



NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, September 30, 1843

MARKET.—A great deal of produce in this week. Cotton is now coming in freely, and during this week has advanced in price 1/4 of a cent, and the price may now be quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Flour in plenty and dull; street price 3 1/2 to 4 1/4. No change to note in any other article. For correct prices see table.

A mercantile firm inform us that by a letter received from Philadelphia this morning, cotton yarn is selling at 16 cents in that city.

Our friends at Chapel Hill who sent us addresses will accept our thanks for their attention.

A letter from Montgomery County, dated September 22d, says that no Carolinian had been received at that office since 1st inst. It grieves us to know that after all our labor to get the papers in the Post Office in time for the respective mails, that they should be miscarried in that way.

Does any one know whether the Mutual Insurance Company incorporated by our last Legislature, has ever gone into operation? Perhaps the Observer can say, as he was one of the Company.

A great fire occurred in Kingston, island of Jamaica, on the 26th ult. 500 or more houses were destroyed. From the conduct of the negroes, it was supposed they set fire to the town. Some have been arrested.

JUDGE GASTON is on a visit to the Western part of this State. In Salisbury the gentlemen of the bar gave him a dinner, at which a select company was present. The Judge gave the following toast: "The bar of North Carolina—a noble set of fellows. God bless them."

But for the guard, Washington (N.C.) would have been burnt down on the 17th inst. It was discovered before much damage was done, but the thieves, who probably set fire to it, stole about \$100 worth of goods. Such is the benefit of having a night watch. The town of Washington lays a tax for that purpose.

In consequence of the number of deaths in Washington, N. C., many of the people became frightened and such as could, left; and rumors were about, that the yellow fever was raging. The Republican of the 21st publishes certificates of some five or six physicians that there has been no case of any malignant or contagious fever there.

Some few of the whig papers talk of Mr. Edward Stanley as the whig candidate for Governor. Should be glad to see him nominated by the Convention.

We copied from the Globe week before last, a short article in which the "Age," a paper printed in Maine, is represented as having turned against the democratic party and commenced abusing it. The Globe found a reason in the (supposed) fact that the Editor had received office from Mr. Tyler. But it was all a forgery, and it was the Editor's brother, and not himself, that got the office.

TRIBUNE OF RESPECT. At a called meeting of the "Fayetteville Riflemen," held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, the 26th inst., it was announced to the Company that Joseph Hodges, a member of this Company, died on Friday 22d, at Wilmington, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has heard with the liveliest sensibility the announcement of the death of Joseph Hodges, of Wilmington, but until recently an active member of this Corps, one of its earliest and most steadfast friends; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Company tender to the friends and relatives of the deceased, the expression of their sympathy in this afflictive event, and in testimony of their respect, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved that the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and make publication of the same in the North Carolinian.

(From the Minutes.) JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y. Fayetteville Sept. 26, 1843.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of the 22d inst., says: "Mr. Editor:—In an editorial of yours of the 15th inst., you represent this district as Van Buren, up to the hub, that a large majority are in favor of him as our next Presidential candidate. Allow me, in reply, to say, I think you are most egregiously mistaken; no one has a better opportunity of knowing than myself; I am extensively acquainted in the district and other sections of the State, and I have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Calhoun is the choice of the Republican party of the 6th district, and the old North State throughout."

So we go. Wonder who is right? FAN FOR FANNING.—The Editor of the North Carolinian is informed that there is only one more number of a Fan for Fanning; which we shall publish next week.—Raleigh Standard.

SUPREME COURT OF N. C.

The sittings of this Tribunal closed on Friday, the 15th inst. The following decisions were made before its adjournment: By Rufin, C. J., in Bynum v Thompson, from Wayne, directing a new trial; in Marchant v Saunders, from Camden, affirming the judgment below; in Dewey v Littlejohn, in Equity from Wake, dismissing the bill; in Atkins v Kron, in Equity from Montgomery, directing a reference to the Clerk.

By Daniel, J., in Jones' Ex'rs v Jones, in Equity from Onslow, directing a reference; in Morris v Commander, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below; in Copeland v Parker, from Gates, affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, J., in Eringhaus v Ford, from Camden, reversing the judgment and awarding a new trial; in McBryde v Choate, in Equity from Surry; in Wood & Co. v Skinner, from Perquimans affirming the judgment below; in Cook v Redman, in Equity from Iredell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account; in Pollard v Teel, from Pitt, affirming the judgment below; in State v Griffin, from Johnston, directing judgment against defendant; in State v Shaw, from Halifax directing a new trial.

Reports, we learn, are circulating in the country roundabout, and elsewhere perhaps, that Wilmington is dangerously sickly. They are incorrect; there is no more sickness here than is common at this season of the year, and what there is, is mostly among those whose callings have exposed them in a peculiar manner to disease.—Wilmington Chronicle.

Foreign News.

The steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The crops look as promising as can be expected, considering the heavy rains which have prevailed in various parts of the country of late, and the cold spring.

Parliament was prorogued by Queen Victoria in person, Aug. 24th. All the foreign Ministers were in attendance.

The speech itself says little which is not common place, except the portion which relates to Ireland. In reading that portion of the document, her Majesty, it is said, raised her voice, and emphasized a good deal. The terms of the speech as applied to that section of the empire are rather strong, but if O'Connell is to be credited, her Majesty substituted "deep concern" for "indignation" in the original draft, when speaking of the Repeal agitation. The great agitator would seem to have friends—not to say spies—in high places.

Among the passengers by the Caledonia is Mr. Macready, the celebrated tragedian. In Wales the proceedings of "Rebe" can and her daughters" are assuming a more destructive character. Large meetings of farmers and others had been held for the peaceable statement of grievances.

A letter from Mexico states, that the four mills of the Point de l'Ecluse of that town were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at 730,000 \$, of which only part was insured.

The expenditure on account of the two Houses of Parliament, including salaries, printing, &c. was, in 1840, 122,410; in 1841, 122,717; and in 1842, 123,847.

The King of the French hearing of Queen Victoria's intention of taking a short excursion by sea, commissioned his sons to invite her to his chateau at Eu. She took her departure on Monday from Southampton, amidst great rejoicings, and her progress along the coast is recorded with much minuteness by the daily journals. The royal squadron reached Treport on the afternoon of Saturday, where it was received by the King of the French and his family with great eclat.

The Royal families of England and France then, amidst great rejoicings, left for the chateau d'Eu, which they reached at seven the same evening, and a splendid banquet was served up at eight. The Queen's journey to France has excited no little interest on both sides of the channel. Some of the Paris papers look upon it with any thing but satisfaction. This is the first occasion, for upwards of three centuries, that the sovereigns of the two countries have met under similar circumstances.

The Commerce states, that "it is now considered certain that the Queen of Great Britain will extend her visit to Paris. News to this effect received yesterday may be considered almost as official. A courier arrived at the Tuilleries, from Eu, bringing orders to prepare the apartments of the Tuilleries, the Palace Royal, Versailles, and even the Hotel de Ville at Paris. During her stay at Paris her Majesty is to occupy the Palais Royal. Already have the masons who were about to make alterations in the Pavilion of Flora suspended their operations, and cleared away the scaffolding which was erected in the front of the Pavilion.

"It is commanded that the Palaces of Versailles, the Tuilleries, and the Palais Royal, should be all prepared by Tuesday next at the latest. For this purpose no less than 500 upholsterers and other tradesmen have been engaged. Of these, 250 have been sent to Versailles. It is said that an entertainment is to be given in the Grand Gallery at Versailles which will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind yet seen.

This festival is to be held at night. It will require no less than 55,000 wax candles to light the galleries of the Palace. The extent of the Museum is one league, or two and a half British miles. A regiment of Infantry will remain under arms that night at the Palace.

On Friday 50 of the secret police left Paris in post carriages for Eu.—Times.

Prorogation of Parliament.—House of Lords, Aug. 24.—The House of Lords was opened to-day at a little after 12 o'clock, and immediately a considerable number of ladies were admitted, and occupied the benches usually appropriated to the Peers. Several seats were reserved for Peersesses, who came rather later. Long before 2 o'clock the strangers' gallery, the two small side galleries, intended for Peers, and the body of the House,

were completely filled, and chiefly with ladies; several very young ones were present. The place appropriated to the Foreign Ministers, on the left hand of the throne, was also filled before two o'clock. We noticed the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, the American Minister (Mr. Everett), and we believe the whole corps diplomatique were present. If any were absent, no vacant places were left, and more room must have been provided had more arrived. Her Majesty then read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance of your parliamentary duties.

I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

I am infinitely trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendance in many districts of the country.

I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and the courts of the church the full exercise of their respective rights.

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to ensure religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen, In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstance which led to insubordination and violence in a part of the county usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

I have observed with the deepest concern, the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments to the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries.

I have foreborne from requiring additional powers for the continuation of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declaration of Parliament in support of the legislative union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people.

Ireland.—O'Connell continues to blaze away in Ireland. The agitation increases, if possible, in intensity, and the rent is kept up to the mark—swelled by contributions from various parts of the American continent. He has attacked the Queen's speech with great ferocity, treating it as the speech of the ministers, and wishing it to be believed that her Majesty was coerced into its delivery—that she is not a free agent, and that a resignation would have been the result of a refusal. This does not tally, however, with the marked intention which her Majesty is said to have imparted to the reading of the passages about the Repeal agitation. That reading plainly indicated her feeling on the subject.

The great Protestant meeting which was announced as on the eve of taking place in Belfast, a counter demonstration to the Repeal meetings, has been given up. The advice contained in the Queen's speech is assigned as the cause.

At Roscommon there was an immense meeting of Repealers, and O'Connell spoke with great boldness and effect. At the usual weekly repeal meeting on the 25th, the subject of the Queen's speech was taken up. Remittances from the repeal associations of Louisiana and Ohio were brought in. A letter from the Ohio Repealers was read, expressing their dissent at O'Connell's views on slavery. Mr. O'Connell then repeated his views on slavery in brief, and condemned the letter, which he moved should be referred to a committee for a detailed answer. Speaking of the Queen's speech, he said it was not the expression of royal, but of ministerial authority. He still urged peaceable, but strenuous exertions.

OYER AND TERMINER.

THE PEOPLE

THE "UNIVERSAL WHIG PARTY," alias "That same Old Coon."

[This suit was instituted in 1841, for indemnity for losses sustained by violation of contract on the part of the defendants, and for the recovery of certain rights and immunities, obtained by them, under false pretence in 1840. The prisoner was brought into court under a writ of Habeas Corpus. His physical appearance was haggard and emaciated in the extreme. His eyes rolled wildly, and the general contour of his countenance exhibited a guilt which no affected innocence could conceal, a restive spirit and a dogged despair which no assumed non-chalance could effectually suppress. His habiliments hung loosely, and in tattering fragments about his person. His hat was somewhat antique in its style; very much like those worn in the days of the elder Adams; the "black cockade" was still conspicuous. His linen was originally red flannel, but now it was considerably soiled. His coat was of "many colors," with a strong preponderance of red; and of a cut so very peculiar, that it could be worn either end up, or either side out. His "inexpressibles" were also "indescrutable," though by the prism of scrutiny, they might be divided into as many elements at least, as Parson Miller divides his best. He was barefoot, and his pedal extremities were considerably lacerated by the thorns he has been travelling on for the last three years.]

A jury of twenty-six was empanelled, when the prisoner was thus addressed by the Court:

You Old Coon:—You are arraigned before the highest tribunal of your county, charged with the commission of some of the most flagrant offences under the cognizance of human law. Inflexible Justice, ever jealous of her prerogatives, demands of us, her chosen instruments on earth, the strictest scrutiny into the truth of the onerous allegations now resting upon you. Mercy, in her ethereal essence; even now hovers over this august assemblage, and in deepest commiseration, for your woe-lagone aspect, pours forth her benignant flood in copious profusion. We know that

The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven Upon the place beneath.

Yet, "Though earthly power doth in show likened Gods When mercy scarce is juster."

The majesty of human law will often require resistance to her most pathetic pleadings, and a sacrificial offering upon the altar of inexorable justice.

Hear, now, the indictment, which, though embracing many counts, may be summed up in this:

For riotous and disorderly proceedings against the peace of the State, and welfare of its citizens; for constructing or causing to be constructed, many unseemly vehicles, and imparting thereto, by means of horses, mules, and packasses, an unseemly and unexcuseably unattractive locomotion; for singing unseemly and uproarious melodies, on divers occasions, to the infinite amusement of fools, and to the great annoyance of men of sense; for breach of promise in instances "so numerous to mention"—for venting, giving away and otherwise disposing of Coon meat as "roast beef," and for "kicking up a row generally." "Guilty" or "not guilty" to this charge, you will respond.

The prisoner was heard feebly to answer—"not guilty."

Witnesses for the prosecution were then introduced. John Smith, duly qualified.

Question by the Court: Do you know the prisoner at the bar?

Answer, I do.

Court: You will proceed to state as clearly and correctly as possible, such knowledge of the prisoner's character and habits as you may possess.

Witness: The prisoner and myself were born about the year 1760. Of the first 16 years of our life, it is not necessary to speak. In 1776, in a little difficulty we had with some of our neighbors, he was sometimes found among the "armed neutrality." However, he soon changed his name and mounted cockade you now see on his hat, as an emblem of his principles. In 1812, he was heard to say, that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of our arms." Since then he has experienced many changes, and in 1810, he passed the chrysalis, and appeared what you see him now; the universal whig party, alias, that same old coon. I was present when he played the antics specified in the indictment, which I believe to be strictly true.

John Jones, examined, (not John B.) I am a farmer. I know the prisoner at the bar. I became acquainted with him in 1819. He came into the field where I was at work, and introduced him as the friend of "the dear people." I had never seen him before. He left with me several pamphlets, among which were "Clay's Treatise on the Rise of Real Estate"—"Call on Blood bonds"—"Bans, on negro testimony," and "Ogle, on Gold Spoons." I read them all, and, for the sake of a change, I gave "three times three" for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."—But I pretty soon found that I was "sucked in;" for, hard times became harder; real estate depreciated; produce fell to almost nothing—scarcely would sell for that, and never for the cash; and further, the witness knows not.

Jack Wilson, examined. I am a sailor. I know the prisoner, as well as any "old salt" does the bogs of Newfoundland, or the rocks of Scylla. He gave me this book more than two years ago. [Here the book is produced, which proved to be "A Dissertation on Verdant Tow Paths, and Umbrageous Lakes, by solitude Ewing, corrected and improved, with copious notes, and important additions, on Seaman's pay and Rotten Navies, by the whig committee of vigilance; Horace Greeley, Printer, Log Cabin Office, N. York, 1840."] Witness continued. I read this book, and, shiver my timbers if I've had a good breeze since.

Patrick O'Blarney, examined. Me name's Patrick O'Blarney, to be sure it is, and was not it born in Ould Ireland that I was, before I ever came to this fray country at all,

at all! Me mither, (the lord bless her, and all iv her children, which is meself, for me sisters, I never had any, and me only brother was only a cousin, afiber all)—me mither, as I was saying—

[Here the Court suggested that the testimony was rather irrelevant, and checked the witness' loquacity by asking if he knew the prisoner.]

Is that what ye'd be after knowing? Thin, by the powers, isn't it sorry I am that I ever saw the cruther? When I lived with me old mither in Billalough every blessed day giv' us broth and praties enough; and niver in this fray country, did Judy, my darlint, and I, ate "head a pluck," and bane soup for breakfast, and dinner, and supper, till this spalpeen iv a "coon," as they call him, promised me "two dollars a day and roast baf," if I'd raise the shillalah for "Tip and Ty," niver, at all, at all.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed.

Several witnesses were introduced by the defendant, but their testimony was overruled by the Court, as they were known to have been particeps criminis in the transaction.

The case was briefly summed up by the States' Attorney, when John M. Batts, Esq., made an elaborate argument for the defence. He confessed that the crime had been perpetrated, but contended that an alibi could easily be proved, or, if this plea should not be received, that the more fashionable one of insanity might be urged. He closed with a pathetic appeal to the jury and Court in mitigation of the offence and punishment inasmuch as the old coon was in bad health, and might not long survive.

When he had concluded, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner was deeply affected when the verdict was pronounced—

And sending tears each o'her chasad, Lise, wupia down a bill.

With much emotion, and with solemn dignity, the Judge proceeded to pass the sentence of the law.

"Old Coon: In the performance of my judicial functions, I have ever found it a task most painfully severe to pronounce upon the guilty culprit, the rigorous sentence of a violated law. But though your unfortunate condition may powerfully appeal to my softer nature for commiseration, and mercy, yet the stern demands of inexorable justice must be executed, and the majesty of the law vindicated by visiting its wholesome chastisements upon the incorrigible offender.

You have been arraigned, tried, and convicted, for sundry unseemly, unlawful, and mischievous demonstrations, at divers times, and in divers places, against the peace and dignity of the State; and for miscellaneous and incorrigible rowdiness in general; and it now only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the Court, and for you to expiate your many crimes in condign punishment. Have you any reasons why sentence should not be pronounced against you?

[The prisoner remarked, almost inaudibly, that he was only "playing possum," and he hoped the sentence would be a mild one.]

The Judge continued—You are commanded to be taken whence you were brought, to be kept at the rack, on short allowance, till the 4th of March, 1845; when, if till then you survive under your sufferings and disgrace, you will be taken from your "dance vile" and thrown headlong into the waters of the Lethe. And may you have a short and comfortable passage to the land of forgetfulness.—Fayetteville Recorder.

From the Richmond Engineer.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Clear the track! clear the track! the Mill Boy of the Slashes is coming! He rides like mad. Shade of Joan! look down with envy! You ride well, for you, like him, learned early—you saved France, and crowned your king at Rheims, but you were unhorsed at last, and burnt as a sorceress. Never before rode a girl or a mill-boy as rides this Mill-boy of ours. He'll never be unhorsed, until he dismounts at the white house, and saves his country and himself to boot.

Joe Smith and Parson Miller! get out of his way! or you will be rode over. The end of the world isn't coming yet—only our Mill-boy means to set up a new one. A new world!—better, far better, than the old! La Jeune France was nothing to it. Tom Benton, Tom Benton! your mint drops wont save you—no, not even if you could make the Mississippi flow pure gold. Our Mill-boy promises more than that—and he will perform it too. Maty Van Buren! lay aside your magic; for the Magicians of Egypt would have quailed before this Mill-boy of the Slashes! Clear the track! clear the track! old Q, Black Dan, and Caleb—you'll soon be "obsolete ideas"—all of you. Shut up shop! Swain, Peters and Bandreth—for your vocations are gone!—Throw physic to the dogs. Our Mill-boy brings the real divinity—the true Panacea. Disease and poverty will be known no more. Citizens, all! give up your trade, and see our nearly Mercury astounded world with fountains of Hosiery—Monsieur Adrien, Prince of Jugglers! he'll teach you tricks you never dreamt of in your philosophy.

Blacksmiths and carpenters, farmers and mechanics, all, throw up your tools! for labor is vulgar now, and no longer needed. Want, and debt, and taxes, will all be "obsolete ideas" too—drowned in Lethe with old Q, Black Dan, and Caleb.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SELF-SUPPORTING SYSTEM!!!—That's the Mill-boy's plan! ain't it glorious! Simple, too, as Zekiel Bigelow's churn. Nothing to do but to raise the Tariff high enough, then the paupers of Europe will pay the duties, and the General Government having more money than it can spend, will assume (that is, discharge, wipe out, or repudiate) the debts of the States—[the surplus it will divide among the people, having cancelled all private debts beforehand. But this ain't half. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now! Fine broad cloth shall be nine pence a yard, for, our manufacturers having the whole market to themselves, will afford to sell for next to nothing; and if they do lose a little on each yard, they will sell so

much as to make it up in the long run. Meat and bread will be had for nothing, because we now make more than we consume, and the Mill-boy swears, (mill-boys will swear sometimes,) not an ounce of meat nor a grain of corn shall be sent off to feed foreign paupers. Money, too, my money will be as plenty as black-berries. He'll have a great National Institution on the plan of Abdiin's Lamp, that will never fail or burst—that's the reason he won't call it a Bank. People will go there and get money by the bucket full. This will be relief to the people—real, practical relief—none of your Democratic abstractions, about retrenchment, industry and economy! It will regulate the exchanges, too, to a shaving. Poor Paddy will send a thousand dollars of this money to his mother, in Cork, in a quarter of an hour, free of cost. Exchange regulated down to nothing. A common way to make fortunes will be by exchanging promissory notes. It will be easier than the old way of laboring for money, and, under the new system, just as certain—better, too, than the Yankee plan of swapping jackets, because every body hasn't a jacket to swap.

There will be no classes in society, for no body having to work, of course all will be gentlemen and ladies.—Our Mill-boy says, that labor is an old-fashioned vulgar thing, invented by kings, and vile aristocrats, to keep the people down, and is a disgrace to a Republic. He hints, too, (for he is very pious,) that all that's in the Bible about the "Sweat of his brow," &c., is an interpolation of these same vile aristocrats. When he sets up, people need never sweat, unless they waltz in warm weather.

With National Institution, Tariff, and Assumption, he will work all these wonders, and usher in the GOLDEN AGE.

Coon skins, and cider barrels, gourds, and log cabins!—All ye humbugs of 1840!—Clear the track!—Get out of the way, for the Mill-boy of the Slashes is coming, with his mill-boys and mill-bags, and with humbugs that will swallow ye up, as did Aaron's rod the rods of the Egyptian Sorcerers!—clear the track!!!—Hurrah for the Mill-boy of the Slashes!!!

THE HERALD. [Vive La Bagatelle!—The Herald] hits every way capitolly. We beg him to try his hand at it again, and strip of the mask from this system of humbuggery, which the whigs are about to perpetrate. More of your thunder, Mr. Herald, if you please.—Editors.]

From the Tarboro Press.

It is mortifying to witness the efforts of North Carolinians, to ridicule and disgrace any portion of their own State. No matter what motive urges such unhalloved attempts, or what object they have in view, such conduct is condemned by every principle of fair and honorable dealing, and derogatory to every profession of State pride. Such are the attempts to degrade this county, by publishing to the world such statements as to induce the citizens of other States to believe that the people are semi-barbarous and ignorant themselves, and opposed to the diffusion of knowledge and education. Such conduct, though unpardonable, we might expect to see in the columns of the North State Whig, and Whig Clarion, whose editors deal habitually in such vulgar wit and misrepresentation—and not being natives, are supposed not to entertain much partiality for North Carolina. But [is particularly mortifying that such a paper as the Raleigh Register, which claims to be a standard paper, and conducted on high and decent grounds, and whose Editor being a native North Carolinian professes so much State pride, should give currency to such disgraceful charges. If they were true, we should suppose he would blush to expose our deformities to the public gaze; would rather seek to palliate and conceal them; yet faithfully to his profession of State pride, and still more faithfully to his motto, "outward by party rage to live like brothers," he too has discharged at the fair fame of Edgecomb, the poisoned arrows of party malice, because she nobly sustained the principles she has always been attached to, by defeating the election of the favorite Whig candidate, Edward Stanley.

We have every reason to believe that the census in this State was very imperfectly taken in many counties. The duty was badly performed in this county particularly. The census of many other counties bear palpable marks on its very face. The number reported in Edgecomb who can't read and write, we believe to be excessively large, and inaccurately reported; and we charge so on the fact, that the very moment the census was published, many respectable citizens declared that the Marshal put no such interrogatories as to the ability of persons to read and write, and consequently must have guessed at most of his returns under that head.

NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. Benton, in a letter to some persons in Missouri, says:

"One might suppose that, after the great bank had been repudiated by its greatest champion as an 'obsolete idea'—after its explosion had shown it to be 'a whitened sepulchre filled with dead men's bones and with corruption'—after the equalization of exchanges shows it was not necessary to their regulation—after the introduction of more than one hundred millions of gold and silver shows that it was not wanted as a manufactory of paper currency—after the reduction of interest to four or five per cent. per annum in the cities where the people paid one and a half per cent. per month while the great bank and her branches stood among them—after all this and so many condemnations of the institution at the elections, it might have been expected that the question was at rest, and the country relieved from its agitation. But not so the fact. The ghost of the monster still stalks upon the land. The old federalists of the Hamiltonian school, now, as forty years ago, still follow it as the leading star of their policy; and many good citizens (in other respects good democrats) who were misled into a supposed necessity for it in the times of suspended banks, depreciated paper money, deranged exchanges, and no gold or silver, have not yet recovered from the delusive idea then taken up. Hence the question of a national bank must still be a subject of political contest."