

For the Presidency of the United States, HENRY CLAY. OF KENTUCKY. RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 26, 1843. the second water and water and so the second

POPULAR EDUCATION.

It must be humiliating to the pride of every true son of the Old North State, to witness the jeering derision in which our venerated old Mother is spoken of by the Press in other parts of the Union, for her ignorance, and the destitution of the mantal culture of her citizens. "The ror, is it an error of the Whigs only ! Was that admirable plan of Common Schools, adopted by our Legislature a few years ago, is amply sufficient to give information to the rising generation-to enlighten and liberalize her citizens, and thus elevate and dignify the character of North Carolina, and provide for her safety, and the enlargement of her happiness. The magnitude of that Act is only commensurate with its importance-having for its object the diffusion of Education among the mass of the children of the State. If it be mind which gives to man the dominion of the world-if it be that which distinguishes him from the brutes that perish, then the process by which its mighty attributes are developed and harmonised is obviously an object of paramount consideration. , But forcible and undeniable as is this truth. North Carolina, at least some portions of it, has remained most sadly in-

"THE SENATOR OF HIS PARTY" ON THE , It is to stifle in him all spirit of enterprise, and to , We hope for the honor of the good old North-BANKRUPT ACT.

The Editor of the Standard last year said, that Democracy and demagogism were inseparable. Democracy and demagogism were inseparable. We have never expressed to harsh an opinion; and we had thought the proposition was not true. We had thought that at least Mr. Haywood was an exception. But since his speech at Charlotte, we do not know what to think. That effort was about as demagogical as anything we ever saw. "The Genetor of his party" should at least have spared big irlends. In the fourth count of his indicated big irlends. ndictment against the Whigs, "he next placed upon the canvass, the famous Baskrupt Law-a law by one part of which all debiore might be relieved from the payment of their debts without paying them off. By another part of which, Bankrunt Debtor was to be hereafter prevented from preferring one set of his honest creditors over another set; but when he was unable to pay all of them, his property was to be applied pro rata mongst all. The former was sometimes called the cheating clause of the Bankrupt law, and they themselves have now repealed it. In other words, they kept it in force until it had done a large part of the mischief and injury it was pregnant with, and at the moment when it might produce what little good there there was in it, it was repealed -begotten and destroyed by the same Congress! And what did the Whig people of the west gain, by this ?"

Now we do not choose here to advocate the policy of that Law. It may not have answered the expectations of those who passed it. It may, for aught we know, have been abused by some who unworthily took advantage of its provisions. All we can say of it is, if the passage of the law was an error of the Whigs, they hastened to atone for the error by its early repeal. As soon as there seemed to be a general opinion against it, that opinion was respected. But if it be an ergentleman never in favor of a Bankrupt Law himself ? Did his friends, of the Party whose Senator he says he is, never approve, or advocate a Bankrupt Law--" cheating clause" and all !is there no double-dealing by the gentleman and his friends, about this much abused law ! Did it ever have a party character, before it became unpopular ? Does the "Senator of his party" not know that before the year 1840, when this act was passed, a Bankrupt LAw was advocated by the following " Democratic" gentlemen : Thomas H. Benton, Senators Wall and Linn, Norvell, Nicholson, Strange, Walker, King and Woodbury, and not least by Richard M. Johnson and Martin Van Buren ! Does he not know that "Democratic" States and State Legislatures, were foremost in sending on petitions praying for the passage of such a Law ?

In 1827, Mr. Van Buren voted for a Bankrupt Law-and one too, with the "cheating clause." sensible to it. Notwithstanding the wise and retrospective in its operation, and not extending beneficent provisions made for the Education of its benefits to farmers or mechanics. A motion was made so to amend as not to affect " any contract made before the passage and promulgation of this act." Against this amendment are recorded the names of Messrs. Benton, Woodbury, Wm. R. King, R. M. Johnson and Martin Van Buren. Mr. Van Boren was even unwilling to extend the advantages of the law to any individuals but to merchants and traders-and made a speech against such extension. Col. Rich'd. M. Johnson replied to Mr. Van Buren and said, "the vivifying princi-

without the remotest prospect of benefit to his creditors or to society. A punishment like this, without the conviction of guilt, is too revolting to my feelings to give it my sanction ; and it never ought to exist in a free or civilized country. It is said that dishonest persons will sometimes avail themselves of the benefit of a bankrupt law. So unfaithful men may sometimes be elected to legislative bodies, and crimes may sometimes be derpetrated under the cloak of religion. But I would not refuse relief to the unfortunate, nor destroy legislative bodies, nor strive to abolish Christian churches, on account of abuses to which they are all subject; for the same principle is equally applicable to all.

This power in the Constitution is joined with that of inituralization, and with the same benevo-lent object. Upon that of naturalization, congress has acted, and, in doing so, has provided for the oppressed of all nations in this land of refuge, the blessings of liberty and safety, the protection of our laws; and it was justly expected that a bankrnpt law would also be passed, extending protection from oppression to the unfortunate of our own citizens, and to those of all other nations who might choose to come and reside among us. This I wish to see done. My opinion is, that it will redound to the honor of our country. It will relieve the bankrupt, and, by leaving him unshackled in his enterprize, he will often accumulate the means both of providing for himself, and of liquidating his debts, which honest men frequently do under the influence of moral obligations

The interest of the debtor, the interest of the creditors, the interest of society, and the glory of our country, all conspire to sanction the measure. The object of Government ought always to be the mitigation of human misery, and the advancement of human happiness, as far as possible. If I can light up the smile of gladness, even in one solitary bosom where the tear of sorrow was flowing. enjoy in the act gratification which my feeble language cannot describe. With these sentiments. I have ever been the advocate for relief to he war-worn soldier, and to the widows and orphans of those who suffered or perished in their country's defence ; and with the views which I have expressed upon this subject. I have exerted all my feeble powers in favor of the abolition of mprisonment for debt. When I am satisfied that the object of a constitutional measure is good, I can never abandon it on account of difficulties which present themselves in making it perfect in all its details. Similar difficulties may be urged with equal plausibility against free government; against universal suffrage ; against popular elections; and indeed against all of our institutions. It is not good to be impracticable. No man ought to put himself up as a standard to which all must come-however great he will be disappointed in the end, and perhaps his usefuluess in some measure lost. We should provide a uniform sys- as well as absorb the principal. "We know from tem of bankruptcy upon as liberal principles as justice will warrant-and as experience shall show its imperfections, we should give it such consideration and amendment as will be found equitable. I should expect its provisions to be ex-

ended to all classes of every profession, involuntary as to merchants, and voluntary as to OTHERS. The law should embrace all cases existi

bind him and family down to perpetual poverty, for his own honor-to save his party from contempt-that the gentleman has made no more such miserably demagogical displays as he is reported to have made at Charlotte. We do hope most sincerely, that the "Jeffersonian" gave an incorrect account of the matter, and that he will yet come out over his own name, and pronounce that shetch an unworthy and cruel caricature of what he did say, well intended perhaps, but most offensive in fact. We do not see how otherwise, so many and such blunders could have been attributed to a gentleman so capable of knowing and distinguishing truth from fiction. Unless Mr. Haywood makes this protestation.

we shall hereafter notice some other matters that figure in his reported speech, very little to his credit

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the steam-packet Calelonia, arrived on Wednesday at Boston, we have London dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5 h instant.

The session of Parliament was brought to a close on the 24th ult. by a speech from the Queen in person. The speech, except in reference to the affairs of Ireland, is without interest.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duke d'Au-MALE had made a short visit to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND, being despatched thither by the KING OF THE FRENCH to invite her Majesty to visit France on her contemplated excursion by sea, with which request she complied, and was received on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d, at Treport by the King of the French and family with great eclat, whence they proceeded to the chateau d'Eu, reaching that place at seven in the evening. The Queen's journey excites the greatest interest in France, and extraordinary preparations were being made for her entertainment. It is more than three centuries since a similar event has occurred. The last meeting of a like nature was between Henry VIII, and Francis I. The agitation in Ireland continues in undiminished violence. O'CONNELL has propounded his Plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament.

The cotton market has improved.

THE WHISKEY REBELLION .- The Philadelphia Sun recommends a tax on all home-made spirits, consumed or manufactured in Pennsylvania; and says it would pay the interest on the State Debt. authentic sources," says the above mentioned paper, " that the amount of domestic distilled spirit has diminished immensely in this State, within

a few years past, thanks to the improved temperance habits of the people; but we are satisfied

AN INCIDENT IN GEORGIA.

Some two years ago the writer of this article stopped at a town in one of the Southern Counties in Georgia. Strolling about, he entered the grave yard. From a small but chaste obelisk, he read this inscription : .

> Characteria A MOTHER'S MEMENTO TO THE MENORY OF AN ONLY SON WHO FELL AT THE MASSACRE OF FANNIN'S REGIMENT IN MEXICO.

He felt an interest to learn the history of its erection. The story was briefly this. A youth of nineteen, the only son of a widowed mothera boy whom she loved with all the fondness of maternal affection-was returning to his home from the University of Virginia, at the time Fannin was raising his regiment of Georgians for the Texian service. With southern ardour, and with all the chivalous recklessness of youth, he volunteered for the campaign. He briefly addressed a letter to his mother the day he embarked, informing her of his destination, and his hope of being instrumental in aiding the independence of Tex- | Raleigh,

Judge of the mother's feelings when she read this letter. Without an instant's hesitation she departed for Charleston, in hopes to overtake her truant boy. Unfortunately the schooner lost her foremast : and when the mother reached Texas, she found the regiment had marched a week before for the scene of conflict. News finally came of the capture of Fannin and his forces by the Mexican army. Then came the intelligence of their massacre, by order of the tyrant. Santa Anna. Her boy was in the front rank, and among the first that fell ! For a time she was deprived of her senses, and when she finally rocovered, with a broken heart, she returned to her home in Georgia. She erected this obelisk to the memory of her son; and one afternoon, a short time after returning from the church yard, she was found dead, sitting in her arm chair, holding the miniature of her boy. The mother's troubles were over !- N. Y. Aurora.

Gordon D. Boyd, Mr. Van Buren's Receiver of Public Moneys in Mississippi, who robbed the Treasurer of \$100,000 and then resigned his office, has since been Repudiating Loco Foco mem-

ber of the Legislature of Mississippi. We perceive that he is again the candidate of his party for Senor from he Leake, Atala and Noxuba District, and will doubtless succeed. We cannot imagine bow he failed to be nominated for Treasurer. It must be that he disdained to accept the empty honor of the office, after Graves had stolen and run away with all the money.

THE SAD TRUTH .-- O ! how difficult it is to en. grave on our hearts the sad truth, that all we enough continues to be manufactured, to liquid- possess upon earth is only lent to us for a time, \$30,000!





Court House door, in Raleigh, on Thurs 23d day of Nevember next, (being Court week.) if not disposed of before that time, the following proper ty, to wit f

His Dwelling House and the Lots attached to it, containing between ten and twelve acres.

It is situated about six hundred vards East of the Capitol, on Newbern Street, in a beautiful Grove of Forest Trees, and without the limits of the Town, . It, contains four apartments in the basement, including the Dining room, and five above, and two Passages. It is new, built of choice materials, and of superior workmanship. The out-houses and enclosures are also new. In the back yard, is a Well of most excellent water.

An unimproved Lot of 91 acres at the end of NewSern street, fronting the Capitol, and at the distance of seven or eight hundred yards. It is one of the most besutiful sites in the Victory of

Another Lot of about fifteen acres. lying also East of the City, adjoining a Lot formerly the property of the late Joenpu Galls, and a Lot belonging to JOHN O'RORKE. There are two, small framed Houses upon it, vielding a fent that would make the property a good investment at the price at which it is estimated, and upon the Street, leading by Dr. J. O. WATSON's, are two handsome building situ-

A tract of between thirty and forty avres, about three miles south of Ruleigh, affording an abundant supply of Wood, and much valuable Timber. Theterms will be accommodating, and made known when the property is offered.

J. R. J. DANIEL. Sept. 25.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

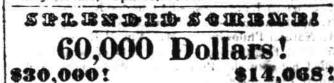
SCALLED to the large STOCK OF GOODS of the late Firm of J. C. & G B. Atkins, These Goods will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on Monday the 16th of October next, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cullery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Perfumery, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.

The assortment is very large, and worthy the atention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Our old customers are especially invited to at-

Terms accommodating, and made known at sale, JOHN C. ATRINS. Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1843. 77-2t



the destitute by the "School Law," there are some Counties which have refused the proffered aid-spurned the "Schoolmaster's" enlightening instructions : choosing rather to stumble and flounder alobg

"In life's low vale remote, to pine alone " Then drop into the grave unpitted and unknown."

An esteemed Correspondent from the Eastern part of the State, in a recent Communication which we published, urged upon us to take this matter in hand, and as we have broached the subject, we may refer again and again to it. We will content ourselves, however, on this occasion, by quoting the language of him who when living received the homage of all hearts, and whose name like a charm still enchants the world-WASHINGTON. That sainted sage in the last words addressed by him to his Country, in language the most earnest and emphatic, invited her attention to this subject. These are his words :

"Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric ? Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of mowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

IT The "Newbernian," has the following just remarks in reference to our patriotic and intelligent Candidate for Congress in the recent campaign :- " We publish in another column to-day, the letter of H. W. Miller, Esq. the late Whig candidate in the Wake District, in reply to a letter of invitation to a public dinner by the Whigs of Wake Forest. Mr. M. does not deal in soft words; he speaks plainly, and like a man who believes what he says. It would have been gratifying to us beyond measure, if he could have been permitted to stand shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Rayner in the next Congress. If Stanly and Miller could have been elected, the Whigs of North Carolina would not have been behind the Whigs of any State, in a bold and able representation."

tober next, and be continued till the first day of March D A correspondent of the Charleston Courier. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia. rious pursuits, bankruptcies must always exist, been hailed by Democracy as the redeeming act. day old Cotton sold at 6 to 61 cents. NOUNTRY Merchants and others in want of any and it is the duty of the Government to make following. The Whigs of the West have studied their Fayelleville Observer. states that a rough-draft of the celebrated, " Sun-The course of instruction will consist, as usual, of such provisions as will be calculated to give the Jof the above articles will find in my establishment, born books long ago, and are by no means so factures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on day-mail Report" has been discovered among the BLUSHING .- We love to see the rosy had the most desirable stock I have ever offered, at greatgreatest possible relief that can be given, consissimple as the Senator seems to suppose. They Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprüdence, on Chemistry mounting over the neck and face of a beautiful ly reduced prices. A call from my old friends and papers of the late Judge Cooper, of Columbia, S. tently with the principles of justice. Congress know why the act of 1840 was not a Democratic and Pharmacy, on Surgery, on Materia Medica and woman; it shadows forth, delicately and softly, alone has power to do this, and on them the work customers is solicited. C, in that gentleman's hand writing. The infer-Therap utics, and on Special and General Anatomy. measure, and they know it was not because of the gentle feelings of the soul. It is the evidence devolves, not only as a constitutional right, but as NE of two courses must be pursued by me in a solemn duty. Both in private and public life I the "cheating clause," but because of its confined The well known advantages of the University of of timidity, which is lovely in women. Out upon ence is that he was the author of that paper, from Maryland, its spacious halls, its unrivalled apparatus, the abundant and cheap materials for the pursuit of adopt the common practice, with many dealers in the have regarded it as a paramount duty to relieve operation. The democratic leaders wished it to our masculine mind-out upon our rough, sturdy which Col. Johnson has derived more renown than genius ! we prefer the reed to ash-ivy to oak. the distressed from every burden, as far as possi- be universal in its action. And now, "what have practical Anatomy afforded by the city of Baltimore, article of running down other Instruments in order and the ample resources of the valuable Museum be- to raise the character of my own, or I must do as I by shooting Tecumseh. We deem the tale highble, and especially to break that yoke by which the Whigs of the West gained" by it, forsooth ! Woman's natural element is retirement, her none can be benefited, and to soothe, rather than What have the Democrats gained by it ? They home the domesitc circle. Unfit by nature to ly probable-for that report is in the bold, freebuffet with the world's waves or mingle in its longing to the College, leave nothing to be desired by have been endeavoring to do for eight years past, get break, the heart already rent with the anguish of thinking strain of Judge Cooper. Certainly it is those who attach themselves to it as students of the the public to form their own opinion by trying my have gained a hobby, and an opportunity of abustrife, she lives dependant upon a stronger spirit, instruments. The former is a course I have never misfortune. various departments of medical science. quite as credible as the sight, which one of Mr. sing the Whig party for honestly passing an act and repays in kindness and gentleness that It is repugnant to every principle of justice t The lessons of the Professors of Surgery, of the adopted, and never shall ; i latter i have which she receives in protection and support. Jefferson's descendants saw, to wit : Gen. Jackwhich, as they believed, would afford relief to a found to work well. I believe that my Piano Portes regard bankruptcy as a presumption of guilt. In Practice of Physic, and of Therapeutics will be illus-We cannot bear a woman who never blushes the fluctuations of trade, the most honorable men large class of citizens, struggling with want, optrated by daily clinical instruction in the wards of the are at least equal to any made in this or any other son writing the Proclamation. pressed with debt, sinking among fragments of the steady, cold, and calm eye has no charm for country that I have heard of; but that spinion being an interested one, I do not ask the public to depend upon it, slone, and simply beg of them to test the are often its victime: -and to hold the person of Baltimore Infirmary. This institution, which is conruin that floated around them, on the maddened us; there is a beauty and a gentleness in the the debtor subject to his creditor, and to put his nected with the Confege and in its immediate vicinity, downcast look, starting tear, and warm blush. The Globe mentions a rumor that a portion future liberty or acquisitions beyond his own conpresents at all times a number and variety of cases sea of experiments. Their design was patriotic matter by actust trial. Any person desiring to pur-chase a Pisno, can take mine upon trial, and withhold payment until they can prove the instrument. that defies comparison, even with the loveliest trol, when he has surrendered all, is to inflict a amply sufficient to afford to students an acquaintance of the \$40,000 appropriated by Congress for the punishment where there is no crime, nor crimin-al tribunal to investigate a crime, or to prescribe not forget that the condemned act, with all its restrain this feeling, thinking it a weakness, err and humane; and the Whigs of the West will with the practical application of the principles of China mission has been purloined-and it more Medicine and Surgery. Constant opportunities occur faults, has brought peace to thousands of families strangely in their ideas; let it alone, there is -has restored many a man of ruined fortune and no deformity in the indulgence. E. P. NASH. during the session of witnessing in it important surgithan hints that an extensive system of forgery and punishment. Book and Piane Forte Selle Credit in trade is based upon confidence in the cal operacions. official peculation exists, in at least one of the The Professors of the several branches, thus probroken heart, to liberty again, who can stand success of him who obtains it, and ought not in Departments. Very likely. When officers are SPOHNS HUSBAND. vided with all the necessary and desirable means of bought, they are not apt to be overly honest. A which the creditor may claim on the liberty or up and say with exultation, he is once more an aiding students of medicine in the acquisition of a The etymology of this word may not be gener HEADACHS REMED American citizen-free ! thorough professional education, will make every exally known. The head of a family is called husman who will sell himself will hardly be too conthe future independence of the debtor. If he The Senater has mistaken his men. He has For Sale by antique to in N. M. S. band from the fact that he is, or ought to be, the ertion to promote the interest of their pupils, and to hance to be unsuccessful, all that they can carried his wares to the wrong market. They band which unites the house together-or the scientious to steal, if, as Gen. Jackson once said, prepare them properly for the arduous and momen-Raleigh, June 10. 1863, laim is a faithful surrender of his remaining efwhen he was opposed to the Sub-Treasury. are hard to fool-those mountain men. And the boud of union among the family. It is to be re- togs duties of the medical profession fects. Let him give these and begin the world BLANKS "Temptation and Opportunity" are both thrown Senator will find out his error, before he has gretted that all husbands are not house banas in SAMUEL CHEW, Dean. again. What is the effect of subjecting his fu-For sale at this Office ture acquisitions to the seizure of his creditors ! " seen" much of the country west of Charlotte. reality as well as in name .- Sau Republican. in the way. 74-9 6418 M September 19.

ple ought not to be confined to any privileged order, but the relief and advantages held forth in the bill, ought to be general and unconfined ; and their good effects be dispersed to the cottage as well as to the palace."

In 1840, when Mr. Van Buren was President, in a letter to some citizens of New York. he thus writes :

" It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensable to the well being of society, that Government should never interfere with private contracts even when the authority to do so is conferred by the Constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity, and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner against fraud and injustice. That occasion may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere may do so, and are required to do so, by a regard for the best interests of the community, there can be no doubt. I thought there was occasion for such in-terference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general Bankrupt Law, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree, were intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution relating to this subject. An occasion of at least ple of the West," and therefore cannot say equal urgency for such a law exists at this time. The embarrasements caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and cash enterprises, which have unfortunately characterised the last few years, are such as to render an interference of this tection, may or may not have been personally afkind greatly conducive if not absolutely necessary to the public good. I WOULD THEREFORE | was in their estimation a good one for the people TED IN THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A LAW. properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, when the latter were discharged from their obligations."

Such a law would be decidedly more objectionable than the law of 1840.

Col. Johnson, in a letter dated Jan. 13, 1843. replying to an enquiry, states his views fully-in which he first discusses the constitutionality of a its principle, so far as it did go. There it stands, Bankrupt Law, of which he has no doubt. He cheating clause and all, not quite Catholic enough then proceeds in the following strain, which does for Democracy to be sure, but if its provisions had great honor to the heart of the gallant old soldier heen a little broader, and embraced corporations

in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland will commence on the last Monday of Ocin its compulsory clause, (claws ?) it would have at 61 cents. It is of prime quality. Ou the same " Through this vast domain and with their va-E.P. NASH,

the passage of the law, as well as all which may happen in future. Such are my views upon this subject. I do not set up myself as a standard for others-organized as I am, I could not act otherwise, without a violation of conscience, and the obligations of solemn duty. For I have no doubt that if the system should be established, its beneficial effects would be felt in every part of our country, and especially throughout our whole trading community. It is a system which I believe prevails in every commercial country in Europe, and in every civilized nation on the globe. Indeed, from the earliest antiquity, the Jews, though an agricultural nation, had their general jubilecs. It

is the same measure in a different form : the same great conservative principle, for the same great object. In this country, all power is based on the will of the people. We have no legal or consti-tutional classes; but the rich and the poor, the fortunate and the unfortunate, are all equal. There is a perpetual revolution of property, the poor becoming rich and the rich becoming poor : and to suffer any unnecessary impediments to enterprise, is to interrupt the prosperity of the nation. If then the relief which a bankrupt law gives, extending all its provisions to all who desire it, is proper for any other country, it is much

more due to this great Republic. Most respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, RH. M. JOHNSON.

And vet the "Senator of his party" talks about the

ate the debt of the State, if properly taxed. And why should it not be, selling as it does at this time at a price so low, as to place madness and death within the reach of the poorest medicant, who gathers pence in the intervals of intoxication! Why not redeem the credit of the State, by taxing the most loathsome vice of the population !-Why not snatch the Commonwealth from the gulf of discredit by the very means through which we snatch the inebriate from the orgies of mad-

From the Salisbury Watchman. DINNER TO JUDGE GASTON.

Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record "brighter passage in human life," than occurred in our Town on Wednesday last, on the occasion of a dinner given by the members of the Bar atcompassion over the guilty Jerusaleni, tears of tending Rowan Superior Court, in compliment to tenderness over the tomb of a friend, what bitter the highly distinguished gentlemen whose name tears would he have shed over your deplorable stands at the head of this article. A select comfolly ! pany composed of his Honor Judge SETTLE, and the members of the Bar, with a few invited guests,

seven months ago, was charged with the seduc-tion of a young girl, one of his congregation, unsat down on last Wednesday, (the Judge's birth day) at 5 o'clock, to a sumptuous dinner at the der most aggravated circumstances, has been Mansion Hotel. Wine, wit, sentiment, song, interspersed with a bountiful share of anecdotes, at which "his Honor" did his part most happily for about four hours, made glad the hearts of as

Bankruot Law, and "the cheating clause of the Bankrupt Law," and asks "what did the Whig happy a throng as ever sat at table. Many "quips people of the West gain by this ?" We do not and quiddities," many smart retorts and brilliant hypocrisy and villainy .- Balt. Sun. know much about the finances of the "Whig peorepartees : many pratriotic sentiments, and glorious reminescences of those who once graced the whether they "gained" or lost by the law. But annals of Carolina's Jurisprudence, were deliverthe Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. until further notice. ed without an effort. Surely a more hearty, conof one thing we are certain, that however the Whigs of the West, whom the "Senator of his genial and intellectual array, never were congreparty" seems to have taken under his special pro- gated, and never sustained themselves more creditably. Long will the GASTON Dinner in fected, they have patriotism enough, if the law Salisbury be remembered as the best thing of the kind that ever took place in the State. Cherished HAVE UNHESITATINGLY, CO-OPERA- at large, to have supported it; if a bad one, they and beloved as the Judge has ever been by the Profession, which he so splendidly adorns, the late have sense and shrewdness enough not to allow the "Senator of his party" to throw upon the disjune was well calculated in a still higher de-Whigs, the exclusive odium of passing it. They gree to warm up their hearts towards hun; and know that action on Bankruptcy was pressed by the response to a call upon him for a sentiment all parties, before 1840. Some, Democrats too, was so like the benediction of a father towards were in favor of extending its provisions to corpo. his children, that we must add it as a fit conclurations-and opposed the bill of 1840, only be- sion of this feeble portrait. Judge GASTON, gave cause they were not included. This confining of " The Bar of North Carolina, a noble set of fellows. its operation to individuals, did not certainly alter God bless them."

ness ?"

The first new Cotton received in this market, was brought on Friday last, from the plantation of Mrs. White of Richmond County, and was sold

and for a short time: that to-morrow, perhaps, the object of our dearest affections may be a corpse ; and all that our soul has made a support of, a source of joy and happiness, shall-be con- To be drawn at Alexandris, D. C., on Saturday founded with the dust of the earth ! Disciples of Jesus ! when will you cease to make idols of those objects which the Lord has trusted to you that you might consecrate them to his service ? When will you learn that this is neither the place nor the time of your rest? When will you learn to think, to love, and to act as strangers and pilgrime, for whom there is but one thing needfulo teach your native country ? And you, ve men of the world, when will you cease to hew out unto yourselves in the wilderness. " broken cisterns which can hold no water?" When will you cease to sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind ! When will you cease to seek your happiness, your peace, your life, in that which shall pass away to-morrow like the stubble which the wind scattereth ? Ah ! if Jesus shed tears of

The Rev. Amos Lefevre, who about six or

ITS AIL ROAD NOTICE .- On and after

to-morrow, the 24th inst. the Train will leave

for the Cash.

Roanske Navigation Company.

S. F. PATTERSON, Pres't.

COTTON BAGGING, 2 cents

to the yard; and good bale

Rope; offered at a small profit

WILL : PECK.

A. JOYNER.

77-61

77-8t

ALEXANDRIA LOFTERY. Class O, for 1845. October 14, 1848.

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2	do		8,000	50	do	15	500	
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78 Number Lotiery-18 drawn ballots Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths 2 50. Certificates of packages of tickets in this Magnificent Lottery can be obtained as follows: ---

36	ertificates	of a Package	e ol 20	W note	T ICROT	\$200	
	Do	do	26	Half	do	130	
	Do	do	26	Quarter	do :	65	
	Do	do		Eighth		324	-
	In this I	ottery there a	re 76.	076 tick	ets, whit	ch. di-W	1

vided by 26, gives only 2,926 packages in the whole httery, thus the adventurer who muchases a certificate of a package has one chance in 2,926 chances of drawing the Grand Capital Prize of \$60.000; one chance in 1,463 of drawing either the \$60,000 capital, or the \$30,000 capital prizes ; one chance in 975 tried in Bradford county, Pa. where, the circumof drawing the \$60,000, \$30,000, or the \$14,068 stance cocurred, and convicted of administering prizes ; one chance in 585 of drawing the \$60,000 ! poison to Miss. Woodburn, with an intent to mur-\$30,000 ! \$14.068 ! or out of the two \$10,000 prizes! And one chance in 29 of drawing either a \$1,000, a 1,200. a 1,500, a 2,000 a 3,000, a 4,000, a 5,000, an der her. He has now a comfortable prospect of a residence in the penitentiary for his outrageous 8.000. a 10.000, a 14.068, a 80.000 Dollar Prize, or the GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

> 07 60,000 Dollars ____ And one package may contain the first four Capital Prizes amounting to 114,000 Dollars. Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most mompt attention, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us

> > Address J G GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.

G. Iy of Richmond, Virginia,) has settled in St. Louis, where he will attend to sny professional buniness which may be entrusted to his care. Mr, G will attend to any claims amounting to \$500. r more, any where in the state of Missouri, ---

Refer to Weston R. Gales, Raleigh. St. Louis. Missouri, 74-8m Sept. 1, 1843.

FALL SUPPLIES OF BOOES, STATIONBERT Music, Musical Instruments, FANCY ARTICLES, Se.

FOR BALL DY

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES

NEW COTTON.

TALHE Annual meeting of the Roanoke Naviga-Wednesday the first of November next. Sept. 22, 1843.

ST Star and Standard three times. University of Maryland,

Sept. 23d, 1843.

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Raleigh, 25th Sept.

TOARS.CO.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.