



We would ask of the reader an attentive perusal of an elegant article on the Credit System, in this paper. The prospering influences of a well regulated system of national credit are there set forth in a striking light, and in eloquent language.

CORN CROPS. Farmers are now busily employed, housing their Corn. The crop, generally, is represented to be good—probably better than usual of late years. The ordinary trading price of corn this Fall, through the country, we believe is two dollars per barrel.

MAST. There is a power of Mast in the woods this Fall. Those who are in the habit of observing these things, say that there are more acorns than the hogs can possibly destroy before warm weather. This will save corn, you know. In riding out, in any direction, you will hardly see a single shote without his tail curled up like any cork screw—an infallible indication of good spirits and a thriving condition. If the banks don't pay out specie, we'll have fat hogs—that's one consolation!

The Editor of this paper writes home from Raleigh, under date of 27th ult.

"I have passed through Caswell, Person, Granville, and Franklin counties. While in Caswell, I really pitied the people. Bedford Brown had not then returned from Congress, and they had not read the newspapers enough to get their lessons. They had mostly been Van Buren people; but they began to suspect that all was 'not exactly right,' and scarcely a word on politics could be forced out of them. The whigs however were flush and spirited. They appeared to be greatly elated with the late successes of their party.

Person.—We saw but very few of the people of this county, except the citizens of Roxboro. They are staunch Whigs; and say "they have been so all the time."

Granville.—This is clearly a whig county, but the people were so much inveigled with the "great races," that they appeared to care very little about the affairs of government. In fact the Granville people, whigs, as a majority of them are, are, we think, not much to be depended on. They are very civil and polite, but they lack the one thing needful—public spirit and patriotism. They bet their money on racing, rather than pay for the newspaper-intelligence of the day. And in fact we expected to find such a people as this, when we first saw their public buildings—their Court-house in particular, which looks, (as was observed by a stage passenger on first seeing it) "just like somebody's Smokehouse."

Here we witnessed the examination of a case attended with some interest—where the defendant, one Butler, was accused of the murder of one—

The examination occupied two days; though very unnecessarily; for the first witness showed clearly the state of the transaction. If it were susceptible of a doubt, we should not take the liberty of speaking of it in general terms.—But it is a case unquestionably of justifiable homicide. The accused (Wiggins) was striking the prisoner (Butler) over the head with a large club when he shot him dead on the spot. The magistrates bound the defendant over to Court, by his own consent (or that of his counsel) believing that a judicial investigation would more fully satisfy the public mind.

Franklin.—This is a strong Van Buren county; but a majority of the citizens of Louisburg are whigs. We saw

but one noisy Van Buren man while here. And he could say nothing but assert that the "Whigs of '76 were very different from the whigs of '36." How they were different he did not so very well know; but they were different. This is a man too, in the highest standing in Genl. Hawkin's district.

All things considered, we see most clearly that the administration is going to the wall, and that too about as fast as it ought."

THE NATIONAL TOPIC.

The famous Sub Treasury Bill, which underwent the long and laborious action of the late session of Congress, is printed in this week's Citizen. The Bill appears as it passed the Senate. It was lost in the House, as the reader is already aware, and no harm is done. On the contrary, although nothing was effected for the permanent relief of "the government" and the country, we think much good will be found to result from the severe investigation of this measure. Amid much of the party vituperation which has so extensively obtained in our councils, there was a "frequent recurrence to first principles;" and a brilliancy of talent, and weight of understanding, were brought to bear upon this subject, commensurate with its vast importance to the people.—If we could certainly add to these admirable traits a preponderance of disinterested and pure motive, we should never feel one latent fear for the stability of our Republic.

On an attentive perusal of this Bill, it is matter of surprise to us that it should receive the support it did in the House; and more surprising that it should pass the Senate—the arguments and eloquence of John C. Calhoun "to the contrary notwithstanding."—Notwithstanding the alleged simplicity of the scheme there is an obvious complexity and difficulty in making depositories of the public money with such multitudes of petty officers, so many of whom, remote from the prime investigating power, would have little fear of the consequences of neglect or knavery—it makes the federal government too distinct from, and too independent of, the people—and it throws directly into the hands of the executive a tremendous and unprecedented power of patronage, as he would of course have the right to appoint or dismiss almost all the officers of this wide-spread system; the executive will would in effect be the qualification of the thousands of fiscal agents of the government.

Some may say these objections are becoming stale. They are none the less valid. They were early anticipated by Mr. Calhoun, and lashed by his sarcasm into a more prominent light. They are gone the less powerful after having withstood his scathing speech. And as the measure is expected to come up, in some form, for the consideration of the next session, we shall be glad to hear the people still opposing clearly defined objections to it.

We shall never see any system established, having for its object, directly or collaterally, the regulation of the interest of the community, which will not have a bias towards agrarianism or aristocracy. It seems necessary that these two principles should be kept balanced by revolutions. When, at proper periods, we alternately run towards either extreme, our civil liberty is safe. But when either principle attains a lasting preponderance, the people lose their rightful freedom, and human nature its dignity.

We yet see no substitute for the "untried experiment" in question, nor any scheme for the permanent relief and benefit of the country, which would be so free from evil, and would answer all purposes so efficiently as a well regulated general bank—but we will reserve our ammunition till a more propitious day.

Another attempt was recently made to set fire to the General Post Office.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the elections which have been recently made in many of the States, where they turned on the all-absorbing subject of national politics, we discover that the Opposition party have been eminently successful. Many States—Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Georgia, &c.—which had been thoroughgoing Van Buren States, have discovered to us the alteration in their political sentiments, by now giving a more decided support to whig principles than they had heretofore given those of the administration. As observed by the Editor of the Citizen, with regard to this State, "the Administration is going to the wall" throughout the country. If the present current of public sentiment should not be diverted by some unforeseen and strong obstacle, the Whigs will choose the next President.

THE NEWS.

Piracy.—The packet ship Susquehannah, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, having on board several passengers and about \$10,000 in specie, was captured by a piratical schooner on the 22nd ult., while yet within 30 miles of the Cape of Delaware! Great excitement prevails, particularly in Philadelphia, in consequence. Government vessels are in pursuit of the pirate.

Ohio Elections.—The elections in Ohio have resulted in favor of the Opposition. The Whig majority on joint ballot is 12. Last year the Van Buren majority was 6.

Captain Back, who went out from England in the ship Terror in June 1836 in search of capt. Ross, arrived in London the 9th Sept. last. Capt. Ross had previously gone out to the polar seas on an exploring voyage, but his return was delayed so long that capt. Back was sent in search of him. In the mean time Ross returned. From Aug. 1836 till Aug. 1837 capt. Back's ship lay locked up in the ice, in the dismal regions of the North. Four Esquimaux Indians were the only human beings seen during the whole lonesome year.

More Troops.—The Norfolk Herald states that five transports, with more troops for Florida, lately sailed from Fort Monroe for Tampa Bay.—Shudder, all ye savages; and quake, ye "big Indians!" for the fate of another one of your number is doubtless sealed!

The South Sea Exploring Expedition, which has been so long talked of and so long in preparation, has left Norfolk for New York, preparatory to a final departure. The fleet consists of four vessels, under the command of commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones. A learned and able scientific corps attend the expedition, principally from the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The Wreck.—The Newbern Spectator states that the surviving passengers of the steambot "Home" unhesitatingly charge the captain with being the probable cause of the dreadful loss of life, by keeping the boat out at sea when she was unfit to proceed. He was under the influence of liquor!

Foreign.—The Queen of Spain's prospects are rather gloomy. Carlos, the aspirant to the throne, had advanced almost to the gates of Madrid, the capital, which was threatened with an attack by his adherents. Martial law was proclaimed in the city.—The cholera is raging in many places in Germany and Italy.

Nine Negroes were lately executed at Alexandria in Louisiana, for an attempt at insurrection; three of whom were free blacks. Forty of the culprits, against whom there were not sufficient proofs to condemn them, were kept in confinement.

Scurrility.—A Northern Whig paper, in reply to several vehement attacks of an Administration print, simply says, "the latter has become quite too scurrilous" and drops the matter. This is right. Scurrility in public Journals is a very

unwise mode of procedure. Truth was never yet elicited by violence of attack. Moderation, decency, propriety of language and gentlemanly feeling would more conduce to advance the interest of political doctrine, or other subjects, than all the most violent and personal articles that have ever yet been published. No man is an advocate for personalities in a Newspaper, but he, who having lost delicacy of feeling himself, is reckless how he may unnecessarily drag that of others before the public.—Raleigh Register.

How stands the account?—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Georgia are now Whig States. Mississippi and Louisiana are coming to the rescue, if they are not already with us. We believe with the Cincinnati Post, that there will not be more than four or five Anti-Whig States, a year hence.—Id.

Extract of a Letter of the Editors, from a prominent citizen of N. Carolina: "What think you of Mr. Calhoun? I fear the nation will come to one of two conclusions—that he is either an insincere Politician, or so unstable in judgment, as to deprive him of all confidence. CLAY is my first choice for President. Webster ought to give way. The former has stronger claims on the Nation than the latter. Indeed, the South owes Mr. Clay a heavy debt of gratitude; as yet, we have repaid him with ingratitude.—Id.

Important Decision.—The last Lexington (Va.) Gazette states, that at the late term of the Circuit Superior Court of Rockbridge county, Judge Thompson decided that the entry of a fictitious credit on a claim, for the purpose of reducing it within a magistrate's jurisdiction, is illegal, and that writs of prohibition will be granted in all such cases, on application to a superior court. The Judge also decided, that it is illegal to cut up a large claim into smaller ones, for the like purpose.—Virginian.

Decision of Character.—True decision is as distinct from stubbornness as light is from darkness. Decision is founded upon knowledge; it is guided by enlightened reason. Where duty does not forbid, it is as yielding as the air, the slightest wishes of a friend may bend it—it will even anticipate a friend's desires and gladly yield to afford gratification. But when the duty is concerned—when conscience speaks with her imperious voice, the everlasting hills are not more immovable. No blandishments can entice, no threats can intimidate. A world in arms cannot change the inflexible purpose of the soul. It can no more be moved by the opposition or the ridicule of man, than the sun in the heavens by the fogs of earth. True decision is guided by reason, its eye is open; its ear catches every passing sound—its heart is tender; and thus it acts, mildly, yet firmly, under all the light and all the knowledge which can be obtained. This decision is a principle which piety inculcates and strengthens. [Dr. Abbott.

Breeding.—Cooper gives us two excellent rules:

"Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the properties you wish to propagate, in the greatest perfection. Volumes may be written to illustrate and confirm this advice, he adds, but nothing can be added to it substantially.

"Never quit one good breed, until you can pick out a better. By following this plain method for a few generations, always seeking for those parents who have the points, you want in the greatest perfection, you certainly will improve your stock, whether of racers, cart horses, corn or strawberries."

The Convention of Southern Merchants &c. assembled at Augusta on Monday the 16th inst. consisting of about 80 Delegates. Ker Boyce, Esq. of Charleston, was appointed President and Andrew J. Miller, Secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of 20 members, to make a report to the Convention on the subject for which it was called together, which is understood to be, mainly, the extension of the direct trade between Charleston and Europe, and the diversion of the Southern business from New York to that port. Of this Committee Gov. McDuffie is Chairman. It had not reported at

our latest dates, nor had any thing worthy of notice transpired. There is no delegate from North Carolina. They are, with one or two exceptions, all from Georgia and South Carolina.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Commodity, Price. Includes items like Brandy, peach, 85 a 90; Ditto, apple, 70; Bacon, 10 a 11; Beeswax, 22; Coffee, 12 1/2 a 13; Cotton, 7 a 9; Cotton Yarn, 20 a 30; Corn, 70 a 75; Candles, P. F. 17 a 20; Flaxseed, 1.00 a 1.10; Flour, 6 a 8; Feathers, 35 a 40; Iron, 5 1/2 a 6; Molasses, 39 a 35; Nails, cut, 7 1/2 a 9; Sugar, brown, 7 1/2 a 11; Lump, 16; Lard, 18 a 20; Salt, 35 a 30; Sack, 6 a 5 1/2; Tobacco, leaf, 2 a 3; Cotton Bagg, 16 a 25; Hale Rope, 8 a 12; Wheat, new \$1 a \$1 15; Whiskey, 65 a 70; Wool, 20 a 25.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOW PUBLISHING, in Monthly Numbers, the largest and cheapest Periodical in the United States—The Gentleman's Magazine, edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia. The proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading Public the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and the numerous commendatory notices of the Press, attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each number of which contains more original matter than any other monthly publication. The contents embrace a fertile range of amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity: Original Tales of Powerful Interest; Humorous and Graphic Delineation of Men and Manners; Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands; Poetry Characteristic Studies; Essays on Popular Subjects, and Biographical Notices of Celebrated or Eccentric Persons, with many original Anecdotes. The Lives of Paganini, with likenesses; Puckler Muskau, the German Prince; Dickens, [BOZ.] the author of the Pickwick Papers, with a likeness; Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer; The Dutchess of St. Albans, and Zungula, the Negro Queen, have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full; liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable Works, presenting a complete account of the Popular Literature of the Day.

An original copy right Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the Music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seventy-two extra-sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a Novel. The work is neatly printed on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's adjunctives—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictorial display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. ARMS, of New York, accompanies the October number.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a Five Dollar Bill will produce Two Copies to the same direction, or a club of Ten Dollars will command Five Copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Oct. 17.

Look out for a Scoundrel.



A MAN by the name of ISAAC COX, left this County last week for Arkansas. He has left his wife, and taken with him his wife's sister, he is an accomplished scoundrel, which may be ascertained by examining the Record of Randolph Superior court. Said Cox is about five feet eight or nine inches high, quite slim, with hair inclined to be white, red, and remarkably pleasant phiz. Wears homespun clothes, (made after the Quaker style) wains, and leads a poor horse, and will try to pass himself off as a Quaker, especially in his language.—"Beware of the Wolf in sheep's clothing."

This notice is intended as said Cox's fore-runner, (if he does not outrun the notice) that he may receive the retribution he ought to, let him go where he will. Randolph Co. Sept. 4, 1837. 3146

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE New Salem Temperance Society will meet, on the third Sunday in November next at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Town of New Salem. Two addresses are expected to be delivered. A general attendance is requested. JOEL INGOLLE, pres.

Two apprentices wanted at this office, of from 12 to 16 years of age. Apply soon if at all.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly done at this Office.