

consistency, its sound doctrine, and its unanswerable arguments. It is of itself sufficient to overturn all the sophistry and duplicity of the Standard, without any aid from us. Nevertheless we will notice one or two of the gross perversions which have been attempted.

1. The Standard, backed by the "Index," represents Mr. Mangum as admitting that the "remedial measure" voted for by him at the extra session, and vetoed by the President, was "a humbug," and "appeared to carry its own death within itself." No such admission can be found in the speech. Mr. M. had some doubt as to its "immediate efficiency," some misgivings, he said, "as to its effecting at once all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves;" he believed that, though salutary in the end, it would be attended with much private distress at the commencement, and that a long course of years would be necessary "to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition." And why? Because "the entire system" of banking "was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself." Though something might be effected by the establishment of a National Bank, yet, he said, "nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."

2. Mr. Mangum is accused of having made an admission that he "voted during the extra session for a Bank, which he hated more than he did the sub-treasury, and which he would not trust Gen. Washington with, unless he should live forever." The very quotation which the Standard has made shows the falsehood of his comment. Mr. Mangum said "he would incomparably rather adopt the sub-treasury than this monster of a Juggernaut, whose murderous ear would make its way over the necks of a prostrate people." And what was the alternative which Mr. M. so much dreaded? Not the bank bill for which he voted at the extra session, but the "thing" now presented by the President, and which no man in Congress has yet attempted to defend!

3. A perversion is attempted to be made of the expression—"when the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice!" all their expectations as a party were at once defeated. This expression has been used in other places than the forum of the Senate; but who, except a rabid Loco Foco, ever imagined that it was thereby intended to place the subject in any other light than as a public calamity inflicted by Divine Providence for the sin of the people? We do not speak of the "vengeance of Heaven" in connexion with the death of an individual, however good or evil may have been his actions; it is only when his station and his usefulness makes it a public calamity. And if the vengeance of Heaven has been brought down as a just judgment for the sins of the nation, is not conceive the flippancy the Standard extremely unbecoming the solemn occasion?

But why is the wrath of the Standard so excessively excited against Mr. Mangum for opposing this new fiscal agent of President Tyler? Surely the editor does not intend to adopt the ranting as a peculiar pet, and with overflowing valor like another Don Quixotte, enter upon a crusade in its defence. We trow he will have his hands full if he does. He will find an abundance of foes, even in his own political household. Mr. Buchanan, the talented Senator from Pennsylvania, and the most conspicuous leader in the Democratic ranks, has spoken of this new Exchequer bill in quite as strong terms as Mr. Mangum has. His speech upon the subject preceded that of Mr. Mangum; in it are many strong expressions; we quote only the following:

"What became of the President, according to this plan? He was the great fountain of authority; he was to be at the head of a great moneyed institution; and if the bill should succeed, the speculators and politicians of the whole country would be coming here to court the President or his Secretary for loans just as eagerly as men now crowded to Washington for offices. Protesting always that no remarks he should now make had the remotest application to President Tyler, he put the case of an ambitious and dangerous man being at the head of the Government—in Aaron Burr being in the Chair—and let him have it in his power to control the whole of the public revenue; let him have at his disposal all the money of the People, with which to purchase the services of political partisans on the eve of a great Presidential election, and what would become of the national liberty? All they had formerly heard about a union of the purse and the sword was mere idle declamation; but here was that union in

reality and without veil. All the money of the People was to be subjected to the Executive disposal, and the President was to become as once the fountain of political power and of individual wealth."

If this language of Mr. Buchanan is just, did not Mr. Mangum do well to say, "he would incomparably rather adopt the Sub-Treasury than this monstrous Juggernaut!" And where is the Whig who would not join him in the denunciation? Where is the Whig who would not prefer, infinitely prefer the Sub-Treasury, with (to use the language of the Standard) "its locks and its steel traps and its thieves," to this plan of a Government Bank. The sub-treasury scheme, numerous as its evils were, was objected to by the Whigs, not so much for what it was, as for what it would assume to be. Experience, it was believed, would soon prove that, even if it could get along itself, it could not effect anything in relieving the distresses of the country; and the failure of the scheme, it was apprehended, would open the way for another experiment, when the Sub-Treasury would be transformed into an Exchequer Bank under the entire control of the Executive. What, therefore, was apprehended by the Whigs as the consummation of the Sub-Treasury scheme, would be arrived at at once by the adoption of the plan proposed by President Tyler; a plan which, as admitted by Mr. Buchanan, "went to effect a perfect concentration in the hands of the Executive of both the political and money power." The Standard may continue to wonder at the "coolness" of Mr. Mangum's preference; nevertheless we conceive that his course has been such as will be approved by every lover of rational liberty.

In closing, we have a few words to address more particularly to the editor of the Standard. He professes to be a thorough Democrat; and for a time so devoutly did he worship at the shrine of popular will, as to hold out for his motto "The People can do no wrong!" Such was, in his professions; but what is his practice? Last fall the Harrison ticket was carried in this state by a majority of more than twelve thousand votes; and how does he demean himself on the occasion? Certainly any thing but respectful to the expressed will of so large a portion of his fellow citizens. He stigmatizes them as "dupes," "gulls;" a herd bought up with "koon-skins and hard cider;" a company of buchanans, "whose breath is still hot with their late infamous debauch." Such are a few of the terms which he lavishes upon "the whiggery," as he has been pleased to denigrate this large mass of freemen. Yet he still calls himself a Democrat; and we dare say, when occasion suits, he will again preach up the doctrine that "the People can do no wrong!" Such is the admirable consistency of the editor of the North Carolina Standard! He puts on his democracy, like his Sunday suit, for holiday occasions; and can sing psalms or utter anathemas, as the People shall follow or reject his teachings!

To show the correctness of our interpretation of Mr. Mangum's views in relation to Banks, and for the convenience of those of our readers who do not file the Recorder, we republish the following extract from Mr. Mangum's speech. Those who have been accustomed to hear him converse upon the subject, will find it, we believe, perfectly consistent with his long cherished opinions.

"The American People had risen as one man, and thrown off, by a burst of indignation, the individual whose mal-administration had, as they believed, brought about this unparalleled state of corruption and distress. They thought that they were about to substitute for his reckless misrule their own system of remedial measures. Every one knew how they had been balked in that expectation. The history of this national crisis would be read by our patriotic children with wonder, as a page exhibiting the strangest, most unaccountable, and most reckless tergiversation which the whole volume recorded, or it would be closed and passed with loathing and repugnance. The People had been utterly disappointed. The measure proposed by their friends in Congress as the only panacea for the public ills had been offered, adopted, and vetoed at the Extra Session. And here Mr. M. must be suffered to say, that, although voting for that measure, he had always felt great doubt in regard to its immediate efficiency. He had his own misgivings as to its effecting at once all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves, and, perhaps thoughtlessly, promised to others. He had never been a friend to banks; he had never touched a bank by any vote of his until last summer. The entire system was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself. The measure which the Whigs had proposed, he believed, might indeed mitigate, and for a time repress the evils connected with it. It might with-

stand something of that surge-like fever with which the mad excesses of the system were sweeping over the country.

"But there still appeared to him to remain one great desideratum, which nothing had as yet been able to supply, and that was, a principle within the system itself which should operate to check excessive issues, and prevent those fearful alternations of expansion and contraction which so shook the system of public credit, and spread such frequent ruin throughout the mercantile community. If any such remedy had yet been discovered, Mr. M. was unacquainted with it, and it certainly had never been applied. What ever might be said of the regulating power exerted over the State institutions by a Bank of the United States—and such an institution did exert that power to a certain extent—yet still, in proportion to the degree of confidence which the public might repose in any of these State banks, they were invariably disposed to push their issues to extremes. Mr. M. was no bank agent nor bank machinist, and he admitted that the tendency of a United States Bank, in exerting a regulating power, would be to break such of the State banks as were essentially unsound—an operation which, however salutary in the end, could not but be attended with a vast amount of private distress in their respective vicinities. The mere displacement of capital which was necessarily involved in subscribing to so great a number of banks was in itself a great evil, and must necessarily produce great stricture in the money market. Then the explosion of rotten banks which must necessarily accompany a reform in the currency would be productive of great calamity. On the whole, he believed that the community had gone so far in the multiplication of banks, and in all those habits to which this gave rise, that it would require a long course of years to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition. For these extended and inveterate evils Government possessed no panacea. It might do something by the establishment of a well-regulated National Bank, but even under the effect of such a measure many evils must still continue to exist. Nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her past prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met at the capital in the city of Raleigh on the 10th instant. Something more than one hundred delegates attended, about one half of whom were from the county of Wake. About twenty-two counties, we understand, were represented.

Quite an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the Convention is given in the Raleigh Register of Friday, but we have delayed to notice it until we have room only for the following.

A number of resolutions were adopted, one of which nominates Louis D. HENRY, of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor.

A preamble accompanied with some fourteen resolutions, were reported to the Convention by Gen. Allison, the chairman of the committee appointed to prepare them, and were read by Col. Wheeler, their reported author. The preamble, among other things, declaims against Whig extravagance, as proof of which it cites the funeral expenses of the deceased President, the price of gloves, scarfs, carriage hire, &c.

To this portion of the preamble William H. Haywood, jun. esq. had strong objections. These things appeared to him too small matters to be made the subject of grave political capital; they did not accord with his notions of honorable warfare.

Col. Wheeler explained. To leave out this portion, he thought, would be throwing aside a most powerful weapon. He had, he said, mixed with the people, and he knew precisely what sort of stuff to electoroner with!

Mr. Haywood replied; and in an eloquent and impassioned manner, he proceeded at length to show the objections to such frivolous charges, illustrating his remarks with happy similes. If gentlemen objected to this \$3,000 for the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, let them resolve how much it ought to have cost to bury him. Should he have been buried like a dog, or not buried at all by the Government, but his body left to his family? He begged his fellow Democrats, as he said, not to imitate the example of their political opponents, but to strive to conduct the campaign on principles calculated to elevate, not madden the public mind. For his part, though professing to be a good Democrat, he trusted he should ever act like a gentleman and a Christian in all the relations of life. He then proceeded at length to give his opinion as to the grounds upon which the campaign should be conducted—by way of a cue to the whole party—quoting (from memory) reports from the State and Treasury Departments, and Wise's speech, and finally concluded, after having said in effect, that the Democratic party was not defeated in North Carolina by "hard cider and koon-skins," but by being out-hungged! They had deserted the proper and honorable mode of political warfare, and had attempted to humbug the people, but the Whigs had out-hungged them!

The delivery of this speech seemed to take the whole assemblage all aback, and

many were seen grouped in anxious conversation, breathing "diabolical and damnable insinuations" upon him who could thus presume to express his own opinion. After Mr. H. had concluded, Mr. Hybart took the floor, having been apparently chosen as the advocate of the ultra Democratic portion of the body vs. Haywood and others—the majority vs. the minority. He spoke very warmly, declaiming against the "unjust and ungenerous imputation made by Mr. H. He (Mr. Hybart) said he sought no applause from the galleries and then, referring to Mr. Haywood, asked "What have I done that mine enemies should praise me?" He hoped the preamble and resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. Haywood was understood to say in reply, that he neither sought applause from the galleries or from below; he was no office-holder or seeker for office; and then added that as he could not conscientiously sanction, much less vote for the adoption of the matters alluded to by him, he begged that the Convention would grant him leave of absence! And, thereupon, wishing the members, severally, safe and happy journeys home, he bid them good evening and disappeared.

Gen. McClellan then moved that the expressions objected to by Mr. Haywood, be stricken out.

Gen. Allison opposed this strongly, because if it were done, 't would never do to mention the matter in electioneering, or their opponents would have them on the hip!

Another Convention is to be held at Salisbury on the 20th of May.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday the 10th of January, numerous memorials were presented, remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Evans, of Maine, delivered his views on the Exchequer bill. On Tuesday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and adopted, requesting information from the Executive concerning the mutiny on board the Creole, and the part taken by the British authorities in that affair. Mr. Walker addressed the Senate on the reference of the Exchequer bill and report. He spoke in very high terms of the report; and, contrary to the general impression, attributed the whole of it to the Secretary of the Treasury; said he would have scorned to put his name to any document of which he was not the author. Mr. Walker liked the Sub-Treasury feature, and would vote for the exchange currency feature by way of compromise; but would not vote for any other feature. On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Berrien, and other senators, presented memorials remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt law. Mr. Clay said he had been requested to say something in behalf of their object; but all he could say was, that the petitioners had his profound sympathies for their suffering condition, and his deep regret at the state of things which threatened the repeal of the bankrupt bill at both ends of the capitol. Mr. Calhoun also said he felt most sensibly for the petitioners, and went further, he said, and regarded their sufferings more, because they were owing to a bank circulation, which had been caused by the acts of the General and State Governments. Their condition demanded sympathy; but he could not listen to their appeal, because it would not mitigate their sufferings. Pass this law, and one hundred millions of property would be brought under the hammer. Mr. C. regarded the bankrupt law as monstrously unconstitutional, and as calculated eventually to sap the rights of the states. Mr. Berrien argued, very briefly, the constitutionality of the law, in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The petitions were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Merrick and Mr. Sevier addressed the Senate in favor of the Exchequer bill.

On Thursday, a very large number of memorials were presented, earnestly remonstrating against any interference with the bankrupt law by Congress. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at length on the Exchequer bill. He opposed it in strong terms. He compared it to the famous "South Sea Bubble," which during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, was near bringing ruin on Great Britain. He believed that there was much more danger in a government currency like this, than in the currency of a National Bank. He would in this, he said, adopt the language of Alexander Hamilton; the danger was greater, as the government was greater than individuals. Mr. Benton having closed, the question was taken, and the report was unanimously referred to the select committee of nine members, in conformity to the motion of Mr. Tallmadge. The Senate then adjourned on Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 8th of January, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to report a bill to repeal the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, by a vote of 115 to 93. On Monday the 10th, the

debate on the Treasury note bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and was continued from day to day until Friday, when the committee reported the bill, with amendments, to the house. In the house, Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question; pending which motion, at 7 o'clock, the house adjourned.

MAD DOGS.—There is a disease prevalent among the dogs, which though believed not to be genuine hydrophobia, is yet sufficiently alarming to make it worth while to put the public on their guard. It is believed not to be communicable to the human species, as several persons have been bitten in this place and neighborhood, without the disease exhibiting itself. It is communicable to the lower animals. Several diseased dogs have been killed in this place—two last week, after having bitten a child.

Heavy Mail Robbery.—We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle of Monday, that all the Western Mail, except the Harrisburg, which left the Philadelphia Post Office Saturday night, was taken from the cars between that place and Lancaster. It was not discovered till the cars arrived at Lancaster, at six o'clock, next morning.

A young man by the name of Stanly, says the Wilmington Chronicle, was killed in Brunswick county, on Christmas day, by receiving in his body the wad of a gun fired by another young man, his cousin, named Chares, in a drinking frolic, for fun. Chares being in the act of firing his gun, Stanly jumped suddenly before it, receiving the fatal contents.

Port of Wilmington.—The Chronicle of the 5th instant says: "Our harbor at the present time presents a pleasing appearance, there being in it a greater number of vessels than at any one time for many years. There is in port nearly or quite seventy sail, and a large proportion of them heavy tonnage." This looks business like, and furnishes evidence of the increasing commerce of Wilmington, with which we are much gratified. But just connect this city with Wilmington by a Rail Road from Goldsboro', and then give us a turnpike to the mountains; and another sort of forest of masts will darken your waters. What say you, bro. Chron.? *Ral. Star.*

Baton Rouge Destroyed.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 25th ult. says—"The Steamboat that arrived yesterday, reports that an extensive conflagration was progressing in Baton Rouge. At the last advices, two or three squares were consumed; and as the wind was strong, it was not known where the flames would stop, or be arrested. Another account says that forty or fifty houses were burnt."

He is a Man, that Mr. Urner. A Mr. Samuel Pike, of Leesburg, Ohio, some time since, owing to the sickness of all his family, the death of his wife, and the reverses of the last ten years, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, and in this posture of affairs wrote to Mr. B. Urner, of Cincinnati, stating his inability to meet the payment of a note held by him, and originally drawn in favor of the latter gentleman, for the sum of \$102. Mr. Urner, on the receipt of this information, enclosed the note in a letter, from which we extract the following remarks, as characteristic of true greatness. "Being satisfied that you cannot pay me, and that you would if you could, I hand you your note enclosed, cancelled. A man in your situation is apt to grow misanthropic and unhappy. The world avers its kindly face from him, and shuns him—some men because he is poor, and some fearing a favor might be asked. To hold a fellow man apt brother enthralled and depressed, and thus affecting him and his dependent children, injuriously, is against my feelings, and contrary to my sense of duty."

Touching Incident.—During his speech in Faneuil Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawkins related an instance of the terrible effects of intemperance, which had recently come under his observation in Worcester county. A victim of this appetite had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left who kept his master from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The wretched man, to gratify the demon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warm and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the place was half a pint of meal.

Our Legislature.—Has adjourned after having done as little for the people as was ever done in a two months session before by a Legislature professing to be enlightened. They talked nearly the whole session about the Banks, appointed committees to investigate frauds, introduced bills to wind them up, and after having seriously injured their credit, which has caused exchange to rise six per cent. adjourned and left them in a worse condition than they were before. So much for our wise legislation on Banks. We hope the people will soon perceive that the Legislature is utterly incompetent to manage a system of Banking. *Perry (Alabama) Eagle.*

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company promptly met that portion of its bonds payable on the first of January 1842, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, issued under the guarantee of the State, according to the Act of the last Legislature.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, five miles north west of Hillsborough, on the 14th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. JANE CLARK, wife of Mr. James Clark, in the 50th year of her age. The deceased had been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church more than forty years. Frequently on her dying bed she expressed the strongest confidence in that religion she had long professed. The evening before she died, she called some of her friends to her, and when asked what she wanted, she said, O, I feel that "Jesus can make a dying bed. Feet soft as downy pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there." In her death her numerous relations and friends have sustained a great loss, and the Church of Christ a worthy member. [COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARKETS.

Fetersburg, January 14.	
Cotton,	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a 3 00
Leaf,	3 25 a 4 50
Wheat,	none in market.
Fayetteville, January 12.	
Flour,	5 50 a 6 50
Salt—(sack),	2 25 a 3 00
(bushel),	75 a 60
Cotton,	7 a 8
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises sets.	Moon rises sets.
20 Thursday,	7 1/4 1 59	11 1/2 4 52
21 Friday,	7 1/4 1 59	11 1/2 4 52
22 Saturday,	7 1/4 1 59	11 1/2 4 52
23 Sunday,	6 59 5 2	11 1/2 4 52
24 Monday,	6 58 5 2	11 1/2 4 52
25 Tuesday,	6 57 5 3	11 1/2 4 52
26 Wednesday,	6 57 5 3	11 1/2 4 52

Notice.

A Meeting will be held at James Turner's, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district, in the Convention to be held by the Whigs of the County in Hillsborough, at May Court. A full attendance of the voters of the district is requested. January 19. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

To February Term, 1842.

Thomas Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators of William Lynn, deceased, and Thomas Christian and wife Martha, and Matthew Lynn, in their own right,

vs.

Henry Marcus and wife Mica, and others.

Petition for sale of Negroes.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office, on January 15, 1842; when came the parties, Thomas Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators, &c. and made affidavit in due form of law that the defendants, Henry Marcus and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and Catherine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made, according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard according to law.

Test,

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$5 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

To February Term, 1842.

Thomas M. Kee and William Corcoran, administrators, and others, } Petition to sell

vs. } Negroes.

Nathaniel Stewart, and others.

IN this case, it having been made to appear, according to law, that the defendants, Nathaniel Stewart, and Simon Couch and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard as per law.

Test,

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4 50. 07—

500 Bushels ced Oats,

The subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granary.

MICHAEL HOLT.

January 11. 06—4w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

Had been on 12 and 18 years of age, of good moral character, and a tolerable good English education will be taken at the office of the Milton Chronicle to learn the art of Printing Treatment good. Address the editor, post paid, at Milton, N. C.

January 11. 06—

To Rent.

THE Houses and Lots belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented for the present year on application to Mr. Daniel Phillips.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

January 1. 05—