integrity of purpose. But all would not do; *the United States Bank*, through its representative, *threw the whole of its influence against any immediate c. definite return to a redeemable currency.*

If the people will be satisfied with this result, we are much deceived. A most iniquitous league is formed against the will of the people and the interests of the country, at the head of which is the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania. This is but a continuation of that system of "*suffering*," by which the bank aristocracy are striving to bring the people and the government at their feet. Give them their National Bank, and they will soon have the management of our affairs, as a permanent body.—The people will see this—they *must* see it, or consent to be undone.

Unavailable Funds.

The whig presses, with the National Intelligencer in the lead, are endeavoring to impress the idea on the minds of the people, that the portion of the unavailable funds left with the States by the Deposite Act, is "irretrievably lost" by the democratic party. This is a most shameful attempt at deception; for they keep out of view the manner in which the Surplus is disposed of, and endeavor to palm the falsehood on the public, that the administration has *squandered* it. The following, from the *Globe* of the 8th inst. is to the point:

THE OPPOSITION STRUGGLING WITH THE MESSAGE.

The anguish of the Federal party under the pressure of the late Message, is manifest in the contortions of the National Intelligencer. The lucid and direct expositions of the Message are encountered by all the prevarication of conscious guilt, brought to accountability.

"*Thirty-three millions of unavailable funds, of which a considerable portion may be considered irretrievably lost, and a currency depreciated in degrees varying from five to thirty per cent. and in a state of continual fluctuation,*" is the crime of the Opposition, which the Intelligencer in vain attempts to shuffle off.

Was it not, beyond question, the unanimous vote of the Opposition which forced the Deposite bill on the late President, and distributed the means of the Government among the States? And if, as the National Intelligencer says, it be "*irretrievably lost,*" to the Government, is the fault with the Executive, who publicly opposed it? If the currency be "*depreciated,*" is it the fault of the Democratic Administration, which filled the country with gold and silver, or of the bankers and merchants, who acting under the influence of Mr. Biddle, and to enforce his policy, compelled the banks to stop specie payments, and have co-operated with the Bank of England and foreign capitalists in exporting the specie? If the currency remains in a state of "*continual fluctuation,*" is it the fault of those who insist on the constitutional standard of value as the regulator of the currency, or of those who would subject the government and people to a dependence on corporations, which, as is manifest from the result of the late Convention, acknowledge no law but that prescribed by the Bank of the U. States? It suits Mr. Biddle's interests and designs, that the currency should be irredeemable and depreciated, and in a "*state of continual fluctuation.*" He therefore refuses his assent to the resumption of specie payments, refuses to fix on a day as remote even as the first of next July, notwithstanding the press of his own party proclaim that there is no foreign demand to create a run for specie—that the state of exchanges is against its exportation—that the banks, whose condition rendered the suspension necessary and general, are already prepared to resume; and that the southern and western banks in the interior have declared in favor of it. "Mr. *Manuel Eyre*, THE DELEGATE FROM THE U. STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA (we are told in the Intelligencer,) URGED AN ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT NAMING ANY DEFINITE DAY. The currency, therefore, was left in the "*depreciated state of continual fluctuation,*" of which the editor of the National Intelligencer pretends to complain as the fault of the Administration, while in truth he secretly rejoices at the successful intrigues and influence of the owner of his press, through whom the present harrassing and unsettled condition of things, (originating in his policy) is still continued, producing most fraudulently immense profit to his institution, and affording at the same time pretext for false clamor against the Administration.

The whole policy of the opposition, from the days of the panic down, has consisted in creating all the mischief in their power, through their moneyed corporations, and weight in legislation, and charging it to the Administration. By being perpetually the accusers, while incessantly committing wrongs on the community which the Government has no means of averting, they hope to deceive some as to the origin of the public calamities; and others they expect, by the very oppression, to humble into a submission to their political designs, trusting to find mercy thereafter, and the exemption from further inflictions from the moneyed tyranny. The spirit of the nation must indeed be broken, and prepared for the most degrading servitude, if it surrenders, and acknowledges the efficacy of the debasing discipline to which it has been subjected.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

In the month of November, there passed through the South Locks of the Canal, with full cargoes, 66 schooners, 1 sloop, and 17 lighters. In the same month there passed the same Locks, outwards, partially loaded, 51 schooners, 3 sloops, and 17 lighters. We derive this information from the Norfolk Beacon, which says that in the above, no notice is taken of the trade from the North West Canal, or from the Banks of the Main Canal, but is confined to the trade to and from North Carolina, through the South Locks. The same paper says: "Since the Canal has been in operation, there never has been a time when the adequacy of the supply of water from Lake Drummond could be so fairly and fully tested. From about the middle of August to the last of November there has not fallen any rain, whereby any water could be obtained from the Swamp, but it has been derived from the Lake alone. On the 2d November, a vessel passed through, drawing 5 feet 8 inches; the same day another passed, drawing 5 feet 11 inches; on the 11th November, a vessel passed, drawing 5 feet 7 inches; on the 15th Nov. a vessel passed, drawing 5 feet 8 inches; and on the 17th, one drawing 5 feet 7 inches. By the Act of Assembly the company are not obliged to furnish water for any vessel drawing more than 5 feet."

☞ We expect to publish the *Report of the Secretary of War*, in our next, and in successive numbers the Reports of the several Heads of Departments.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled on the 5th inst. In the House, Lewis Dewart, esq. a sterling democrat, was elected speaker. In the Senate, the anti-masons having the majority, exhibited their consistency by electing Jesse R. Barden, esq. a *mason*, speaker of that body.

The Message of Gov. Joseph Ritner is very long; a large portion of which is occupied with the subject of Banking. He thinks the Banks have done all that they ought to have done, but to prevent their doing so again, recommends many restrictions.

☞ We are glad that our neighbor of the "Observer" is tickled with our remarks on The President's Message. As to their being in *italics*—if he had cast his eyes on the preceding columns of the form, he might have guessed that all the Roman Burgeois cases were in use; and he will certainly admit that Brevier is too small for "heroics." We will further add, that the editor of the Observer may prepare himself to be "amused" by the verification of those "heroics," in his own day and generation.

OHIO.

C. D. Coffin, (Whig) has been elected a member of Congress from Ohio, in place of Mr. Loomis, (V. B.) resigned. The election took place on the 30th Nov. Mr. Coffins' majority was 96, and he received only 10 less than the federal candidate for Senate, at the October election, while the democratic vote falls short 504.

The Legislature of Ohio was organized on the 4th inst. Governor Joseph Vance's Message was delivered on the 5th inst. He is in favor of a National Bank, and shifts the causes of the embarrassments from the shoulders of the Banks and others, to the government. A deliberate effort to deceive the people, in his official capacity.

FROM FLORIDA.

On the 2nd inst., 17 Indians, (4 men and 13 women) two wives of Powell and his sister, with 40 negroes, arrived at St. Augustine, from Picolata.—They were sent down to Volusia, by Gen. Jesup.

The chief Uchee Billy, died in the Fort, at St. Augustine, on the 25th ult.

A letter received at St. Augustine, from Gen. Jesup, at Fort Mellon, states that Micanopy, Cloud, Ocinthiola, Jumper, and several other Chiefs and about 30 or 40 warriors had come in at Fort Mellon.

Gen. Hernandez had just returned to St. Augustine, from an expedition to the South; he discovered no Indians.

ALABAMA.

Governor Bagby was installed on the 21st Nov. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he delivered a patriotic and able address. He enters at large on the subject of Banks and the currency, and concludes that there is no power in the Constitution, giving the power to establish such an Institution to the Congress of the United States. He says—"let the great fountain of all undelegated power, (the people) be appealed to, and that will settle definitely this most momentous question."

☞ A Correspondent in Northampton county, under date of 10th inst. remarks:—"I am pleased with the effort of your correspondent "Mentor," in his attempt to draw the attention of the people to "*State Affairs*;" as the best interests of the people at large, and of the State as a member of the Confederacy, have been merged in the strife of party, by designing demagogues, who have persuaded the people that their salvation consists in putting down the federal authorities, and in putting up an aristocracy of wealth in their place."

☞ THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for December is received. It is a very interesting number, and sustains the high character of the work.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The Convention recently held in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State, have decided, 59 to 41, that a charter granted to a Bank is in the nature of a *contract*, and cannot be voided except unduly granted or misused, and then only by the judgment of a court of justice in due course of law.

This is a very useless measure. The Banks will not consult the decisions of Legislatures or Conventions. Whatever the United States Bank of Pennsylvania determines, is the law for Banks.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The Norfolk Beacon of 12th inst. contains an account of another shocking accident, which occurred on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road on the 19th. The disaster was caused by the extremity of a rail, which had become loose, and jutting up, opposed the progress of one of the wheels. Three passenger cars were precipitated upon it, and crushed to pieces. There were 30 passengers, 17 of whom were wounded. The Herald gives the following names of some of the wounded; being all it had learned: Capt. Bryant, Mrs. Nath'l Rochelle, Miss Blow, and Miss Sarah King or Kean, (these were the worst hurt) Col. Rochelle, Mr. Owens, Miss Simmons—all of Southampton; Mr. Crocker of Jackson, (N. C.) Mr. Noe of Norfolk; Mr. Mills Lawrence of Isle of Wight; Mr. Nelson Hodges of Weldon, (N. C.) Mr. Hall, of Baltimore; Mr. Blocker, and Mr. Blow, the train agents. The first car was occupied by negroes, among them two belonging to Senator Preston—injured, one badly and the other slightly.

The Herald states that Miss Blow and Mrs. Rochelle have since died, and that a letter communicates the death of Capt. Bryant. The Beacon states that three of the ladies injured had died: the two named above, and it was thought Miss Kean. Several gentlemen who were wounded remain very low. Miss Simmons and Miss Crocker alone of the survivors are said to be in danger.

FROM CANADA.

The Earl of Gosford, governor of Canada, &c. &c. has issued his proclamation, dated the 29th Nov. calling on the revolutionists to return to their allegiance, and attributing the disturbances to a few evil minded persons, who have practised on the credulity of an unsuspicious peasantry. He entreats them to listen to the exhortations of their respectable clergy.

Proclamations have also been issued, offering £100 to £500, for the apprehension of 20 of the most prominent patriots, among whom are four members of the provincial parliament, and other persons of high character and influence.

Lord Gosford is disposed to pursue a mild and conciliatory course, and hence is much abused by the blood thirsty royalists.

We learn that the city of Toronto, in Upper Canada, was attacked by three thousand patriots and taken possession of on the 4th inst. after considerable firing between them and royal volunteers.—The account says—Col. Moodie, late of the 104th, was shot dead and others, besides a number of prisoners were taken, amongst whom are Archibald McDonald and col. Wells. Sheriff Jarvis's house and others, were fired and burnt. The Governor and his council are in the Market Square. James Brown and 300 volunteers are in the fort. Mr. Speaker McNab with 80 volunteers reached the city yesterday. Col. W. Chisholm is expected to day from Oakville, with all the volunteers he can get to aid the government, and from Whitby a few yeomanry cavalry are looked for.

The Reformers have at their council Dr. John Rolph, and others of high standing. *Three* flags of truce were sent yesterday to the government, with the following terms:

1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.
2nd. Grant an Elective Legislative Council.
3d. That the Governor leave the Province in two weeks.

The militia were ordered to meet, forthwith, at Niagara, but it was thought that few would attend.

An attack was expected on the town of Queenston, on the night of the 6th.

The agents of the Patriots are openly recruiting in Burlington and other places in Vermont, and sending into Canada men and munitions of war.

Col. Wetherall the commander of the expedition against St. Charles, states, on his return to Montreal, that his men bayoneted and killed with the butts of their muskets two hundred of the Papineau men, and that his officers had to keep back the men with their swords to stop them from murdering those who had surrendered, and were begging for quarters!

The same col. Wetherall stated that about 30 Canadians had taken refuge in a barn which was burnt by his order, and all in it consumed!

FEDERAL PRINCIPLES.

We call upon the friends of equal rights, who have lent themselves to the federal party, to uphold them under the new title of "whigs," to ponder upon the principles they are aiding to establish, upon the ruins of our liberty. A writer in the Ohio Patriot quotes the sentiments of the great Alexander Hamilton, the father of the American Banking System, and the leader of American Federalism in his day. It cannot be for a moment supposed, that the federalists will fail to carry out their principles so soon as they obtain the power. Does any say—"here is my neighbor, whom I have long known—he belongs to the whigs—*he* would not subscribe to the aristocratic doctrines of Alexander Hamilton." This is most true—but your neighbor is voting and lending his influence to a party that does subscribe to those doctrines, and if he continue to do so, will be efficiently instrumental in establishing an aristocracy, against the power of which the democracy of the Union have been contending, from the days of Hamilton until now; and give that party the ascendancy, through an United States Bank, and the spirit of the doctrines embodied below, will prevail, in every odious feature.—In the Convention which framed our Constitution, Gen. Hamilton proposed the following as part of that Constitution:—they are extracted from *Gates' Debates.*

"The *Senate* to consist of persons elected to serve "*during good behavior.*"

Again:—"The *Supreme Executive* authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor, to be elected to serve *during good behavior.*" "To have a *negative* upon all laws about to be passed."

Again. "The *Senate* to have the sole power of *declaring war.*"

Again. "The *Governor* or *President of each State*, shall be *appointed* by the General Government, and shall have a *negative* upon the laws about to be passed in his State."

In speeches in the same Convention, in illustration of the correctness of his position, Gen. Hamilton made the following remarks:

"I have well considered the subject, and am convinced that no amendment of the Confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, *so long as State Sovereignties do, in any shape, exist.*"

Again. "To avoid the evils deducible from these observations, we must establish a General National Government, completely sovereign, and *annihilate State distinctions and State operations.*"

Again. "What can be the inducements for gentlemen to come 600 miles to a National Legislature? The expenses would at least amount to £100,000. This, however, can be no conclusive objection, if it eventuates in an *extinction of State Governments.* The burden of the latter would be saved, and the expense then would not be great. *State distinctions* would be found *unnecessary*, and yet I confess, to carry government to the extremities, the *State Governments reduced to Corporations*, and with very limited powers, might be necessary."

Again. "I am at loss to know what must be done—*I despair that a Republican form of government can remove the difficulty.* Whatever may be *my* opinion, I hold it unwise, however, to change that form of Government. *I believe the British Government forms the best model the world ever produced*, and such has been its progress in the minds of the many, that *this truth* gradually gains ground. This Government has for its object public strength and individual security. It is said with us to be unattainable. *If it was once formed it would maintain itself.* All communities divide themselves into the *Few* and the *Many.* The first are *Rich* and *Well Born*, the other *the mass* of the *People.* The *People* are *turbulent* and *changing; they seldom judge or determine right.* Give, therefore, to the first class, (i. e. the *Rich* and *well born*) a distinct, *permanent share* in the *government.*"

Again. "Can a *Democratic* Assembly, who *annually revolve* in *the mass of the people*, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good? Nothing but a *permanent body* can check the *imprudence of Democracy.* Their turbulent and uncontrolling disposition requires checks."

Again. "It is admitted that you cannot have a *good Executive* on a *Democratic plan. See the excellency of the British Executive.* He is placed above temptation. He can have no distinct interests from the public welfare. *Nothing short of such an Executive can be efficient.*"

Again. "Let *One* body of the Legislature be constituted *during good behavior or life.*"

Again. "Let me observe, that an *Executive* is less dangerous to the people when in office *during life*, than for *seven years.*"

FROM EUROPE.

Paris dates to the 24th and Havre to 25th have been received in New York. Constantine was taken on the 12th October, by the French troops under the command of General de Damremont, who was killed in the action. The king of France has given orders for a statue of the general to be placed in the Museum at Versailles. Constantine is the capitol of a Province of the same name, embracing the eastern portion of the territory of Algiers; it is a place of considerable trade, and though important to the French, its capture cannot be considered decisive of the conquest of the Algerine power. The Bey, Achmet, remains unconquered and has many followers. The king of France ordered a *Te Deum* for the victory.

Rumors of various kinds are announced from Spain, but without any great result.

By an arrival at Boston London Papers to Nov. 3d have been received. The following describes the state of the Cotton market at that date:—

During the past week the very diminished stock has excited the attention of both consumers and speculators, the consequence of which has been, a very extensive business and the result of a further advance of ¼ a ½d in fair and inferior American and Surat, other kinds being more saleable at the full quotations of last week. Speculators have taken 3500 American, 5000 Surat, 200 Pernam and 200 Egyptian, and Exporters 200 American and 250 Surat. Sales this week 43,700 bales, including 170 Sea Island, fair to fine 20, 10 stained 7½; 9006 Upland 5¾ a 7¾; 7129 Alabama and Mobile 5¾ a 6¾ and 5¾ a 7¾; 13,330 New Orleans 5¾ a 8¼. The imports this year are 930 732 bales. Stock is 221000 bales, (of which 108,900 American against 238,600 in 1836, (of which 136,300 Am.) Since the third week of this month the demand has gradually increased, and our quotations at the close were fully as high as at the commencement of the month.

WHIG REJOICINGS.

We think the expressions of the whig press would border on presumption, if not profanity, in relation to the New York victory, if they were uttered by any other persons than the "decency party," or in any other than "revolutionary times," in which according to the whig canons, there are no Sabbaths. The editor of the Louisville Journal promised to *charter a thunder cloud* to carry the news, if the whigs carried New York; and the Richmond Whig says, that on the day of "the Jubilee in New York, a visiter of that kind, heavily charged with electricity, *passed over*" the city of Richmond. We do not know what idea these editors would convey, unless they would have us believe that the Author of Nature is interested in and approve of their outrageous revelry and silly blustering, and brings the elements to participate in their rejoicings, and to obey their boisterous orders. Another article describes the late *auroras boreales*, as the exhibition of the *sympathy of angels*, who *share the transports* of the whig revellers. And another, still more reckless of propriety, exclaims, "*Glory! Glory! Glory to God in the Highest!*"

We quote these scraps as they appear in the whig papers. Comment seems hardly necessary; the authors are richly entitled to that contempt from others, which they must feel for themselves, when their foolish excitement has passed away.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Bill conferring Banking privileges on this Company, passed the Legislature of Tennessee on the 5th inst. It passed its third reading in the House by a vote of 40 to 31. It previously passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 8.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We lay the whole of this able document before our readers, believing that its merits, and the importance of the topics of which it treats, will ensure to it the favor and attention of the public. Among the subjects referred to in the Report, are those which relate to the currency and the Banks, which are of great practical importance.

☞ A clergyman of Boston, Mass., has signified his readiness to repair to Alton, Ill., and enter upon the duties of editor of the Alton Observer.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 3.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:

I have shewn already that the permanently invested funds of the State are now about Two Millions of Dollars, and her income, beyond the expenses of the Government, is $145,000; that this fund will be increased to near Two Millions and a half, and probably it will soon amount to about Three Millions, and the annual income to $191,000! (By a mistake in my last it is printed 181,000 dollars.)

Away, then, with the miserable deception that the money of the State has been given to the Banks, Rail Roads, &c. If any of your readers have taken a share of Stock in a Bank or a Rail Road Company, do they consider it as a *donation?* On the contrary, it is an investment of their money in the hope of reaping a profit by it. It might as well be affirmed, that if one loan another $100 and take his note, it is a gift. Those who undertake to lead public opinion, are bound to know the difference between a *gift* and an *investment* of public money. If they do not, they are plainly disqualified for the office they assume; if they do, and yet strive to mislead others, they deserve the reprehension of all honest men.

There is no easier task than to find fault with the acts of any administration—State or National. It is like asking questions; infinitely easier than it is to furnish the answers. In my judgment, men of character should set themselves against the habit of mere fault finding; and if they will not, though it may gain a temporary advantage to individual ambition or embittered party spirit, the end of it will be to make our politicians dishonest, and infuse into our statesmen and legislators a degree of timidity, which can never be the instrument of good to the public. I grant that men who seek the favor of the people by decrying others, and making fairer promises, should be held to a strict compliance:—and where they practice *deception* on the *people*, let them be called to account for it; yet a true love of country should prevail over the attempt to reach individuals by reckless assaults upon the interests and policy of a *State.* Let the man who has dealt treacherously, be exposed and condemned; but in order to do this, let there be no rude attack upon the public weal.

For instance: The legislation of our last Assembly has been assailed. I think I can perceive that the real ground of complaint is, that some of the members promised to distribute the "surplus money" amongst the people or the counties; that notwithstanding these promises they failed to do it. If such was the conduct of any of our last Assembly, I do not mean to defend them. I leave them to the tender mercies of those they deceived. But their conduct is no proof that the laws of last Assembly are *unwise.* Their bad faith to their constituents furnishes no ground for exciting prejudice and a clamor—not against them only, but also against the laws passed by a majority. I trust the distinction is too obvious to call for illustration. I desire to see the public mind enlightened by a plain statement of all the facts, and then leave the people to judge whether their servants acted wisely or unwisely.—What, then, are the facts?

1. Our last Assembly met soon after Congress had passed a law for depositing with the States the Surplus money of the Nation. Our share amounted to nearly Two Millions. The Assembly agreed to accept it. The first question is, whether they did right, or whether it would have been better to refuse it?

Public opinion had decided this question, long before the Assembly met. Moreover, if it had been refused, the nation would not have retained the money; for the Act of Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sums refused by any of the States to the other States. All the members of our Assembly voted for the Bill to accept the money, excepting one of the Senators.—(Dr. Hall of Edgecomb) He dissented, and (he had a right to do) spread the grounds of his conduct upon the Journals of the Senate. None doubted his honesty and honored his firmness, though they did not agree in his opinions.

2. It being agreed to accept this money, a question of deep interest was presented next:—What shall be done with it? I do not mean to charge that there were any who feared the responsibility of determining the question. I hope and believe there were not any of that class amongst our legislators. Yet it must occur to every mind, at once, that the best play for preserving *popularity*, was to vote against all the plans proposed, until a majority passed any one of them. If the result proved its wisdom, the people would be satisfied with its fruits—if it turned out to be unpopular, the voters in the minority would be lauded for sagacity, even beyond their merits.

Would it have been wise to do *nothing?* If there was any member of our Assembly in favor of this proceeding, he did not avow it; and certain it is, that he might have subjected himself to very serious suspicions if he had. The money was in the *Banks*, and paid to our State by drafts on the Banks, and for the Legislature to do nothing was to *leave it there.* This would have been equal to a loan of the money to the Banks, *without interest*, till the next meeting of the Assembly—to wit: about two years. Indeed it would have been a handsome present to the Banks! But I presume there is no man who would justify such a procedure.

What, then, was to be done with the money—what was best? This was the anxious inquiry of every member, and the People will be able to determine how far their Representatives acted wisely, when I have laid before them (as I shall do) a connected and unprejudiced statement of what was proposed and rejected, and what was done.

Before I proceed further: Let it be granted that the Assembly acted not so wisely as they might have done. Let it be conceded that they might have pursued a plan better calculated to satisfy the public and more acceptable to the people. Still, Congress had forced on them the responsibility of disposing of the question, and if they have done what they thought best for the State; if their legislation has been the result of honest inquiry, anxious study and sincere patriotism—is it generous to condemn them. Much more, is it patriotic to throw difficulties in the way of success to those plans, which their best judgments devised for the interests of the State? Is it patriotic to enlist party spirit and arouse public prejudices against the course already adopted? If those plans which are adopted, were not the best that offered, they are now the settled policy of North Carolina, and to war against their success is to fight against her interests. Whatever difference of opinion existed before they were adopted, none can doubt that it is *now* the interest of all that they should succeed. If any representative of the people has acted contrary to his promises, let him be denounced for his faithlessness. If any have deceived the people, let them be exposed: but do not stir up against these measures the odium that belongs to individual treachery. And above all, let common sense shew to every one, how utterly inconsistent it is with true patriotism, to indulge in railings, that are not barely unnecessary, but positively mischievous. If the Acts of our Legislators, on this subject, had violated any fundamental principle; if their progress and success were in themselves an evil; if the very objections to them were, that success in their schemes is injury to the public, I surely will not deny that resistance is alike rightful and patriotic. But that is not the case here. Let these plans succeed, and all agree that the interests of the State are most essentially promoted.—Do not, then, let any desire of temporary triumph over rivals, allow any one to give aid in the disappointment and defeat of these plans; for in so doing he acts in hostility to the interests of the State and the people of the State.

To protect the people against these selfish attacks by leaders and partizans, is the right, and in some degree, the duty of all. This I shall do; not by abusing these croakers, but by presenting a detailed account of all the facts. I shall avoid all appearance of attack upon those who voted against these laws. They were just as honest as the majority—but not more so. It was a mere difference of opinion, on a question of Finance, and it were folly to quarrel with each other about it—it were unjust if not malicious to impeach the motives of either side. I shall pursue this subject further.

MENTOR.

Intellectual pleasures.—When a young man has acquired a love for reading, and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

The Raleigh Temperance Society, will meet in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Friday evening next, (the 22nd inst.) at 7 o'clock.

D. H. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

December 20, 1837. 164-1t—1.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.—The exercises of this Academy will be renewed again on the 15th of January, under the care and supervision of the subscriber as Principal. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the branches usually taught in institutions of the kind. Its location in one of the most healthy and moral sections of Orange county, renders it one of the most desirable situations for the education of youth. The discipline exercised is wholly of the parental kind; mild and gentle though strict and careful. Great attention will be paid to the morals of the students committed to the care of the subscriber. Those gentlemen who wish to place their sons or wards in a situation of health, and in one remote from scenes of dissipation, will find this well suited to their wishes.

Having procured the services of a competent assistant for the ensuing year, the subscriber has been compelled to advance the prices of tuition in a small degree in some branches. The following may be regarded as the established prices of the institution:

First Class—Reading, Orthography, Penmanship and Arithmetic, (per session,) $ 8 00
Second Class—English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Chemistry and Rhetoric, 8 00
Third Class—The Latin and Greek Languages, Geometry, Algebra, &c. 12 50

Each session as formerly, will contain five months, at the expiration of which there will be a vacation of one month. Board can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at six dollars per month, each student furnishing his own candles. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eight or ten students with board.

☞ Students having gone through a course of studies in this institution, will be prepared for any of our Universities.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.

Orange county, Dec. 20, 1837. 164-4t.

WANTED TO HIRE, [illegible] A NEGRO MAN, [illegible] to the management of horses, and a [illegible] MAN who will work and do house work. [illegible] well recommended, fair wages will be given [illegible] good behavior [illegible] Apply [illegible] will be preferred. [illegible]

NOTICE.—WILL be sold [illegible] 5th of January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, all the right, title and interest of Wm. H. Mann, in the STEAM ROLLER OIL WORKS, under a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 13th January, 1837, for the purpose of satisfying the claims therein mentioned.

WM. WHITE, Trustee.

Dec. 20, 1837. 164-

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD OFFICE, October 17, 1837. The following installments are required to be paid on the Stock of this Company, viz:

$10 on the 1st of January, $10 on the 1st of February.

Payments will be received at the Office in Raleigh; at the Engineer's Office in Warrenton; by Mordecai & Mordecai in Petersburg, and Messrs. Gray & Son, in Richmond, Va. Interest will be allowed and charged, as heretofore.

By order of the Board,

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1837. 164-3t.

JOHN G. MARSHALL, [illegible] Informs his friends and the public, that having relinquished the sale of spirituous liquors, he has converted his Establishment altogether into a REFECTORY, or EATING HOUSE, where may be obtained, on the shortest notice, at all times of the day, and until 10 o'clock at night, (Sundays excepted,) Refreshments of various kind, according to the state of the Market.

LIQUORS and WINES of a superior kind, will be constantly kept on hand for the use of the Refectory, and for sale by the Quart or Gallon.

NOTICE is also given, that, from and after the date hereof, the Subscriber will do a CASH business exclusively. This determination will in no instance be departed from.

JOHN G. MARSHALL.

Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1837. 163-3t.

☞ J. G. M. respectfully solicits those indebted to him, to supply him with the means of discharging the obligations due by him to others.

FEMALE SCHOOL.—[illegible] will again commence [illegible] 8th of January next, under the [illegible] Miss CARROLL, of New-Hampshire, [illegible] at Troy, (N. Y.) and some [illegible] by Mrs. WILLARD, a thorough English scholar, and well qualified to teach Music, French, &c.

I have employed Miss CARROLL for the purpose of educating my children; she taught for me the past session, and gave entire satisfaction. The situation is in a high and healthy section of country, 4 miles South of Williamsborough, and 10 miles East of Oxford.

WE propose to take some female boarders, and parents and guardians who may be disposed to place their daughters under our charge, may be satisfied that every attention will be paid, not only to their advancement in Literature, but to their manners and morals.

THE TERMS OF THE SCHOOL ARE:

For Board and Tuition, (including washing, candles, bedding, &c.) per session of 5 months, $50 00
Music, (per session,) 15 00
French, do do 5 00

WESLEY W. YOUNG.

Granville county, Dec. 20, 1837. 164-3t.

STATE of N. CAROLINA, WAKE Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

William Barham, vs. Nicholas Barham, | Original attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in The North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court-House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1837. ($4 25.) 164-6t.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, NASH Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Zacariah Dozier, vs. The Heirs at Law of James T. Dozier.	Sci. fa.
David M. Deane, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Elizabeth Dozier, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Henry Mitchell, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Susan Warren, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Guilford Manning, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
John Mitchell, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Zacariah Dozier, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
John Mitchell, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Elizabeth Dozier, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
The Same, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Richmond Upchurch, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Azariah King and Wm. B. Williams, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Edward Strickland, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Gideon Strickland, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
John Pippen, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Charity Hendrick, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Matthew Rackley, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
William B. Bryant, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Matthew Rackley, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
George R. [illegible] The Same.	Sci. fa.
The Same, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.
Willis Horton, vs. The Same.	Sci. fa.

IN the foregoing cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Leonard Dozier and [illegible] Dozier, two of the Heirs of the said James T. Dozier, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard, for six weeks, for them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in the Town of Nashville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to show cause why the lands which descended to them from the said James T. Dozier, dec'd, should not be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, William Dozier clerk of our said Court, at Office in Nashville, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1837.

WM. DOZIER, C. C. C.

Nashville, Dec. 20, 1837. ($14 75.) 164-6t.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE FOLLOWING BLANKS, viz:

Bonds for the delivery of Property; Bond for Bill of Indictment; Bail or Appearance Bond; Witnesses Summons; Ca. Sa. County & Superior Court; Fi Fa. County & Superior Court; Warrants; Bastardy Bonds; Guardian Bonds; Administrators' Bonds; Witness Tickets; Jurors' Tickets; Negro Bonds; Indentures & Bond, Sheriffs' Deeds; Deeds of Land; Marriage Licenses; Note Books; Notes of Hand; Notes at Bank, Bank Checks, &c. &c. &c.