

...exposed to the storm of popular contempt and indignation. The effort to use the Old Hero to advance partisan purposes has been most signally blasted by Gen. Taylor himself, and he now stands up and tells the Whigs that he will neither run as their candidate, nor yield himself to their party "schemes."

We regret that we have no room this week, either for any comments of our own or for the judicious views taken by the Washington Union of this letter; but in the meantime we quote the following paragraphs from that paper, and commend them to the attention of our Democratic friends:

"In this state of things, there is but one safe course for the democracy of the country. Let it stand by its principles. Let it cleave to the old party issues on which its past victories have been won. It is the policy of federalism to move in the dark, and to fight under false colors. It is the counter-policy of democracy to nail its flag to the mast—to take its stand upon the ground of ancient and established principles—to look upon men merely as the representatives of opinions and of measures—and to trust, as it has heretofore successfully trusted, to the sober sense of the people for the result."

"Gen. Taylor, in his last letter, firmly and honestly declares that he will not be 'the candidate of any party, or yield (himself) to party schemes.' But the schemes of the whigs will never become obsolete. Let them get into power when they may. We shall again find that, 'like the Bourbons, they learn nothing and they forget nothing.' The great principles of the age itself forbid a progressive system; but who does not believe that we shall again see them for a tariff system, for a mammoth bank, and for other monsters of the federal series, just as they were in 1840?"

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. Editor: I have been informed that the committee appointed in behalf of the citizens, have been unable to procure a house in which the session for the first time that has been held in this State is very strange, and ought not to be so. In our city there are five houses—the Capitol and four Churches—sufficiently commodious to accommodate large audiences. But all these have been refused the citizens, and we are driven to the necessity of celebrating this great and glorious day out of doors. No complaint would be uttered, if the thing could have been otherwise.

I have been told, by those who know, that there was a time when the Capitol was deemed the most suitable place, and hence was always used, for the celebration of that day above all others most dear to every true American heart. But in these days of reform, our State House is considered as a vulgar and superfluous building to be used for such an occasion. Lectures, concerts, and political meetings can be held there, and all this is very proper, but let the citizens repeat the use of the Commons Hall for the purpose of observing a time-honored custom, and their request is peremptorily denied. How things have changed in the course of a few years! Let the Officers of the State at the present day better informed as to what is right than those of an earlier time? Are they better and purer men than an Irrell, an Owen, a Stokes, and others that I might name? If I have not been misinformed, such men as those above mentioned, could and did grant the use of the Capitol for the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence, and were never ever censured? I imagine not. But, in these days of degeneracy, our officers of all sorts are afraid to do any thing, unless the Legislature has provided a specific act for the regulation of their conduct. There is, Mr. Editor, a vast difference between the present and former times. Years ago we had men for officers who acted fearlessly and independently in the course of their duty, and we can do nothing without considering whether their actions will affect their popularity. The refusal of the Capitol is enough to draw forth heavy complaints from the citizens, and I venture the assertion, that had not the old State House been destroyed, free use of its Halls would have been granted the citizens on the present day. And it was owing to our legislators, that the burning down of the old Capitol, that resort was had to the Churches on occasions of this kind.

But to me, Mr. Editor, of all places in the world, the Church of God seems to be the most appropriate spot for the celebration of our great day of freedom; for there we can congregate together, and in the solemnity of our hearts thank the Giver of all good for the bestowment and preservation of our liberties. The Church is a sacred place—the day we celebrate is a hallowed one—and there is no desecration in having the exercises of the 4th of July performed within the consecrated walls of the house of God. Some persons there may be, who are not affected so deeply as we are, who may consider such ceremonies in the Church as superstitious; but no true, humble Christian, who daily bends his knees before Heaven, and offers up thanksgiving for the religious liberty he enjoys, and prays for a perpetuation of his high privileges, and for continued blessings to descend upon his country, will entertain for a moment the idea that it was owing to the exercises of the 4th at all incongruous with such a holy place. Well, why have we been unable to procure a Church for our celebration? I can frame but one answer. There is an evident want of liberality in the Churches. I do not like to say it, but I will—the Churches have been so long in the hands of the Whigs, that they have become so thoroughly imbued with their spirit, that they will not entertain the idea of a religious exercise of the 4th at all incongruous with such a holy place. Well, why have we been unable to procure a Church for our celebration? I can frame but one answer. There is an evident want of liberality in the Churches. I do not like to say it, but I will—the Churches have been so long in the hands of the Whigs, that they have become so thoroughly imbued with their spirit, that they will not entertain the idea of a religious exercise of the 4th at all incongruous with such a holy place.

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read with that difficulty incident to the reading of all manuscripts, and for "A true democrat" to assert that no one knew what they contained, will not entitle him to that adification in his other and more important callings in life. Certain it is the meeting was organized by motion of the "man what fought the duel and broke down the corn" and as readily as this may appear, he never, like his antagonist did on that occasion, knowingly snap an uncharged pistol with the expectation of killing a man. As there can be no probability of injury being done in this case, it is to be presumed that this man thought like the clown "there was danger in a gun, without lock, stock, or barrel." The community will be charitable enough to suppose that he did not intend to hurt any body.

In the true spirit of a renegade he bounces upon the chairman of our meeting, who he says, "most heroically styles himself the axe-tree of the party." Here he emphatically declares he cannot exclaim with the bard,

"The light of other days hath faded,
And all his sorrows past."

There is still a "glittering spark" of the contest for county clerk, lingering in his jaded brain. Sad experience has taught him, to the sinking disappointment of the people, that the great detriment of the point's purse, the truth and efficacy of the title which "A true democrat" alone has given him. And, since we are speaking of titles, we would like to know how "A true democrat" takes upon himself that name? Does he know what is true democracy? Does he suppose it consists in turning over to whigism or independence because of smooth, his immediate progenitor could not be installed in the office of county clerk? Wonder what tem he will fly to if the whigs refuse to give him "aid and comfort" in their Serboian bog of parties? The production is foolish as well as false. Who ever heard of such a thing as "temperance" in connection with a party? "temperance" is a virtue, but we cannot think Ainsworth or Leverett either would say there is any use of the letter u. But we will not attempt an extended criticism of the article, for if all objectionable even to the "King's English" was cut out, the whole production would be thrown away, and the public would thus be deprived of a valuable source of information. Some men, however, are so very sharp and penetrating that the most hidden and obscure things become open and clear when viewed by their eagle eyes. Men too are apt to judge of others by their own course of life (professional men especially,) and we cannot think "drinking cold water has made Dr. Sharp's nose red" as we are led to think by this disgusting and superfluous object to comfort or allure.

The great object seems to be to make the whole patronage of the State inure to the benefit of a few; to create big men out of small materials, and to smother all the impulses of patriotism by the spirit of party. Power and patronage to the federal party was lost in the fall of their idol, Mr. Clay, and one of the few holds that his friends had left was our State; and verily they used their brief authority to the utmost.

To prescribe such men as Judge Strange, as Solicitor of the 5th circuit, Col. Whitaker, as Attorney General, and Perrin Busbee, as Clerk of the Senate, for such men as Thomas Ashe, Edward Stanly, and H. W. Husted, is carrying party spirit to a height unknown before in North Carolina, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. For the first time in the history of our State has the ermine of judicial authority been stained by party vindictiveness. That the gentlemen who held these positions were eminently qualified, no one doubts—but they were unfortunate enough to be democrats—and they were proscribed. The gentlemen who supplanted them may be very nice and complacent men, and from education in parlours and towns make no very wide a bow, and actually be "great men at a small tea party," but they are utterly unqualified to administer the criminal law in courts of the last resort of our country. Sprak of the Judicial appointments.

But this was only the beginning of the commencement of your work. The redistricting the State to provide for clamorous adherents of your party; the usurpation of power in the appointment of Field Officers by your Governor, and the un-patriotic legislation of your body on this subject, (wherein you, Mr. Rayner and others distinguished yourselves, as I shall show from the journals,) the "aid and comfort" afforded the enemy in time of actual war, by the unjust and false preamble to the appropriation for the volunteers for Mexico, as well as your course on the heavy State debts, have already excited public attention and public reprobation. I shall examine each one of these points in subsequent numbers. I shall prove by page and line from the book all I say, and although I address you under another name, yet if the facts are controverted, or my statements not just, my real name shall be forthcoming. For be assured that I mean to do up our injustice, and shall nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice." The public acts of public men belong to the public. Our liberties, our lives and fortunes, as well as those of our children are affected by them. The people of the West will enquire into them; no portion of the State can be insensible to the investigation. This shall be fairly and fearlessly done by

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From the Lincoln Courier.

No. 1.

To the Hon. ROBERT B. GELLIAN, Speaker of the late House of Commons.

Sir—A voice from the mountains addresses you. The acts and journals of the last Legislature have been published; they are now a part of the history of our State, their consequences for weal or woe are felt and to be experienced by us all. I propose to examine the acts or actors of the distinguished body alluded to. I shall scrutinize with the pen and power of truth their conduct; and show to the citizens of the mountains, and of North Carolina, the influences that have directed the members of their State for the last year. Already among our hardy population the tones of complaint are heard. These must be heeded. Like the hoarse thunder among their lofty mountains, they indicate a coming storm—and like that storm, when it does come, it will overwhelm all exposed to its fury.

I address these papers to you; not out of any particular respect or disrespect, but because you were the Speaker of the House of Commons, and thus far you may be looked upon as "an embodiment of the party" with which you acted; and although I shall not be careful enough to transmit them personally to you, yet I trust the truths that I present, the deductions I make from the course and conduct of the last Legislature, may reach your eye, and secure for them a more enduring existence than an ordinary newspaper communication. I select too as my medium of communication, the only republican journal west of Salisbury, but I shall take care that this whole section shall receive and consider the result of my investigations.

In looking over the vast amount of printed matter, the acts, journals and documents of the last Legislature present, its long and expensive session of sixty-four days, the mind searches in vain for any great, good or patriotic public measures. Like the traveller on the great desert of Africa, nothing but a wide waste of arid sand is presented, without one verdant object to comfort or allure.

The great object seems to be to make the whole patronage of the State inure to the benefit of a few; to create big men out of small materials, and to smother all the impulses of patriotism by the spirit of party. Power and patronage to the federal party was lost in the fall of their idol, Mr. Clay, and one of the few holds that his friends had left was our State; and verily they used their brief authority to the utmost.

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SPLENDID LOTTERIES.
TO BE DRAWN IN JULY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO. MANAGERS.
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

\$35,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 38, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, the 10th of July, 1847.
15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 grand prize of \$35,000! 1 prize of \$10,000! 1 do. \$5,000! 1 do. \$2,250! 1 do. \$2,200! 1 do. \$2,000! 1 prize of \$1,500! 1 do. \$1,500! 1 do. \$1,700! 1 do. 1,000! 10 do. \$1,500! 10 do. \$300! 10 do. \$300! &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$120 00
Do do 25 half do. 60 00
Do do 25 quarter do. 30 00

\$30,000!
50 prizes of \$1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 42, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 24th, 1847.
13 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000! 1 do. \$12,000! 1 do. \$7,000! 1 do. \$3,700! 50 do. of 1,000! 50 do. of \$700! 182 do. of \$300! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 00
Do do 25 halves 65 00
Do do 25 quarters 32 50

\$50,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 40, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 17th.
13 Drawn Nos. in each package of 25 Tickets.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$50,000! 1 do. \$10,000! 1 do. \$5,000! 1 do. \$4,000! 1 do. \$3,000! 1 do. \$2,500! 1 do. \$1,740! 10 do. \$750! 12 prizes of \$500! 25 do. of \$300! 300 do. of \$150!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$120 00
Do do 25 Half do 60 00
Do do 25 Quarters do 30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 44, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, 31st July.
75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots!

SPLINDID SCHEME.
1 prize of \$40,000! 1 of \$15,000! 1 of \$8,000! 1 of \$6,000! 1 of 4,150! 5 prizes of 1,500! 5 prizes of \$1,250! 75 of \$1,000! 75 of \$500!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$140 00
Do do 25 Half do 70 00
Do do 25 Quarters do 35 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—Address, J. & C. MAURY, Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers, (Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.), Washington City, D. C.

To Parents and Guardians.
The Female School at Wake Forest College will hereafter be conducted in the name of the subscriber. He would particularly invite the attention of the patrons of Wake Forest College to the numerous advantages of having sons and daughters educated at the same place and in a considerable degree together. To such as may wish their daughters to take a thorough regular course of instruction, he promises every effort to give them an education that shall resemble in kind, and approximate in quality, to that received by the students of the College; indeed he thinks that one great advantage of his location is its proximity to the College, for a portion of its light and spirit must be reflected upon the Female School, besides no small advantage will accrue to the young ladies from attendance upon the Lectures and other public exercises of the Institution.

He is aware that many have objected to the Female School at this place, that the young ladies would be placed in a situation to see too much society, but he is now satisfied that among the candid the impression exists that they have no objection to it, certainly not more than they would have at our village Boarding Schools.

Terms as heretofore published, and made known on application.

ARCHIBALD McDOWELL,
Principal, and Teacher in Languages and Sciences.

Mrs. MARY H. McDOWELL,
Assistant Teacher of Languages and Science.

MISS SALLIE L. OWEN,
Teacher of Music.

Mrs. B. OWEN,
Matron of the School.

Mrs. McDowell (late Miss Mary H. Owen,) and Miss Sallie Owen have heretofore been permitted to confer several members of the Faculty of the University, and the subscriber is kindly permitted to refer to the Faculty of Wake Forest College.

The Sessions the same as those of the College.

A. McDOWELL,
June 19th, 1847. 681-5t.

Common Schools.
A meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, held in Raleigh on Saturday the third day of July, 1847. Messrs. J. M. Lovejoy, William White, and Rufus Jones were appointed a Committee of Examination for Wake, in pursuance of the Act of the last session of the Legislature, entitled an "Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools, and to provide for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as Teachers in any of the Common Schools" in this county; and hereafter, under the authority of the Board of Examiners, in the Common School Teacher, who shall not have obtained from the Committee, "a certificate of his good moral character and sufficient mental qualifications as such Teacher."

The Committee thus appointed, will hold their meetings every Saturday in Raleigh, when and where they will examine persons who may apply, and grant certificates, authorizing them to teach for one year from the 1st of July, 1847.

WILLIAM R. POOLE, Chairman.
July 6, 1847. 681-4t.
Register and Star will copy four times.

Ten Dollars Reward.
Was stolen from the Subscriber on Sunday last, at his residence in Orange County, by a man who called himself William Heritage, who was raised in Lenoir County, and has a brother who lives near Smithfield, a bright bay horse, quite large and strongly built, with a scar on his right hind leg, caused by the Plough. I have tracked the thief as far as Raleigh, through which he passed on Monday evening last, and have no doubt he is aiming for Johnston or Lenoir County. The said Heritage had on his head a red horse, a round crowned wadded hat and wide checked pantaloons. He is 18 or 19 years of age, a small man, and of a sallow complexion. I will give the above Reward for any information that may lead to the recovery of the horse, and the apprehension of the thief. Any information on the subject will be thankfully received by the Subscriber at Faucett's Store, Orange County, N. C. C. F. FAUCETT.
July 6, 1847. 681-1t.
Register will copy full forbid.

Valuable Property for Sale.
The Subscriber will sell without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 31st day of July, his HOUSES and LOTS on the right side of Hillsborough Street, leading from the Capitol, and also his corner lot on the opposite side, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Persons who may desire to purchase will do well to call before the sale, and the Subscriber will take pleasure in showing them the premises.

A. G. DRAKE.
July 6, 1847. 681-5t.
Register three times.

DIED.
On the 22d day of June last, at Camargo, in New Mexico, Captain Exum Lewis Whitaker, of Halifax, North Carolina. Young, ardent, brave, and actuated by a religious sense of his duty to his country. Capt. Whitaker executed his services, and has thus early in his career of usefulness and honor, fallen a victim to the pestilential climate of Mexico. He received the kind attention of friends, his comrades in arms, and the best medical aid, but he was marked a chosen spirit, and he passed no more. A Christian, a scholar, and an accomplished gentleman, our country has sustained the loss of a good citizen. The Christian's hope and the recollection of an irreproachable life sustained him in his last moments; and to his bereaved and heart-stricken parents, the remembrance of his virtues should be a solace in their great affliction. [Com.]
Register and Star will please copy.
In Caswell County on the 22d May after a protracted illness, Mrs. Martha Ann Leath, wife of Mr. Freeman Leath, and daughter of Mr. William Ector, aged about 21 years. In recording the death of those whom we tenderly love, we are in danger of overlooking the regard should lead us to extol their virtues beyond their intrinsic merits. But there are those called from us from time to time, of whose excellencies of character it would be hard to speak in appropriate terms. Of this number was Mrs. L. Reared by pious parents whose instructions were received and cherished, the early embraced the Christian religion; and when she came to pass through the valley and shadow of death, she found no terror—her testimony was this:
"Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there." H.

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Register three times.

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