches to sea.

By the recent accounts from Adrianople it appears that the plague is making terrible ravages there. About 100 die daily. According to intelligence from Constantinople of the 21st of September, there is open enmity between the Ulemas and the Sultan, as great, it is said, as that which formerly existed between the Sultan and the Janizaries. The Ulemas are in a state of great irritation, and sanguinary measures against them are expected. The English fleet under Admiral Rowley had arrived at Vourla.

From Vienna, under date of October 5th, it is said that the Emperor of Austria will be crowned in March, at Milan.

FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the barque Gaspar, at Boston, the editors received the Canton Register to the 24th of May inclusive.

The Register of the 24th remarks, in noticing some recent executions of Chinese criminals, the acquittal of a prisoner is one of the rarest occurrences—the trial conviction, and punishment appears to be inseparable. It would be well, perhaps, if the same observation could be made with a nearer approximation to truth than now in our own country.

The foreign commercial residents in Canton especially the British and Americans, are still urging the necessity of more vigorous and decisive measures by the British Government, to correct the insolence and prevent the extortions of the Chinese functionaries. There must be a blow up there one of these days.

HURRICANE.—This county was visited on Friday night last, November 17, by one of these monsters whose ravages have been rather more extensive than usual. Its effects are visible on Main Broad River 6 miles west of this place, passing thence a North East course it struck the farm of Dr. McEntire, unroofing all his houses, of every description, blowing his fodder stacks away, prostrating his fences and doing other injuries. Continuing its course through the forest which was shorn of its glory, it next encountered the farm of Mr. Geer, 4 miles north of this place, which it served in the same manner. All of his buildings were unroofed and most of them blown down, either wholly or in part. In the neighborhood of Mr. Geer, the destruction of timber was very great. The roads are blocked up beyond all hopes of restoration, and the forests are literally levelled with the earth. Its extent in length was about ten miles, perhaps more, breadth about a quarter of a mile. No serious accident occurred. Rutherfordton Gazette.

FROM THE SALER REGISTER. ARISTOCRACY.

We copy the paragraph annexed from the New York American. "The remarks of the writer are very just. It is ridiculous to talk about aristocracy in a country like this, where scarcely one man in a million can trace his ancestry up beyond his grandfather, without finding himself descended from a common laborer. Ninety-nine hundredths of the wealthy men in the United States, by their own industry and frugality have made their own fortunes by hard work and saving. Here and there an individual may be found, who by a lucky speculation, or some other fortunate achievement which depended upon neither talents, industry, nor personal worth, has obtained an independent property at a stroke, for which most of the world labor during a

large portion of their lives, but the sight is very rare. The rich in this country, in general, are those who by incessant labor, and by strict economy, have accumulated the means whereby, in their latter years, they could live upon former earnings. There is no occupation that will not terminate in wealth by this course, whereas he who spends as he goes, lives well and dies poor. This constitutes the great distinction between rich and poor in this country. There is no permanent division of classes. The poor sons become the rich sires of poor sons; and so the wheel goes round. Any body who doubts these facts, would learn something by turning over the public records of any old town in New England.

He will find, with scarce an exception, that the descendants of the leading men of four generations back are the poor of the present day; while the rich and great of this time most commonly trace their origin to the haunts of humble labor and obscurity. These considerations should diminish the conceit of those who are made arrogant by the possession of wealth, and who imagine that they are set up above "the common people." But to our extract from the New York American:

"A most unfounded jealousy also seems to pervade in the lower wards. The feelings of envy, and even of hatred seem to be in some portions as strong as those of the serfs of Europe against the privileged classes. Such feelings are unworthy of a country with institutions such as ours. We cannot yet point to the family in which wealth has remained to the third generation.

"Our richest owners of real estate can be traced at a single step to occupations of corner grocery, or the petty chandler's shop, and the most successful merchants are they who have swept the streets, and carried parcels for their predecessors, nay, wheeled the barrow or pushed the hand cart. Those who have acquired wealth by such laborious duties have a right to enjoy the comforts it will procure, and indulge in the luxuries it affords. If the European aristocrat may smile at their sumptuous houses, their costly and often tasteless furniture, their carriages and pampered horses, and particularly at the barbarian profusion of their tables, the American publican ought rather to receive and commend these forms of profusion, as the means by which individual vanity is made to circulate throughout the whole community, wealth which would otherwise be locked up."

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

THE RENEWAL OF OUR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE IS NOW COMPLETE; Mr. Cass having gone from this country as Minister, and M. Pageot having arrived here yesterday with his family in the *Silvie de Grasse*, as *Charge d'Affaires* until M. Pontos, the newly appointed Minister to the United States—who is now in Brazil; shall reach his destination. Thus ends all difficulty, and as we hope all estrangement of feeling between the United States and France.—N. Y. American.

M. Pageot, *Charge d'Affaires* from France to the United States with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Montholon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet ship *Silvie de Grasse*, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary of French Legation and for a time *Charge d'Affaires*, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.—Nat. Int.

A RACE, and Wonderful Speed.—The steam boats Rochester and Swallow had a deliberate trial of speed on Tuesday evening, without passengers. They started at 1 P. M. for Albany, each prepared to do her utmost, and arrived at Van Vie's Point, just this side of the Overslaugh, the Rochester in 8 hours and 57 minutes, and the Swallow in 9 hours & 2 minutes; the Rochester winning by 5 minutes. This would be tremendous speed under any circumstances, but in the present instance the boats had the tide against them. We are by no means friendly to races, but as no passengers were taken and nobody's lives hazarded but those of persons who assumed them voluntarily, we have no particular objection to make.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

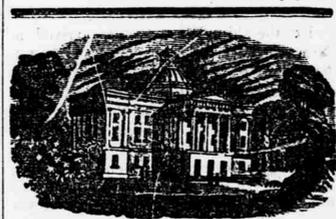
We learn with deep regret that the venerable JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, died at his residence on the borders of the City, last evening, after an illness of a few days. He was a disciple of WASHINGTON, as true a friend of his country as ever lived, & one of its bravest defenders in the Revolution as well as at the battle of North Point, where he was a volunteer, and had his leg shattered and broken by a shot from the enemy. Of him it may emphatically and truly be said, "he was one of the noblest works of God—AN HONEST MAN." Balt. Pat.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, that, in consequence of difficulties growing out of an attempt to organize a military Company, and use fire arms, as a matter of right, and in spite of the portion of the faculty, more than 70 students were dismissed from the Institution on the 12th inst.

NEW YORK.—The New York Times says: "Of the members of the 25th Congress ascertained to be elected in this State, 30 are republican, and 9 opposition. One remaining, which may be considered doubtful.

"That monster, Delaware."—This mammoth State has thrown its immense weight against the democratic candidates. Number of electors 3—all, all gone for Harrison, by the tremendous majority of almost 200!! The whigs ought to lay this State "up in lavender," and put it away carefully in a box for future emergencies.—York Gazette.

THE GREAT BEAR.—We are informed that John Noyes, of Greenwood, recently shot in that town a bear, the quarters of which weighed, when dressed, 401 pounds—whole weighed, 475. He sold one half of it for nine cents per pound, which was carried to Boston, and there disposed of at a handsome profit. Large numbers of these animals have been killed this fall in the back towns of this country. Maine paper.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1836.

Persons wishing to procure extra copies of the Standard, during the session, are requested to give notice on Friday preceding the day of publication.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

On our first page, (outer form) will be found a list of the names of the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, so far as we were enabled to ascertain them previously to the commencement of the session. It will serve for reference, until a more full and correct list can be made out.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of His Excellency Gov. SPAIGHT, was delivered to both Houses of the Legislature on yesterday; but it was at so late a period before we received a copy, that we found it impracticable to insert it in this number of the Standard; it shall appear next week.

The Public Printing.

Having been frequently spoken to on the subject, the Editor deems it proper to state to his friends and those interested, that, so long as the Public Printing of the State is required to be executed in conformity with the present laws on the subject, neither himself, nor Mr. LORING, the Publisher and Proprietor, can afford to undertake it, knowing that a sacrifice of time and money would most certainly be the only reward of their enterprise.

It is known to those who have directed their attention to this matter, that the Editor was first elected Public Printer without either seeking or desiring the situation; and that an anxiety to make the only return in his power to those who had afforded so flattering an evidence of their friendly regard for him, was his sole inducement to accede to their wishes, and undertake the duties assigned him. What he has from the first feared, however, has now been realized: A PECUNIARY LOSS, of some thing like two thousand dollars, is the result of his more than slavish labors, by day and by night, during the two last years of his toils as Editor and State Printer.

And however gratifying to his feelings may be the reflection, that, in conjunction with other friends of the Republican cause, he may have been instrumental in sustaining unbroken the Democracy of the Union, and in contributing to bring about the glorious triumph of principle which the Republicans of the good old North State have just achieved—yet he finds that his disposition to serve his friends and his country gratuitously, is making sad inroads upon his means to do justice to himself and his family; and that unless he sets about repairing the damages he has sustained in the contest, the victory of his party, may prove disastrous to him.

According to act of Assembly, the Public Printer receives a salary of \$900 per annum; for which sum, and no more, he is required to print, and furnish paper for, between 3 and 4000 copies of the Acts, and distribute them into every county of the State; to print and furnish paper for the Journals of both Houses, and distribute them also throughout the State; to print and find paper for all the bills ordered by both Houses; and to execute sundry other jobs of printing for the Legislature.

Now even at ordinary sessions, \$900 is inadequate to defray the actual expenses incurred in the performance of all that is required of the Public Printer; but at the present session, which is expected to be a lengthened one, from the circumstance of its being the first held under the amended Constitution, where the laws and journals must of necessity be more voluminous than ordinarily, the Public Printing, at the present compensation, would be absolutely ruinous!

Presuming that no Member of the General Assembly would desire that those who perform actual labor for the State, should go unrewarded for their services; the Editor thinks he would be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of any Committee which either or both Houses might appoint on the subject, that the present mode of procuring the Printing executed, for the Legislature, is inefficient and vexatious; and that the convenience of the Legislature would be subserved, and the true interest and dignity of the State consulted, by a radical change in the system. PHILLO WHITE.

TRUTHS!—OF WHIGGERY.

"The great Jackson state of Pennsylvania has certainly gone for Gen. Harrison"—says the Washington Correspondent of the "Register" of whiggery in this city.

Proof: the Van Buren Electors are elected in Pennsylvania, by a majority of upwards of four thousand votes. But let that pass; it is approaching nearer the truth than most whigs are in the habit of doing.

North Carolina is Redeemed!

"We have met the enemy," and the victory is ours: The Republicans of good old North Carolina have triumphed over the combined host of nullifiers, "new born whigs" and old federalists; and the Democratic Van Buren ticket is elected by a majority of more than three thousand votes!

The inappreciable value, the glory of this brilliant triumph of principle over faction, cannot be understood by those unacquainted with the thousand obstacles, the almost appalling difficulties, against which the Republicans of North Carolina had to battle during the contest just past.

Sectional feelings, and local prejudices, were arrayed in all their bitterness against our candidate, the whigs and nullifiers straining every nerve to decry and prejudice his claims by setting up a geographical standard of merit for their "available." Judge White happening to be born in North Carolina, the State pride, and the neighborhood attachments of our people, were appealed to in his behalf. It mattered not how spotless and exemplary may have been the character of Mr. VAN BUREN, nor how splendid his talents, pure and consistent his principles, or brilliant his public career; all these, the nullifying and whig leaders would fain have persuaded the people, were not to weigh a feather in the scale with this "paramount" claim of Judge White, to the Presidency of the United States,—"he was born in North Carolina!"

Besides, the whigs having, by misrepresentation, craft and deception, carried their candidate for Governor in August, by a majority of something like five thousand votes, many Republicans quailed at the discouraging prospect, and were disposed to view our chances of success as desperate, fearing it would be impossible to change or neutralize so heavy a vote against us.

It was with all these difficulties and discouragements staring us in the face, that our party went into the Presidential contest this fall. How fiercely the battle raged, and how hotly the Democracy drove the war home upon their boasting enemies, can only be conceived by those who witnessed the encounter, and is best told in the glorious result which we this week announce to our readers. So flushed with confidence of success were the whigs and nullifiers, even on the day of election, that the boastings over their August triumph were still resounding in our ears, at the moment when defeat and discomfiture had overwhelmed them at the polls on the 10th inst., and when their shouts of victory were suddenly changed to exclamations of despair, as they fled before the Democracy, crying "Save himself who can!"

Never before did the Republicans of N. Carolina achieve so brilliant a political victory: their triumph is one of principle over prejudice, of reason and justice over passion and partyism. During the sixteen or seventeen years of our Editorial career, we have never ceased to cherish an abiding confidence in the unpurchasable Democracy of the People of North Carolina; and the result of the present contest confirms and strengthens that confidence, and speaks volumes in favor of the intelligence, the firmness, and the adherence to the principles of Republican government, of the Freeman of North Carolina. However they may, at times, be deceived and thrown off their guard, by wild panics and false alarms, their delusion is never abiding; for they are quick to detect political imposture, and prompt to overwhelm their betrayers with confusion and defeat.

MARTIN VAN BUREN is now the President Elect of the United States; and magnanimity, justice and candor, require that his coming Administration should be judged by its acts and its measures. Party malevolence may prompt factious politicians to assail it without cause, and condemn it unheard; but good men and patriots, will "judge the tree by its fruits."

In another column, we have given a cast, exhibiting the Presidential vote cast in North Carolina on the 10th inst. and the vote given for Governor in August; from which it will be seen, that the Democratic Van Buren majority is about 3,200 votes. This is glory enough for four years.

WHIG CORRESPONDENTS. "The services of a competent and trusty Washington correspondent, have also been secured; whose regular advices, we are confident, will impart additional interest to our columns"—quoth the "Register" of this City.

Now in order to help our neighbor out in his enterprise, by advising the world of his efforts to procure "regular" advices from Washington, we give below an extract from his correspondent's letter in last week's Register, which we presume may be taken as a fair specimen of the interesting nature of the intelligence to come hereafter:

"It is now clearly ascertained, (says the Register's correspondent) that Van Buren has no chance of being elected to the Presidency by the votes of the People. Indeed, it is not certain that he will receive 50 votes in the Electoral College."

Now in order duly to estimate the value of this whig intelligence, it is only necessary to state that Mr. VAN BUREN IS elected President of the United States; and that it is now "certain" he has received 135 Electoral votes—with an absolute certainty of having received a large surplus over the requisite number to elect him. Such are the truths of modern whiggery.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On Saturday, 12th inst. the Fall term of the United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, commenced in this City; the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. Henry Potter, United States District Judge for North Carolina, presiding. No case of much importance came up for decision at this term, and the Court adjourned on Monday, the 14th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns of votes given on the 10th of November, 1836, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; to which we have added the vote given in August for Governor, as near as ascertained, the Returns being sealed up and directed to the Legislature, by whom they are to be examined, and the result declared, during the session.

Table with 4 columns: Name, V. Buren, Whig, Spl. Dnd. Lists names like Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Surry, Tyrell, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Yancy.

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that the Democratic Van Buren ticket has succeeded by a majority of over 3,200 votes; which shows a democratic gain in the State, since August, of about eight thousand votes!

North Carolina, then is herself again: She holds to her Republican faith, clings to the Union, and proudly ranges alongside her Democratic Sisters.

Caswell, Warren, Rockingham, Surry, Onslow, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Moore, Currituck, Bertie, Sampson, Robeson, Martin, Duplin, and Gates; have sustained their democratic character most manfully. Our friends in Anson, Cabarrus, Davidson, Chatham, Rowan, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Wayne, Guilford, Randolph, Wilkes, Haywood, Jones, Rutherford, Hertford, Perquimans, Washington, Chowan, Northampton, Montgomery, Halifax and Camden, deserve to be held in warm remembrance, for their exertions and their constancy in the good cause.

New Hanover has most triumphantly sustained her reputation, of being "the strong hold of Democracy."

In the town of Wilmington, an entire revolution in politics has taken place.—In August, the whigs had 44 majority for their Governor; now, there is a majority for the democratic Van Buren ticket of 87.

In Iredell, our democratic friends deserve well of the Republic; they have given us a gain, since August, of about 600 votes.

Carteret has contested the ground with the whigs most manfully. In August, the whig majority for Governor was 111; now the Van Buren majority is 28.

"Columbus is erect," the federal whigs caught her napping in August; but she has risen in her might, and shaken off whiggery as the Lion would shake a cur from its mane. Yes, "Columbus IS erect."

Edgecombe has done her duty, most nobly; and would have won the Tobacco of Caswell, had she accepted the challenge.

Orange. Good old Democratic Orange, is redeemed—she is herself again. In August, the whigs beat us 95 votes; now our majority is 198—a gain of about 300.

In Franklin, the Van Buren gain is about 100! Well done Franklin! Granville.—Most gloriously has she redeemed her Republican character!—Our gain in Granville, is more than 400 votes!

VERMONT.

Gives her Electoral vote for Harrison. Abolitionism and Anti-masonry were combined against Van Buren and Democracy; and the former has prevailed, although by a reduced majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Key-Stone of the Federal Arch, Democracy has at last come out triumphantly, after a desperate struggle with the Bank of abominations, anti-masonry and federal whiggery.

We learn from our esteemed correspondents in Philadelphia, that the certain majority for the Democratic Van Buren Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, is somewhat over 4000 votes; which is much less than was anticipated. But the fabrications, falsehoods, and panics, which were spread throughout the western counties, by the corruption Bank and its hired agents, were unprecedented and unheard of: the people were persuaded by the whigs to believe that disaster, distress, and ruin, would overspread their State, if the friends of reform should carry a majority for the Convention. The Democrats, however, have triumphed, in carrying their electoral ticket; and it is believed they have a small majority in the Convention, likewise.

MAINE.

Francis O. J. Smith, Van Buren, has been re-elected to Congress for the Portland district, by a majority of 400 or 500 votes over Mr. Brooks, his whig opponent; this being the second trial, Mr. Smith's election having been defeated on the first trial by another Van Buren candidate.

We have not seen the full returns of the Presidential election in Maine; but the Van Buren Democratic ticket has succeeded by a large majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This State has gone for Van Buren and Democracy, by a vote of nearly 10 to 1. Harrison, whiggery and Abolitionism combined, seem to have made but a poor show of strength, in opposition to the Van Buren ticket; the Democrats treat the abolitionists and whigs alike, as they are found in political communion, and they fraternize in their politics and their philanthropy.

MARYLAND.

We stated in our last, that Maryland had gone for Harrison. We now learn from the complete returns, that the whig majority in the State is 3,586. It seems that the Convention question operated very much against the Republicans, who are in favor of a reform in their constitution. But Maryland never voted for Gen. Jackson, and no one is disappointed that she has now gone for Harrison.

DELAWARE.

Has voted as she always voted—for the federal whig candidate. But the Democrats contested the election most manfully. In Newcastle county, Clark, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, had a majority of 141 over Comegys, whig; the Van Buren candidate for Sheriff had a majority of about 100; and the democratic electoral and congress tickets, have a majority of about 200. In the other two counties, Kent and Sussex, the whig majorities turned the scale, however, and the Harrison majority in the State is 2 or 300.

ALABAMA.

In this State, the election for President and Vice President took place on the 14th inst. Our last intelligence, gives us the strongest assurance that the Democratic candidates have received the vote of the State. A friend in Mobile has sent us a news slip from the office of the Mobile Register, of the 15th inst. containing the result of the election in the City and county of Mobile, where the Van Buren ticket received 864 votes, and the Whig ticket 739 votes, 125 majority for Van Buren. Until this election, the Nullifiers have ever carried the majority in the City and County of Mobile; but the Democracy is now triumphant there, as we have the best reason to believe it is throughout the State.

From the same slip, we have the following encouraging intelligence from Louisiana and Mississippi:

LOUISIANA.—Returns from some ten or twelve Parishes, among them, Lafourche, the stronghold of the opposition, give an aggregate majority of 493 for the Van Buren ticket. Our friends are confident of carrying the State by near one thousand majority. They also feel assured of a triumph in Mississippi, as in the two counties partially heard from where the Whigs have heretofore had large majorities, they are reduced materially, and in three others bordering on this State, our ticket has hardly met with the show of opposition.

NEW YORK.

In the city, by reason of a scism in the democratic party, two of the Republican candidates for Congress have been defeated; Messrs. Cambreleng and Moore, have been elected by the democrats, and Messrs. Hoffman and Curtis, by the federal whigs, over Messrs. Lee and M'Keon, republicans. Besides, the half of the whig Assembly ticket is elected in the City, one whig Senator to the Legislature, and Mr. Gulick (the firemen's candidate) for Register (the firemen's candidate) for Register the Van Buren Electoral ticket, however, has a very large majority in the city.

In the balance of the State, the Republicans have swept every thing before them; the Van Buren Electors have been elected, by a majority of upwards of 20,000 votes.

CONNECTICUT.

In this State, the Van Buren Electoral ticket has succeeded by a majority of between 700 and 800. It seems the Republicans did not turn out well at this election, while the whole federal-whig force was at the polls, that party having had secret committees in every county of the State. But these crafty movements, although they have reduced the Republican majority, did not fully succeed: for the Democratic Van Buren Electoral ticket has triumphed.