The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1845.

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N. F. Dancy.

TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, *IN ADVANCE.*

Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars or two years' subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.

For *four* copies,	$10 00
" *ten* "	20 00
" *twenty* "	35 00

The same rate for six months.

☞ Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15), will be entitled to the Standard one year *free of charge.*

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding *fourteen* lines, will be inserted *one time* for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion;—those of greater length, in proportion. *Court Orders* and *Judicial Advertisements* will be charged twenty-five per cent higher than the above rates. A deduction of 331⅓ per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year. ☞ If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Letters to the Editor must come *free of postage*, or they may not be attended to.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE following Tracts of Land will be sold on the first Monday in August next, in the town of Monroe, Union county, for the taxes due thereon for the year 1843, to wit:

One tract of 1,000 acres, belonging to the heirs of Anguish Gilcrest.

Second tract of 415 acres, belonging to Thomas P. Watts.

Third tract of 58 acres, belonging to Davis Watts.

Fourth tract of 400 acres, belonging to Fetts & Co.

Fifth tract of 250 acres, belonging to Henry Hyms.

Sixth tract of 500 acres, belonging to Silas Watson's Estate.

The above tracts of land are all situated in Union county. A. W. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
By N. B. JENKINS, D. S.

June 20, 1845. (Pr. adv. $4.) 555-6t.

VALUABLE.

Land, Stock, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDRSIGNED, legally authorized, will offer for sale at the residence of SAMUEL PERRY, Esq. in the County of Franklin, on the 30th day of July, at public sale, the following Tracts of Land to-wit:

One Tract containing about

2000 ACRES,

Adjoining the lands of Elijah B. Perry, John A. Williams, and others; on which Tract, is a *Two story Dwelling House, and all necessary out buildings.*

One other Tract in the County of Warren, containing about

400 ACRES,

with a new *Two Story Dwelling House, and outhouses*, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Mary Eaton, Wm. K. Kearney, and others. The above lands are in the neighborhood of *Shocco* and the *White Sulphur* Springs, and well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, Corn, &c. We will also offer for sale at the same time and place, a large stock of

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

Also, Plantation utensils of every description. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Any person wishing to view the premises, will call on either of the Subscribers, or Elijah B. Perry, Jr.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.
HENRY W. PERRY,
WM. T. PERRY.

Franklin Co., July 7, 1845 557-3t.

P. S. If thought best on day of Sale, the lands will be divided to accommodate those wishing to purchase.
H. W. P.
W. T. P.

Randolph Macon College.

THE collegiate year at this Institution closes annually upon the 2d Wednesday of June, on which day the Senior Class is publicly graduated. The collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The next session of College begins on Wednesday the 6th day of August, 1845. It is best for students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; and for admission at that time into the Freshman Class, they must stand an approved examination on English Grammer, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Cæsar, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Readers, and Xenophon's Anabasis. If a student defers entering the Freshman Class until the beginning of the 2nd session, in addition to the preceding subjects, he must also stand an approved examination upon Latin and Greek prosody, the Georgics of Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, and Bourdon's Algebra (through quadritis.) It is recommended to students preparing for entrance into this College to use Andrew's and Stoddart's Latin Grammar, Sophocles' Greek Grammer, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donnegan's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Eschenburg's Manuel of Classical Literature.

There are many young men who desire to acquire an *extensive English* and scientific education, without prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all such, provided they present themselves at the beginning of the 1st session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of the Libraries and from attendance upon Literary Societies which are attached to College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

The expenses of the institution are as follows:

Tuition for the Collegiate year $40 00. Board for 41 weeks 77 00. Bedding and Washing $20 00. Wood and Lights $12. Incidental expenses $20 00. Total $169 00.

In the item of incidental expenses are included text books, and a few articles of furniture which the student is under the necessity of purchasing when he first occupies a room in College.

The Preparatory Department is well organized and placed under the direction of a well-qualified and experienced teacher. We can confidently recommend this school to all desiring a thorough preparation for admission into College. The expenses are the same as those in the College proper.

L. C. GARLAND, *President.*

July 9th, 1845. 557-5t.

FOR SALE.

A pair of first rate MULES, and SADDLE HORSE, very cheap. Apply to
W. A. HARRISON.

July 16, 1845. 558-tf.
(Register copy.)

PIANO FORTES, &c.

GAINES, RICHES & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va., keep constantly for sale at greatly reduced prices Boston (Chickerings) and New York Piano Fortes, of superior finish, touch and tone, which they will in every case warrant to purchasers. Also, Books, Stationery, Music and Musical Instruments, and every other article usually kept in such establishments.

Orders from their country friends will be punctually filled upon very low terms.

Petersburg, June 3, 1845. 553-1y.

A Large lot of SALT and Family Groceries, just received and for sale low by the subscriber.
JOHN R. WHITAKER.

July 2nd, 1845. 556-3t.

☞ **We are requested to announce** JAMES T. MARRIOTT, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk in Wake County.

June 4, 1845. 552-tf

☞ **We are requested to announce** JOHN C. MOORE, as a candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship of Wake County.

June 19, 1845.

☞ **We are requested to announce** Mr. W. C. LOFTIN as a Candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Lenoir County.

July 16, 1845. 558-tc.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 10th April last my negro man Levi, aged between 35 and 40 years; he is about five feet six or eight inches high, he has a very low forehead, with a down cast look when spoken to, and speaks slow. He is of a bright copper color, is in the habit of keeping a long beard and has a great many pimples on his face, when shaved.

He carried off with him a large Chest, containing many articles of Clothing, so that his dress cannot, with any accuracy, be described.

He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Prospect Meeting house, Duplin County, or somewhere along the Neuse in my own neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of Major Jesse Pipkin, Wayne County. He has several acquaintances in Newbern, and has a brother owned by the Rev. Lewis Pipkin, Cumberland County, about a mile and a half from McNeill's ferry.

If he be not at any of the aforesaid places, it is probable that he may have procured a free pass, and is endeavoring to get to one of the free States. I will, therefore, pay for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, the sum of fifteen dollars; or twenty-five dollars if delivered to myself at my residence about 2 miles south of Rockford, Lenoir County. WILLIS PIPKIN.

Lenoir County, 9th July, 1845. 558-tf.

To Mill Owners Especially.

In March, 1844. I purchased of G. T. WADTERS, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, his right to fix Grist Mills to grind Corn and Cob, but did not read his letters patent throughout, believing him to be honest. I have since discovered that he did not adjust Mills according to the plan specified in his letters patent—leaving out part of his own, and using part of another patent. I have used all the means necessary to enable me to arrive at the truth on the subject, and am satisfied that he has acted improperly in disposing of his patent. I have purchased of Maj. Wm. F. Collins, of Raleigh, his right to the patent of Mr. E. A. Knowlton, to fix Grist Mills to grind Corn, Cob and Shuck, in the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen and Robeson, and have compromised with him for the infringement of his right in Chatham and Richmond. I endeavored to open a correspondence with said Walters, but he has failed to answer my letters. The object of this communication is to put others who have had dealings with him, upon their guard.
M. RUSSELL.

July 12, 1845. 558-3t.

For Rent,

For the balance of the year, my HOUSE and LOT, situated in the Eastern Suburbs of the City. The location is pleasant, and a good Well of Water in the yard. For Terms, apply to my father, who is authorised to Rent. WESLEY WHITAKER, Jr.

July 15, 1845. 558-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted by note or otherwise, to the Estate of F. L. Walthall, are hereby informed that they may find their notes in my absence in the hands of Wesley Whitaker, Sr. for collection. If they are not immediately paid off, the *makers* may expect to pay cost thereon. WESLEY WHITAKER Jr.
Trustee of F. L. Walthall.

July 16th, 1845. 558-3t.

CIGARS—CIGARS—CIGARS.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, and the public generally, that we have opened a Cigar manufactory in Raleigh, where we constantly keep on hand a full assortment of highly flavored imported Cigars, including

REGALIA,	ESPERANZA,
CAZADORE,	CUBRY,
LANORMA,	HAVANA,
WERNER,	PRINCIPE,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

and all kinds of domestic manufactured Cigars.

A general assortment of superior chewing TOBACCO; Maccuba, Congress, coarse Rappee and Scotch SNUFF; Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and all articles in the line, which we offer *at New York prices*, by the whole sale and retail. All orders thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.

Purchasers, and the lovers of good Cigars and Tobacco, will always be furnished with the best kinds, suited to the taste of the connoisseur. Call and try, at
KRAUSE & MILLER'S,
Fayetteville street, opposite the City Hall.

July 16. 558-1y.

REDBOTTOM ACADEMY.

THE second session of this cheap Classical and English school will commence on Monday 21st instant. The gentleman who is Preceptor of this institution, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and every way well qualified for the service in which he is engaged.

Terms of tuition is for Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic $6; the highest branches of English $7 50; Classics and Mathematics $15, per session of five months.

No student admitted for a less time than two and a half months or from the time he enters to the end of session.

The Academy is located 8 miles South of Raleigh, in a healthy region and in the midst of a moral and highly respectable neighborhood. Board can be had in good houses with respectable families for from $4 to $5 per month.
WILLIS WHITAKER.
A. G. BANKS.
Proprietors.

July 9th, 1845. 557-3t.

"Greenhow's Oregon."

THE History of Oregon and California, and the other Territories on the North-west Coast of North America: Accompanied by a Geographical View and Map of those Countries. And a number of documents as proofs and illustrations of the History. By Robert Greenhow, Translator and Librarian to the Department of State of the United States, &c. &c.

The above splendid work on Oregon, &c., has been received, and is for sale at the North Carolina Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C.
TURNER & HUGHES.

June 30, 1845. 556

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling business, that he has purchased of Messrs. Wilson & Farrer the right of
YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
Smut and Screening Machine
for the state of North Carolina; and having a supply on hand, he is prepared to furnish all who may wish to purchase at any time.

ITS PERFORMANCE.

In order that those interested may be fully satisfied with the performace of the Machine in its cleansing operations, he proposes that if it does not give full satisfaction he will remove the Machine at his own expense.

ITS DURABILITY.

He also insures the Machine to clean FIFTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF WHEAT, and stands pledged and bound to pay all expenses that may accrue on the Machine up to that time with fair usage.

The subscriber feels perfectly safe in making the above propositions, as the Machines sold in this state have given the most entire satisfaction, not only to Mill owners, but to Farmers who have had their wheat cleaned; and has established the fact, among all who have seen the operation, that it is impossible to have a *clean* article of flour unless prepared in this way, as there is an amount of dust and filth attached to the cleanest article of wheat prepared in the ordinary way, which, when thrown off by the Machine, leaves nothing but the pure unadulterated wheat. Certificates to the above effect will be published. (See hand-bill.) He has also received letters from gentlemen in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, who have the Machine in use. Their united opinion is, that this is the best Machine now in use in the United States; that it takes up less room; is propelled with less power, and does the work to the greatest perfection.

☞ Direct to Enos Mills, Orange county, N. C.
JNO. A. M'ANNEN.

South Lowell Mills, Orange, June 23, 1845. 556-5t.

☞ **Blanks for sale at this Office.** ☜

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

FOR CASH.

Great Bargains to be Had!!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Raleigh at the earliest practicable period, will from and after this date, sell their elegant and extensive

STOCK OF DRY GOODS—AT COST!

Their Assortment will be found very large, embracing the *newest* and *most desirable* goods, and indeed every article usually kept in establishments of the kind.

We invite purchasers in town and country to give us a call.

Country Merchants in want of goods "to fill up" would find it greatly to their interest to look at our goods.
RUSSELL & ESKRIDGE.
Next door above R. Smith's.

June 18th, 1845. 554-tf.

☞ Register and Star tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Club Room and other Temperance Tales by T. S. Arthur.

The Knickerbocker Sketch Book.

The Secret Foe and Nan Darrell, by Miss. Ellen Pickering.

The Mirror Library, Handsomely bound. Also, Nos 4 and 5 of the London Lancet.

Just received at the New Bookstore by.
O. L. CLEAVELAND.

June 2nd 552.

R. HOVEY'S
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
188 PEARL STREET,
(OPPOSITE CEDAR STREET) *NEW YORK.*

LEATHER, Seal, Hide, and Canvas Packing Trunks, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hat Cases and Travelling Bags, valises, Carpet Bags Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, &c. Russia, Black, Green, Russet, and Sole Leather Folio Trunks, suitable for the Army and navy, on the most favorable terms. Sold Wholesale and Retail in quantites to suit Purchasers.

☞ *Citizens and Merchants from the Country are invited to call as above before making their purchases.*

April 9. 544-1y.

NOTICE!

AS we are desirous of closing our business in this place as soon as possible, we respectfully request all indebted to us to come forward and make settlement.
RUSSELL & ESKRIDGE.

June 18th. 554-tf

☞ Register and Star tf.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned proposes to open a Law School in the town of Hillsborough on the first day of July next. To young gentlemen who are desirous of engaging in the study of the Law, he will give instruction during the time he is not necessarily attending his courts.
J. L. BAILEY.

May 29, 1845. 556-6t.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, one Hulan Sisk, late of the County of Stokes, stands charged on affidavit made before Matthew R. Moore, a Justice of the Peace for said County, with having on the 20th day of June last, in said County of Stokes feloniously killed and murdered one Jesse A. Terrell:

And whereas, it is further shewn to me, by the return of an officer of said County, to whom was directed a State's Warrant commanding the apprehension of the said Hulan Sisk for the Murder aforesaid, that he, the said Hulan Sisk, has fled from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that said Hulan Sisk may be apprehended and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Stokes County, or for his commitment to any Jail in the United States, provided the same be more than two hundred miles distant from Germanton, the Court House of the County aforesaid. And I do moreover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to arrest and cause to be arrested the fugitive aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, (L. S.) at the City of Raleigh, this the 19th day of July, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the 70th.
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

By the Governor:
HENRY W. GRAHAM, *Private Secretary.*

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.

The said Hulan Sisk is a man of small stature—straight person, weighing 130 or 140 lbs., and is from 25 to 30 years of age. The only particular mark remembered about his person, is a small wen on the head. When last heard of, he was loitering about the Lead Mines in Virginia.

July 23. 559-3t.

READ THIS!

GOOD GOODS WILL SELL.

PURE Cider Vinegar, Also White Wine Vinegar for nice Pickling. Call and see.

Best family Green Tea. Family Flour in half Barrels. A General assortment of Good Goods low for cash or six months Credit. If you want good goods look at my Stock before buying elsewhere. My goods are fresh and well selected, none will doubt, and fashionable, and cannot be bought as low as *Auction Goods.* Persons may rely upon what is said of the above articles, and if not so, they *can be returned.*

To Farmers. Particular attention given to Sales of any kind of produce sent to me. T. H. SNOW.

July 23, 1844. 559-tf.

Valuable Farm for ale.

I offer for sale that handsome and valuable Farm, situated in the eastern vicinity of Raleigh, recently purchased from Isaiah Respass, esq. of Washington, and containing 370 acres. The farm has upon it a dwelling-house with seven good rooms, each with a fireplace, and has excellent out-houses. The land is thought to be susceptible of high improvement; and is certainly valuable on account of its location. The spring water, near the dwelling, is very fine.

Persons wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, or call in person, and I will take pleasure in showing the premises. Possession will be given immediately. JAMES B. SHEPARD.

July 23d, 1845. 559-tf.

☞ The Semi-Weekly Register, the Star, and the Independent, will each publish till forbid, and send their accounts to the Standard office.

☞ **80 Bales of Cotton,** ☜

FIRST quality, of my own raising from the Petit Gulf seed;

ALSO, 30 Barrels old Apple Brandy, equal, perhaps, to any in the United States; for sale by the subscriber.

Terms, cash or undoubted paper.
SETH JONES.

Pomona, near Raleigh,
July 22nd, 1845. 559-3t.

☞ Register copy.

WILLIAM J. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 1843. 473-1y.

JOB PRINTING

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Sketch of Mr. Daniel's Remarks

At Chapel Hill, on the 9th July, 1845.

We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent at Chapel Hill, for the following sketch of Mr. Daniel's Remarks, delivered at that place on the 9th instant, and we have to express regret that we could not sooner lay them before our readers:

"Mr. DANIEL began by apologizing for the very short notice he had been able to give of his purpose to attend at this place, and expressed his gratification at the very respectable collection which had honored him with their presence on so short a notice. He informed his hearers that he was again the democratic candidate of this Congressional District, and adverted to the circumstances under which he had become a candidate. He remarked that it had heretofore been customary to regard the late member in Congress, as well as the Legislature, a candidate for re-election; but knowing there were other gentlemen in the District desirous of becoming the candidate, and understanding on his return from Washington that steps had been taken in one of the Counties to bring about a District Convention, he determined to claim no advantage from the custom which had heretofore prevailed, but to await the action and abide the decision of the Convention. The Convention was held, and its decision was in his favour; but had it been otherwise, said he, I would not have been a candidate. He then expressed the hope and the belief, that having been the democratic candidate under such circumstances, every democrat in the District would repair to the ballot-box and deposit his vote in the pending election, unless unavoidably prevented. He remarked, that owing to the large majority we were supposed to have, and the inclemency of the day, many democrats had failed to attend the election two years ago, whereby the democratic majority was greatly reduced. He admonished his friends against similar inaction, and pressed upon them the importance of attending the election.

He then adverted to the nature and principles of our government—said the formation of our State and Federal Constitutions marked a new era in the science of government—that the great and important principles which constituted the corner-stone upon which they were based, was the capacity of man for self-government—that our State governments, comprehending sections of country supposed to be sufficiently homogeneous in interest to be subjected to the same system of laws in all matters of legislation, and our Federal government, extending ever all the territory within the limits of the several States, but on account of the supposed diversity of interest among the people of the several States so formed as to embrace within the sphere of its action only those general interests which are supposed to be common to all, have been formed upon this great principle, and are so organized as to be completely under the power and control of the people—that when our institutions were first formed and put in opperation, they were ridiculed—nay scouted by the aristocrats and monarchists of Europe, and indeed there were many of us who doubted their success; but the experience of more than fifty years has solved the problem, and taught even monarchs to confess that man is capable of self-government. We had, he continued, the proud consolation to know, that not only are governments thus constituted capable of stability and duration, but better calculated to develope the resources and advance the happiness and welfare of the people on whom they operate, than any ever before devised by the wit of man. But, said he, and with great truth, to perpetuate our institutions and advance our welfare and happiness, not only is it necessary to observe in our social intercourse the eternal principles of justice and sound morality, but to understand the theory and structure of our complex system of government, appreciate its excellencies, and pursue a system of policy in strict accordance with its genius and spirit.

Mr. Daniel then observed that now a comparative calm pervaded the political atmosphere, and party prejudices had to some extent subsided, he had no disposition to re-kindle and inflame them—that the mind was not in a situation to deliberate and reason properly under the influence of excited feeling—that it was to the reason, the consciences, and the patriotism of his whig as well as democratic friends that he wished and intended to address himself, and conceded to the great body of the whig party, the same disposition to advance the welfare of our common country as claimed for his own political friends, but there had been a wide difference between the two great parties of the country, as to the policy of the Federal government best calculated to advance the welfare of the country from a period soon after the formation of the Federal constitution. He insisted that although the measures of the two parties at this day may not be the same as those between the Republican and Federal parties in the days of Jefferson and Adams, yet the principles which lie at the bottom of the two systems of policy are the same in relation to the administration of the government, and their tendencies the same—that in the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution there were some members who were in favor of a government much less subject to the direction and control of the people than that agreed upon and now in operation, for they had no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. Of this number was Alexander Hamilton, afterwards the leader of the federal party. He labored to withdraw the government from under the control of the people to a great extent, and to make it subservient to the general welfare principle. Hence a Bank of the United States, capable of controlling the action of the State institutions, and thus influencing the monied and business operations of the whole country, would, it was supposed, not only attach the capitalists of the country to the infant government, but in effect enable them in a great degree to direct its action and shape its policy. This principle of construction the democrats resisted. They went for strict construction—for adhering to the letter and spirit of the Constitution—and they opposed them, as they do now, the exercise of doubtful powers.

Mr. Daniel then entered into a brief historical review of the contest which have taken place between the two great parties advocating systems of policy involving such principles, to show that the people had uniformly, when the principles and measures of the parties were fully known, manifested their preference for the Republican or democratic party. He insisted that the election of John Q. Adams and Gen. Harrison did not at all conflict with the truth of his position. Nor did the progress and consummation of the American system policy under Mr. Monroe form an exception, for the feelings and views which the privations occasioned by the destruction of our commerce during the last war, among the people as well as the politicians of that day, led them eagerly to embrace a system of measures, the professed object of which was to render the country in time of war as well as peace independent of foreign powers; and thus the American System, as it has been called, was put in operation without scrutinizing the principles it involved. He observed that the practical effects of no great measure or system of policy, embracing all the interests of society, can be accurately foreseen by the greatest minds—they can only be tested by experience. As soon as its effects were tested and its principles scrutinized, a warfare commenced with a view to overthrow the system. It was seen that it was to be justified upon those principles only upon which the federal party were disposed to administer the government, and that it possessed increased force in its tendency to withdraw the control of the government from the many to the few. Politicians then began to array themselves for or against the system according to their principles, and the landmarks between the parties have been growing more and more distinct ever since. The election of J. Q. Adams indicated no preference for measures advocated by our opponents, for he was not elected by the people, but through the instrumentality of Henry Clay, and was a minority President—Gen. Jackson being returned to the House with nearly votes enough to elect him. And as to Gen. Harrison he insisted that the measures upon which the whigs were disposed to administer the the government were not known until the extra session, when it was discovered that their object was to revive that system which Gen. Jackson had prostrated. As soon as this was discovered, the Whig politicians began to lose favor with the people, and a large majority of democratic members were returned to the House of Representatives, although the Senate remained in the hands of the Whigs; and when the election came on between Mr. Clay and the unknown and humble stripling, James K. Polk, (as our opponents would have it) the measures of each party being then fully known, a majority of the people manifested a decided preference for the democratic measures and democratic policy.

He then eloquently and emphatically appealed to all whigs and democrats, and asked them if a continual and excited political warfare was desirable—if it was wise and prudent to keep up a perpetual struggle between the two systems of policy advocated by the two parties—to make one prevail to-day and another to-morrow, and thus unsettle and tear up things continually? Or was it not desired and demanded by the interests of all that there should be some settled and uniform policy to which the trade and business of the country might adapt themselves? If so, what shall that policy be? That for which a majority of the people have, under all circumstances, when they have acted knowingly, manifested their preference, or that which a few have contended for? A regard for the popular will—every principle of popular government required that the friends of the minority system should yield to that which a majority approved. He then adverted to the effects of a high protective tariff, and characterized it as a measure imposing burdens on all others in order to confer bounties upon the manufacturing capitalists—to impose shackles upon the foreign commerce of the country, of which the cotton, tobacco, and bread-stuff of the agricultural States form the basis—thus impairing both the foreign and home markets for our staples, and making us buy every thing we consume at high prices. He then illustrated the effects of the high protective policy, to which he stood opposed, and effects of low import duties upon revenue principles, by contrasting the revenues, imports and exports from the formation of the government to the commencement of the protective policy, and since. He remarked that under a system of low revenue duties there was some steadiness in the revenue, and in the imports and exports of the country, and that the South and the agricultural States were prosperous, as well as other sections; but that since the high protective policy all had been fluctuation—no steadiness in the imports—none in the exports nor revenue—and appealed to the old men within his hearing to say, if their agricultural labors had not been better rewarded in the former than in the latter period. He remarked that he believed the majority of the Whig party in the South were now at heart opposed to the high protective policy as they had formerly been; but as a party they had been led to believe that a Bank of the United States was indispensably necessary to give us a sound currency and regulate exchanges—and to obtain the supposed benefits of a Bank, they had gone for men who would give them not only a Bank but a high protective tariff and all the other measures of the whig policy, on the ground that the benefits would more than counterbalance the evils of the system. But since the Bank charter expired more than nine years had elapsed, and although the currency was then in a very unsound state, and the exchanges much deranged, the currency has become sound and the exchanges are in a better condition than they were during the existence of the Bank—thus proving to the satisfaction of every candid and unprejudiced mind that the supposed necessity for a Bank was a delusion. He then expressed the hope that as the Bank was the link which connected the Whigs of the South to a system of policy adapted to the condition of the North, and injurious to the South, since experience had proved its inutility, all whigs as well as democrats, would unite in their opposition to a system so partial and unjust. He remarked that there was one argument opposed to the arguments he had urged against the protective policy, grounded upon the apprehension that without high protective duties the manufacturing establishments could not be kept in operation; but that it appeared from the statistics collected by Mr. Tenche Cox and the census of 1800, that when the population was 3,000,000 the value of the manufactured articles in the country was about $200,000,000 although the duties were very low—ranging from five to fifteen per cent—whilst in 1840, when the population was upwards of 17,000,000, the value of the manufactured goods in the country was estimated at only $400,000,000—thus proving that although the population had more than doubled, the value of manufactured goods had not doubled under the hot-bed system of protection, and that the manufacturing establishments can flourish without duties imposed in such a way as to be injurious to all other interests.

Mr. Daniel also discussed the Texas question clearly and eloquently, showing the vast advantages of annexation and the control we should gain by it over the trade and resources of the world. In every point of view he regarded the question as important; and he considered that every possible motive was on the side of annexation. But I must bring this feeble sketch to a close. Suffice it to say, that he handled all these questions in a masterly manner, and won golden opinions from all who had the pleasure of hearing him. The democracy in this region will do their duty on the 7th of August."

For the North Carolina Standard.

MR. EDITOR: The examination of the Female School in Leasburg took place on Wednesday the 2d of July, at Bethany church near the Village. At an early hour the house was filled with an attentive audience, a large portion of whom were the beauty and intelligence of the community. The young Ladies sustained with great credit to themselves, a very close examination on Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Arithmetic, French, and Geography, with the use of the Globes and English Grammer. If I may be permitted to make distinctions, the class on Chemistry and Algebra in particular, distinguished themselves. The exercises were interspersed with a great variety of pieces on the Piano accompanied with singing. I cannot omit noticing the manner in which the examination was conducted. It is well known that in most all of our female Schools, pupils are taught to answer in the language of the text book the questions placed at the bottom of the page; and at the examination, these questions and none others are asked. It is, therefore, very easy to go through an examination conducted in this way, as it is simply an effort of memory without calling into exercise the other powers of the mind. Not so this on occasion. The young Ladies were requested to express in their own language, the substance of the text book, without having any reference to the questions on the margin; as the Precipal in conducting the examination proposed such questions as were suggested by the subjects at the time. And the ease and promp ness with which the young Ladies exhibited in their replies, plainly showed that they had been taught upon proper principles, and that there were no set questions prepared beforehand. In the evening at the close of the exercises, an address was delivered to the audience and young Ladies, by the Rev. L. Wiley. There was so much of chasteness, beauty, and appropriateness in the address, that it would afford me much pleasure to give a brief synopsis, and present some few of the many beautiful passages that might be selected, were it not beyond the limits assigned to this communication. The manner too in which the company present partook of refreshments deserves a passing notice. In the interval between the morning and evening exercises, a bountiful supply of provisions were spread out on tables beneath the thick shade of the forest, where the company engaged themselves in cultivating the social principle as well as in satisfying the wants of the body. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we all separated in the evening, feeling that we had spent a day of mental and social enjoyment.
VISITOR.

Leasburg, Caswell, July 12.

For the North Carolina Standard.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, held in the Court House in Pittsboro,' on Friday, July 4, 1845, on motion Dr. John A. Hanks was called to the Chair, and Aaron Harris and R. N. Green, Esqrs. appointed Secretaries.

Col. Wm. P. Taylor then rose, and briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to consider what steps should be taken by the people of Chatham, in commemorating the services of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, whose death he announced in touching and eloquent terms.

On motoin of J. Ramsey, Esq, the Chair appointed a Committee of five to confer with the Committee of Masons, and to consider the manner of carrying out the object of the meeting.

The Chair appointed Joseph Ramsey, O. A. Stedman, Bird Gean, Sr., W. T. Horne, Esqrs., and Capt. George Rodgers. And on motion, William Stedman, Esq. was added to the Committee.

The Committee then retired, and after consultation returned and reported the following as the result of the conference; which was adopted unanimously, viz:

As citizens of the United States, it becomes us in our capacity of citizens, enjoying the benefits of the wisest and most humane Constitution and Laws, upon which the most perfect Government under the sun is established, to testify our attachment to our country, and our gratitude for those who have been active and efficient in establishing and perpetuating the inestimable privileges and blessings which are peculiar to our country alone. We have heard with unmixed sorrow of the decease of General ANDREW JACKSON, of the State of Tennessee—a man, the mention of whose name is sufficient to inspire the heart of every true friend of man and man's rights, with sentiments of lofty gratification and laudable pride, and to strike terror and engender envy only to tyrants, and those who mingle thoughts of self with the equal distribution of rights, the happiness of the people, and the good of man. *De mortuis, nil nisi bonum*, is a sacred maxim, which even the most unfeeling usually observe; but it is not in obedience to this rule, that we speak of Andrew Jackson. We speak of him, and we honor him for all those disinterested services and glorious deeds which have given him a fame as enduring as time itself, and for those excellent attributes which please God and dignify man. If true devotion, inflexible integrity, and stern constancy to the best interests of his country; if undaunted courage, unflinching patriotism, unswerving virtue and rectitude; if general and disinterested philanthropy; if astute and distinguished statesmanship; if superior military skill, tact, and management, and if the exclusive and indefatigable devotion of fifty-six years to the service of his countrymen, during which time he braved and battled with the dangers and fatigues—the trials and privations, and the miseries and horrors of two wars, and covered himself and his followers with distinction, and encircled the name of his country and his country's arms with brilliant glory; if these considerations can inspire us with sentiments of gratitude, and excite our pride and admiration, and demand a tribute of honor and affection at our hands, they are due to Andrew Jackson. We honor him, not so much because he was a skilful tactician, nor because he was an able statesman and an eminent and distinguished politician; nor yet for his whole-souled generosity and high integrity of purpose; but we honor him chiefly, and pay tribute to his memory for his manly and patriotic exertions in behalf of his country and his country's rights, which have embalmed his memory in the "heart of hearts" of every loyal American citizen. The history of Gen. Jackson, from the time he first took up arms at the age of 13, under the glorious Sumter, till his withdrawal from public life in 1836, is full of thrilling interest to the true patriot and the contemplative philanthropist, and of important information to those who study the good and happiness of his fellow men; and from the year '36 to the period of his death, it is confirmatory of those truths and principles upon which man's chief happiness depends, and gratifying and encouraging to those who trust in, and act upon the teachings of those principles. In short, Gen. Jackson's career was eminently useful, gratifying and brilliant, and abounds in all those glorious achievements and generous acts which elevate, distinguish and bless man. It behooves us as American citizens, to pay some tribute to his memory. Therefore,

1 *Resolved*, That we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of 30 days.

2. *Resolved*, That the citizens of the Country of Chatham, without distinction, be invited to unite with us on Monday, 21st inst., in manifesting in a suitable manner, our veneration and affection for Gen. Jackson, and our sincere and heartfelt sorrow for the dispensation of Providence which has removed him from the sphere of earthly action.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to select some person to pronounce an Oration on that day, commemorative of his life and services.

4. *Resolved*, That a Funeral Procession be formed at the Masonic Hall, and that it proceed to the M. E. Church; and that the citizens of the Country be requested to join us.

5. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Arrangements, to act in concert with the Committee previously appointed by the fraternity of Masons, to make necessary and convenient preparations for the proper observance of the day; and that he likewise appoint a Marshal and two Assistant Marshals to superintend the Procession.

6. *Resolved*, That the merchants and other businessmen of Pittsboro' be requested to close their doors on that day, and that they, and likewise the citizens generally, be requested to suspend all business during the day.

The Chairman appointed Jos. Ramsey, O. A. Stedman, Bird Gean, Sen., W. T. Horne, Geo. Rodgers and Wm. Stedman, the Committee of Arrangements.

Under the third Resolution, Messrs. Jos. Ram-