

Federalism before we are aware of their author's designs.

The folly and injustice of this measure of an Extra Session will be more plainly seen on a perusal of the following article from the Baltimore Republican.—It will effectually disfranchise two of the Sovereign States of the Union. It is out of the question for Alabama or Mississippi to be represented in the Extra Session—at least before the middle of June. Thus it is, that the whole country must again be set in an uproar—extra sessions of Legislatures called—extra elections for members of Congress held, at a great expense—the People called out at a busy season from their business to attend the polls, and two Sovereign States disfranchised, and all that the Federal Party, before the excitement and delusion under which the People acted in the late election can have time to cool down, may hasten a division of the "spoils," and saddle the country with their unconstitutional measures.

This is the promised "economy and reform"!!

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

"In 19 out of the 16 States, members of Congress have not yet been elected, eight of which will not be represented in case an extra session be called to commence before August next, unless extra elections be held for the choice of members. Nor is this all; but in two of the States there can be no election held for members of Congress, except at the regular time for their general elections, without the call of a special session of the Legislatures and the passage of laws for the purpose. Our readers will recollect the difficulty on account of the members from the State of Mississippi—the consequence of the extra session which was called to commence in September. It grew out of the fact that the Governor, without any express authority in the laws of the State, having ordered a special election, which will not, in all probability, occur again. To provide for a choice of members to attend a session of Congress to commence prior to the regular period, which is the first Monday in December, a special election of the Legislature of that State must be ordered; and as the Governor of Alabama has no power to call an extra election, if the extra session of Congress be called to commence before August, an extra session of the Legislature of that State also must be held.

"As those States cannot be represented without the call of extra sessions of the Legislatures, and as it will be necessary to give some considerable time for the notice of such a call of the sessions of those Legislatures, and afterwards for the extra elections, it would seem to be certain that if the extra session of Congress be called to commence in May, as has been suggested, neither Alabama or Mississippi can possibly be represented in it."

#### THE PRESIDENCY IN 1844.

The Legislature of Missouri at its recent session, adopted Resolutions nominating Mr. VAN BUREN as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency in 1844. Gov. Reynolds having transmitted these Resolutions to the Ex-President, his reply is published in the *Globe* of the 16th inst. In his letter, Mr. Van Buren declines being considered a candidate for re-election, and accompanies this declension with a train of eloquent remarks upon his retirement from office, and the duty of the Democracy in their future struggles, that will still more endear him to every true Democrat. He says, that this early demonstration of continued confidence and preference is probably dictated more by the personal partiality of his Democratic friends than from any other cause—a feeling which is dangerous to the prosperity of a Republican Government, and which can now be checked by no one with more propriety than himself;—that the Democratic Party can boast many distinguished members quite as well qualified for the office as himself, and upon whom the country has never yet conferred her highest honors;—that the Democracy should put off the selection of a candidate to a more suitable time, and in the mean time rally their whole forces under the banner of "all for principles and nothing for men!"

The whole letter breathes the spirit of a true Democrat and a noble patriot. We shall publish it in our next paper.

An old adage says,—"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways." The agrarian precedent lately set by the Federal Party in the U. S. Senate, in ejecting Blair & Rives from an office to which they had been elected under an express act of Congress, may, at some future day, involve that party in somewhat of a quandary. Suppose they should, at the ensuing Extra Session, succeed in what they will certainly attempt, the establishment of a mammoth National Bank; then at the next Congress if the Democrats should have a majority in both Houses, (which they say certainly have at the meeting of the 28th Congress rolls round), can they not, according to the above precedent in the case of Blair & Rives, repeal its Charter—knock it on the head, and kick it to the dogs? The principle in both cases is precisely the same—one is no more a vested right than the other—both are contracts. Let us state the case:

The Senate confer upon Blair & Rives the office of Public Printer, and agree to give them a stated sum for the performance of certain specified duties, for the due performance of which they give bond and security. This is a plain contract, and made in pursuance of law. Well, Congress confers upon certain money-lenders certain extra privileges, in the shape of a Bank Charter, upon condition that these individuals or company will safely keep and disburse the public money, furnish a sound currency, and pay a suitable bonus to Government for these privileges. What is this but a contract?—There is this difference in the two cases, however—while the former is in pursuance of law, the latter is in violation of the Constitution and the rights of every citizen. Let the Federalists pass a Bank Bill, and this revolutionary precedent of theirs will blow it "sky-high" in less than two years.

New York coming right.—The Charter Elections in New-York are now progressing. Returns in the Albany Argus show a great increase to the Democratic strength since November. A number of towns heretofore carried by the Federalists, have been redeemed, by the election of Democrats, and all looks cheering and indicative of a speedy redemption of the Empire State from Federal rule.

#### "ORGANIZE!—ORGANIZE!"

By reference to the Proclamation of Gov. MOREHEAD, in another column, it will be seen that the election for members to Congress from this State, is ordered to take place on the 13th of May next, in order that our members may take their seats in the Extra Session on the 31st of the same month.

This early election should stimulate the Democracy to increased exertions in the good cause;—we have much to do, and but little time to do it in. We must be ORGANIZED, so as to bring our whole force to the polls:—No Democrat should fail to vote in a contest like the present; and we feel sure that many who voted the Federal ticket last November have got their eyes open to the false professions of the Federalists, and will acknowledge their error, as freemen should, by voting the Democratic ticket for the time to come. How can it be otherwise, when they see the appropriation of six thousand dollars to buy "French Bolsteads," &c., for Gov. MOREHEAD, and upwards of fifteen thousand to buy "Brussels Carpets," hire a "Gardener," &c., for Gen. Harrison, after hearing all that was said by these Federalists last summer about this same species of extravagance?—and, furthermore, after promising to make money plenty, times easy, and to administer the Government with economy, to call an extra session of Congress, at a vast expense, when no interest of the country demands it, but merely to perfect the fruits of a party triumph; we say, after seeing all these things, how can any honest man longer tolerate such disgraceful inconsistency?—such down-right humbug?

From all parts of this District, we have the most cheering accounts. We feel no hesitation in expressing our opinion that Mr. CALDWELL will be elected by between 800 and 1,200 votes, if the Democrats turn out, and we are well assured that they will.

#### VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware, that a controversy has existed for some time, produced by the refusal of Gov. Seward of New York to deliver up, on the demand of the Governor of Virginia, certain fugitives from justice, charged with stealing and carrying away two slaves from Virginia. This refusal of the Abolition Whig Governor of New York, to comply with a plain duty, as laid down by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, has reduced the Virginia Legislature to the necessity of passing an inspection law of a most severe character. The law provides, that every vessel of whatever description, owned in part or in whole by any citizen or citizens of New York, or by any other than citizens of the State of Virginia, and bound to any port in the State of New York, shall, before departing, undergo a strict examination by an inspection officer to detect any slave that may have been stolen and concealed on board; and any commander of a vessel refusing to permit, or who evades such inspection, is subjected to a heavy fine and the forfeiture of his vessel and cargo. The law is to take effect on the 1st of May, 1842, unless New York shall recede from her present position before that time.

This is the first heavy blow Abolition has received, and we hope to see all the Southern States who may be similarly assailed, following up this example by the Old Dominion.

Since writing the above, we see from the Richmond papers, that most unpleasant consequences have been produced in Virginia by this New York controversy.

A man by the name of Curry, charged with forgery, escaped from New York into Virginia; the Governor of New York demanded his delivery, which was refused by the Governor of Virginia, until the former should comply with his duty in a similar case. The Legislature of Virginia being informed of the refusal of the Governor to give up Curry, adopted Resolutions disapproving that refusal; when Gov. GILMER, with a manly firmness, immediately resigned his office! The office of Governor being thus vacated, its duties, until the meeting of the next Legislature, devolves upon the senior member of the Council of State.

This confusion in the councils of Virginia upon this vital question, is deeply to be regretted. In our humble opinion, Gov. GILMER took the only proper course, in not complying with the demand of the Governor of New York.

He remarks, with a manly dignity, in his letter of resignation, that, "As the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, I have not been willing to acknowledge any superiority in the demands of New York over those of this State; and while I hold this station, no demand of the Governor of New York will be respected, until it is conceded that Virginia is entitled to at least an equal measure of justice and respect with New York."

Under the head of "Black List," the Richmond Enquirer is keeping a faithful register of all the proscriptions for opinion's sake made by the new Administration. Already upwards of fifty removals, supersedures, &c., have been made, to reward the "spoils"—hating Federalists. Harrison loudly declaimed against appointing members of Congress to office, and bringing the Government patronage to bear upon the independence of the press by giving Editors office. Verily, he may truly say, "that there is a remarkable contrast in the conduct of candidates for office before and after obtaining power;" for he has already appointed three Editors and nine members of Congress to office! As a cotemporary remarks—"is not this prime—most capital humbug?" It is "hard cider reform" in the perspective.

A matter to be remembered by the freemen of the 11th District.—A Federal paper, eulogising Col. BARRINGER, remarks, that "he will run like blazes!" If the Colonel is really of a running disposition, we think he will make a bad representative to Congress at this time, when we have the prospect before us of a war with Great Britain.—How would the freemen of the 11th District feel, if a war were to break out, and they should immediately see their representative precipitately leave his post at Washington, and take to his heels for safety. It would not do at all! No, no; in these "piping times of war," we must have a man there who's not given to running.

#### THE EX-PRESIDENT.

We have not heretofore noticed an interesting correspondence between Ex-President Van Buren and the Democratic Members of Congress, which occurred a few days before the 4th inst. Had we room at this time, we would gladly publish the whole of this correspondence; we can now only state, that one hundred and thirty-eight members of Congress signed a letter to the Ex-President, expressing their unshaken confidence in "the ability, patriotism, firmness and disinterestedness" with which he has pursued the straight path of the public good, and inviting him to a public dinner, which he declined. In his reply, Mr. Van Buren says:

"It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feeling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be administered for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interests of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence. No one, gentlemen, however sagacious can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures, more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for this consideration, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, and which have received the sanction of Congress.

"The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which has been formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

"These objections accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expression of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say, that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and gratefully remembered."

"Harrison Economy."—We stated last week, that the appropriations made for furnishing "finery" for Gen. Harrison, repairs of his House, dressing flower beds, Gardener's Salary, &c., amounted, for a beginning, to upwards fifteen thousand dollars; and at this rate, in four years, he would spend, independent of his salary, upwards of sixty-two thousand dollars. Now, let us compare this with Mr. Van Buren's "extravagance," so much complained of by the Federalists before getting into office.

The whole amount of appropriations for furnishing the President's House, keeping up the public grounds, Gardener's salary, &c., amounted in Mr. Van Buren's four years, to a fraction over twenty thousand dollars—only about five thousand more than was necessary for General Harrison to begin with! And yet Mr. Van Buren was denounced as an extravagant, voluptuous "fop," by those who made many believe that Gen. Harrison was a lover of a plain, unostentatious style of living—that he abhorred extravagance above all things! Did ever the practice of any party so completely condemn all their professions? Such glaring inconsistency is positively disgraceful.

An Indication.—Mr. WEBSTER, the new Secretary of State, in appointing his son Chief Clerk in the State Department, denominates him "under Secretary of State." There is no such an officer known in our Constitution or laws. There is, however, such an officer under the British Government. Is Mr. Webster copying after that Government; or, is he too aristocratic to have his son called a Clerk.

Another.—The Charleston Courier, a paper which lately deserted the Democracy, and went over to Federalism, recently published an article from a London paper, without comment, in which the United States are denounced as "noisy Democracies," and impudently predicting that the Union will soon be dissolved, and our people again be placed under the Yoke of a British King! The same article states, that the separation of the States from the British Government "has not added much to the sum of human happiness." What do such indications mean?

Virginia.—The Democracy of the glorious "Old Dominion," the "unterrified Commonwealth," seem to be vigorously organizing for the Spring Election. Primary meetings are every where being held, the most popular candidates brought out, and every determination evinced to "do or die" in the good cause. We are glad to see this. Virginia was the "Flag State" in the dark days of '98—her example and her perseverance then saved the Republic. The same battle with the same enemy we have now to fight over again;—Virginia is again the "Flag State," and let her gallant sons recollect that the eyes of every Democrat in the Union are now bent thitherwards for consolation—if they falter in this trying crisis—if Virginia proves recreant, where will the patriot's hope rest? But we have no fears of that State. The tone of her public journals assure us that the principles of '98 are destined to another glorious triumph within her borders next month.

New Hampshire.—The sturdy and unwavering Democrats of this noble State have again proved themselves invincible. The Elections just over for Congress and the State Legislature, have resulted in a complete route of Federalism. The Legislature is almost entirely Democratic, and the Delegation to Congress is wholly so.

Pennsylvania.—The Federalists have nominated the Hon. JOHN BANKS as their candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in opposition to Gov. DAVID R. PORTER, who is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

#### MORE WHIG DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Federal Whig Legislature of Indiana (a State which gave some thousands more votes at the late Presidential Election than there were free white males in it) has just passed a law granting runaway negroes trial by jury—that is, like New-York, and other Abolition Whig States, placing it beyond the power of a master to reclaim his property without going through an almost interminable routine of law-suits and expending twice its worth.

Certain Kentuckians, whose slaves had eloped into Ohio, lately found and arrested them at Oberlin, in that State—proved them according to law, and were about to take their leave for Kentucky, when a crowd of Abolition Whigs and free negroes assaulted them with brick-bats, clubs, &c., and for resisting this mob, the owners of the slaves were carried before a Judge, and bound over to Court in a heavy bond to answer for a breach of the peace! The owners of the negroes were compelled to commit them to jail to keep the mob from rescuing them. An unsuccessful attempt was then made by the mob to tear down the jail. This is "Whig" opposition to Abolition. We hope Kentucky will get enough of it—and she doubtless will, with Ohio on one side, Indiana on the other, and two Abolition Whig journals supported within her own borders.

"Hard Times" Still!—Does the following, copied out of a late New York "Whig" paper, look much like the "good times" promised us by Gen. Harrison and his supporters last summer?

"The royal mail steam packet will carry out any but pleasant news to the people of Great Britain.—The relations of this country with England are of the most curious character. Some of the stocks of the United States in which the people of Great Britain have many millions of dollars, are done, past hope, sunk in their fortunes. The shares of the United States Bank, which but a few months since were bought for \$125, are now selling for \$17. Several other stocks have fallen fearfully; many of the fancy stocks are comparatively worthless. And by some it is thought matters are not yet at the worst; it is said and believed that U. S. Bank stocks will fall to 10. To a certain extent, also, the commerce of the country may be said to be prostrate. Many kinds of business are perfectly stagnant; although the little which is doing is of a healthy character. The dry goods market is dull beyond belief; the large foreign shippers for the spring market will lose heavily, and in various branches in which English capital is largely invested, very serious losses will occur. Nor is there much hope of any great revival of trade till after the extra session of Congress is convened, and the measures of the next administration promulgated."

"RESTORATION OF BUSINESS."—The N. Y. American of yesterday, in noticing the sales of stocks, says:—Dull, dull, still are the times at the Stock Exchange, and downward the tendency, although to-day the variation from yesterday's prices is little enough.

Is this what the people were led to suppose on the inauguration of Gen. Harrison? N. Y. Standard.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, an Anti-mason and Abolitionist, has been appointed by Gen. Harrison, Solicitor of the Treasury. He was the prime mover and plotter of the famous "back-shot war" at Harrisburg, in 1838, when the attempt was made to revolutionize the Government of Pennsylvania, by forcing into the Legislature as representatives from Philadelphia, under cover of "the broad seal," men whom the People at the ballot-box had rejected. The New Jersey Certificates were but a copy of Penrose's patent:—he is now rewarded for his cunning invention, although it did not succeed so very well.

Great Flood.—The papers generally are teeming with accounts of high waters from the late heavy rains. The Wilmington papers state, that the Cape Fear and Neuse Rivers were higher than they have been since 1796. The river at Hamburg, S. Carolina, lacked only three feet of being as high as it was last spring, when the whole town of Hamburg, and part of Augusta, Ga., were immersed by the flood. The embankments, &c., on the Rail-Road from Columbia to Charleston have been so seriously injured as to entirely stop all transportation and travelling for many days. Some of the rivers are said to have been fifty-five feet above common water. The consequence has been a great destruction of Stock and other property, and, in a few cases, of human life.

Tennessee.—Gov. JAMES K. POLK is the Democratic candidate for re-election in this State. He is opposed by a Maj. JAMES C. JONES, of Wilson county, as the Federal Candidate.

#### FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Extract from the Minutes of Concord Presbytery: At the stated Session of the Presbytery of Concord, on the 11th instant, after the free conversation on the state of religion, the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

"Whereas it appears, from the statement made by the members of Presbytery, that the state of vital piety, within our bounds, is discouragingly, if not alarmingly, low;—therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Pastors and Churches under our care, to observe the Saturday before the first Sabbath in April next, as a day of special fasting, humiliation, and prayer; that each Pastor be enjoined to preach a sermon on that day, inquiring into the causes and remedies of this state of things; and that the Ruling Elders of the churches be affectionately urged to co-operate diligently with the Pastors in special efforts to improve the state of religion within their respective bounds."

S. WILLIAMSON, Stated Clerk.

Great Flood.—The unprecedented quantity of Rain, which has recently fallen, has caused an extraordinary rise in all our water courses—the greatest, it is said, since 1794. At Smithfield, the River has overflowed its Western bank to the distance of nearly half a mile, while Waynesboro' is perfectly inundated. We understand, that the inhabitants there, as at Venice, visit each other in their Gondolas, (alias Canoes) the streets and lower parts of the houses being entirely submerged. The Fayetteville Observer says, that the River, at that place, rose 55 feet above low water mark, reaching within 11 feet of Clarendon Bridge, and backing water up Cross Creek, over four mill-dams, to the very heart of the Town.—*Ral. Reg.*

THE DEEPEST SNOW YET.—It commenced snowing in this City, on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, and continued without intermission, until the same hour the next night. It is the deepest Snow of the Winter, and measures some eight or ten inches on a level. The Western and Southern Mail arrived yesterday, but the Rail Road was so blocked up, we had nothing from the North.—*ib.*

TEXAS.—An Act has just passed the Texian Congress, exempting Slaves "in the possession or ownership of the bona fide master, heir or heirs, legatee or legatees, of any intestate or deceased person, from forced sale, by virtue of any writ of venditioni exponas, fieri facias, or execution of any kind." The effect of this law, it seems to us, will be to hold out a bounty to swindlers to run off negroes from the United States.—*ib.*

The Eleventh District.—The Federal papers have already commenced their "game of brag," and are now busily engaged at manufacturing public sentiment for this District. The Charlotte Journal says, "In Lincoln, we are informed that a split has taken place in the ranks of the leopards; and several persons of character and influence, have thrown off the trammels of party dictation, and are now determined to stand by their country and Col. Barringer to the last." We hope our friends in other counties of the District, will pay no attention to such statements as the above; it is untrue in every particular, and was, no doubt, put out for the purpose of deceiving. We assure them, (the "information" of the Charlotte Journal to the contrary notwithstanding,) that the Democracy of Lincoln were never more united and never more determined to maintain their principles, than they are at this time. The Democracy of Lincoln "split," when their principles are assailed? You might as well, (if we may be permitted to use a phrase of our neighbor over the way) "you might as well attempt to divide the Blue Ridge." We repeat, that there is no "split" in the Republican ranks; the prospects of our party were never brighter; and, when the day of trial comes, Mr. Caldwell will go out of the county with a clear majority of not less than 1000 votes. Mark the prediction.—[Lin. Rep.

Sixteen Servants.—Among the items required for furnishing President Harrison with Furniture, out of the \$6000 appropriation, was bedding for sixteen servants. Think of that, ye victims of the coon-skin mania. A log-cabin President, the "Farmer of North Bend," with sixteen servants at his heels. This is the man who it was pretended was so very plain and unostentatious, that a log-cabin and his humble appearances were all he courted. He now rides in one of the most splendid and costly carriages in the Union, and has sixteen servants to boot. Tip and his federal friends knew how to hoax the people. A most capital joke, wasn't it? To make the people believe they were all plain "Jeffersonian Democrats," and then come out in a style of princely magnificence.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Richmond Compiler of the 19th inst. copies the following from a recent number of the Nashville Union. We are glad to see his late opponents endorse such sentiments relative to Gen. Jackson: "Gen. Jackson visited his friends in Nashville on Monday, returning to the Hermitage on next day. We cannot perceive that the mental faculties of this venerable man are impaired in the slightest degree. With all the great questions of national policy, both foreign and domestic, he prescribes that thorough knowledge for which he was distinguished in active life, and freely discusses them with his usual frankness and clearness. His general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years, and the country has reason to hope that he will yet be preserved for a considerable period as a guide and a living light to the path of young republicans who are determined through life to 'be just and fear not.'"

Advertising.—We copy the following sensible remarks upon this subject, from an exchange paper: Advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign, where he would never think of paying half the sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign, that comes under the eye of hundreds who will never see the sign over the door; yet some soft heads pretend to argue, that because some men have done a good business without advertising, advertising is unnecessary. They might as well argue, that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecessary.

Canker worms.—The season for Canker Worms and other destructive insects to ascend trees is near at hand. Quicklime thrown round the roots will destroy the germ, and in a short time that region would become uncomfortable for such noxious insects.

#### State of North-Carolina.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d.) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives" in the next Congress.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor: JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec. 4-3

#### PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

#### THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, EDITOR.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING. Raleigh, March 3, 1841.