

THE L.

ERRATA. which of Mr. STANLY'S remarks, publishist, several inaccuracies occurred, as foland of "eating time," it should have been ing "-and instead of " excellent position" the Senatorship) it should have been position." Also, in giving the vote for U. the name of Mr. Wilkins (as voting for

ri was made to read Williams. nors will occasionally creep into our sheet, s will be escused. A multiplicity of other dent to the execution of the Legislative present, which mily pay to our Proof-sheets.

a Standard-Mr. Clingman.

shel will aggravate my voice so, that rea as gently as any sucking dove; I will alwere any nightingale .- Shakspeare. Bottom, who plays the Lion among stie Editorial fraternity of North Carthe Editor of the "Standard"-has I fears past indulged in a career of bitter in of Mr. CLINGMAN, in consequence of in the repeal of the 21st Rule. No term a of denunciation, or of detraction, in his scabelary, has been withheld from him. recent period. Not only the Editor, their party, have habitually denounced Mr. iful to the South. How strange, then,

present admitted the force of Mr. Stanly's argument, and while both Whigs and Democrats, on the next day, out of respect to Judge Ellis, voted to postpone indefinitely, it was in consideration of a promise to resign. So far from Mr. Stanly's being defeated or frustrated, he was completely successful. He spoke with great force and eloquence, and convinced every man present, who has any respect for the "musty r cords" of our history, that he occupied the right ground, and that it became his duty to take the course he did. He convinced Mr. Ellis, as the result shows, and thus consummated his object. We are not disposed to deny that Mr. Courts acquitted himself well in some sportive remarks which passed between him and Mr. Stanly ; but that was all-he made no argument.

The "Standard"-Election of Senator.

The Editor of the "Standard," as might have been expected, if not desired, is grievously afflicted at the election of Mr. BADGER. His patriotic heart is straiged almost to bursting at the direful catastrophe; and notwithstanding he still indulges hope that the country may survive the trial, we are awfully apprehensive that another such stroke may be fatal to the Editor himself. What a pity that one of so much sensibility should enter the political arena, and subject his delicate nerves to the shocks of disappointment and defeat ! Unfortunately, he will find but few to sympathise with him. His gloomy pictures of the future may excite admiration for his genius, but they will fail to lash the sluggish world around him into a passion. The truth is, the Editor has such a fancy for the terrible and the sublime - (to say nothing of the fictivious.) that his readers have ceased to be moved by his most labored efforts. Their indifference is perhaps on the principle that an Ass (no disparagement) or other domestic animal will grow familiar with a steam engine, or an elephaut. They doubtless think of the last edition of his direful prognostics, like Mr. Primrose, in the

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. As the bulk of our readers are perhaps unacquain-

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ted with the enuses of the present state of disorganization, not to say anarchy, which prevails in Ohio, we will briefly set forth the facts in the case, as far as they have come to our knowledge. It seems that in the apportionment of Sensiors and Representatives for the State of Ohio, the County of Hamilton, embracing Cincinnati, was divided into two election Districts, in consequence of its large population. The whole County is entitled to two Senators and five Representatives, of which the first District, comprising the first eight wards of the City, is to have one Senator and two Representatives; and the second district, constituting the whole County, outside of the first eight wards, is to have one Senator and three Representatives. The Loco Foco party denied the Constitutional right of the Legislature, to make this division of the County into Districts, and opposed its passage on that ground; and out of this circumstance has grown the present

difficulty. At the late election, the Whigs ran separate candidates for the separate Districts, while the Locofocos voted on the general Ticket plan-that is to say, voted over the whole County for the same men .---The two Whig candidates claim their seats on the

ground that they received a majority of the votes east in the first District, for which they were the candidates, while the Loco Foco members, who have been admitted to their seats, claim them as Representatives of Hamilton County, having been voted for all over the County. It will thus be seen, that this is a most high-handed attempt, thus far successful, to disregard, nullify and overthrow the constituted authorities--in a word, it is Revolution.

The law requires that the Clerk of Hamilton County, together with two Justices, shall cast up the votes given at the several precincts, and shall publicly "declare" who is elected; and that the Clerk shall give a Certificate of election to the per-

COMMUNICATIONS.

RY 3, 1849.

Ma GALES : I notice in your paper of yesterday an article on the proposed Railroad across Panama where you picture in glowing colors the expected results from the work; in which you and the world will be entirely, and altogether disappointed, as will be seen from the fallowing facts :

From London to Panana S1º of Longitude and 42° of Latitude must be overcome, which on a straight line would vary little from 5,868 miles And from Panama to Canton is 170° of Longitude, measuring 64 miles

10,880 miles each, is Making from London to Canton, on a

line, via Panama (via Tehuantepec, } 16,784 miles the same, Now from Canton, the present sailing

3.200 miles

1.560 miles

6.900 miles

route via the Cape of Good Hope, to London, in the season of the Northeast monsoon, is as follows : From Canton, through the China Sea

to the Equator, is Thence to Sunda Straits to 12 South

Latitude,

Then through the region of the South-east reades to 27° South latitude, and 50° East longitude, Thence to the Cape of Good Hope, From the Cape to London

Against Paname, 3,108 miles

Another route from Canton to England, during the Southeast monsoons, via the Cape of Good Hope, turough Formosa Straits, Pitts' Straits, Pelew Islands, Alla's Straits, to 27° Southeast, 50° East Longitude, to the Cape and then to London, is 15,340 miles.

Still against Panama-1,408 miles. From Londou to Calcutta, Singapore, Java, and Australia, the distance would be greater still against Panama.

These are facts which require no comment, and admit of no speculation.

New York is now and probably will be the great commercial emporium and centre of the United States, on the parallel of 41° North Latitude, and Panama on that of 7°, making a sailing distance turning the Island and all, not less than 2,500 miles Thence to San Francisco 3,500 miles Thence to the Columbia river 660 miles

til you have carried out this recommendation of Gov. Graham's. I firmly believe that now is the only time to effect this great reform: Hereafter let either political party have a controlling majority in the Legis: ture and the mass of minority will be against it." No doubt your own sense of duty tells you it is right. I assure you the people are for the Reform. It ap-peals too powerfully to the Public purse. The County Courts are losing cast with the peoplethey are shorn of their melent glory-and now the very prejudices of the masses are against them. I fear many of you are "out of humor" at some of the events of the Session"-but I again beg you to return to your propriety and complete this work. Let each party join in the labor-let each share in the emoluments; Act fairly-liberally-understandingly .--Do your duty as patriots-not merely as partizans ECONOMY. Dec/ 1848.

The Register says "it is an election at which the Whigs feel vezed, and the Democrats ashamed."-Some of the Whigs, we make no doubt, are "vezed" at this result ; but the statement that the Democrats 1320 miles are "ashamed" of it, is a silly and a miserable falsehood.-Standard. 750 miles

The man who can thus lightly impute fulsehood to nother, would never scruple to be guilty of it himself Of course it was not meant that the whole Democratic party were ashamed of the election of Judge ELLIS ; but we know that some were. Men of great 13,730 miles respectability and moral worth regretted the defeat of Judge BATTLE by a member of their own party .-We by no means meant to insinuate that the whole Democratic party could be ashamed of any thing ;because that would include the "Standard man" himself.

RATHER SEVERE.

A modern Poet thus oriticises some Church-going people ;

"Attend your Church," the parson cries ; To Church each fair one goes: The old go there to close their eyes,

The young to eye their clothes. ETHIOPIAN COLLOQUY .- The N. O. Picayune

The extracts of which Brandrath's Fills us come posed are obtained by this new patent process, with out boiling or, any application of heat. The active principle of the herbs is thus accured, the same as it is in the living vegetable.

Summer dias

To star has 's

NUMBER SS.

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The public should be cantions of medicines factors mended in advertisements stolen from me.

A sure test of genuine Brandreth Pills : Exemine the box of pills ; then look at the certificate of agene cy, whose engraved date must be within the year which every authorised agent must posses ; if the three labels on the box agree with the three labels on the certificate, the pills are true-if not, they a false.

The Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 241 Broadway, 274 Bowery, and 241 Hudson street, New York. Mrs. Boeth, 5 Market street, Brooklyn and by 20,000 agents in the United States and Canada, whose certificates and pills shelld be carefully examined before purchase is made:

IT The above Pills are on sale by WILL PECK, Raleigh N. C. Price 25 cents per trut;

THE GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

THE ATTENTION OF AGENTS throughout A the country is called to the chesp and carefully prepared Guide to the Gold Region, just published by the subscribers, entitled Gold Mines of Californin, and also a Geographical, Topographical and country, and particularly of the Gold Region, edited by G. G. Foster, Esq. Price 25 cents. All the authentic information in regard to the country and the Gold Region that can be procured will be found in this book. Price, per hundred, \$10; \$2 per deze en. Unless orders are sent in promptly the publish-ers cannot engage to satisfy them. A new edition is in press to supply country orders, which will be sent according to the times of the application. This work is the first authentic publication on the subject, and embraces all the information of any real value to persons interested in that wonderful section of country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

Tribune baildings, New York Papers giving this advertisments 2 insertions, including this notice, and sending a marked paper to the publishers, will have 3 copies of the work forwarded to them.

MAYHEW'S NEW WORK. 25 cents. This day received at the N. C. BOOKSTORE. Dec. 25. 104 Mr Hart's New Work. THE Romance of Yatching, by Joseph C. Harty author of " Miriam Coffin," dc. &c. For sale by H. D. TULNER. New Novel. ARY BARTON, a Tale of Manchester Life 25 cts. This day published. Call at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.

shore all other men in the State, should selected by them for the United States' Mr. CLINGMAN has not changed his posinot repented of his sin, if it be one-how then, that he should be so cordially sup-"the "Standard," and so warmly defended and any attack upon him by a Whig Press at show that the Standard', and its friends. diend the charges, the grave charges they alfor years, and which they now retract? think the people will ever believe them my, what right have they to suppose the all now believe them sincere in their char-Mr. Babass ? It is the identical charge ins Mr. CLINGHAN-that of unfaithfulness enth on the Slavery question. Mr. C. has in ar spologized for the act which excited minic fears; and yet they vote for him, enis soundness, and become his champions .-Studard" was wont, in former years, to call miter to the South-but now it simply intiat the course of Mr. Clingman was " im-He "roars him as gently as any sucking How strange this gentle mood must appear Clingman himself, who receives mild rebukes. modified praise, instead of the fiery anathhich the Demecracy have hitherto hurled at

"Standard" insists, that the Whigs in elec-. Badger, endorse all that he may do in the yers. We think it a more rational inferin the Loeo Focos, in voting for Mr. Clingminne all that he has done in the last six.

Stanly's Resolution-Judge Ellis. Ind an article in the "Standard," which we mossingustice to Mr. STANLY. That paper "On Thursday, Mr. Stanly, doubtless sick of alst, expressed a willingness to drop the suband after mentioning that the Resolution this itely postponed, the "Standard" says this sing the seal of condemnation on the course gutleman from Beaufort."

treat a loss to understand how this sets the milemnation on the course of Mr. STANLY. man condemned, who introduces or advo-Bill or Resolution, which is indefinitely post-Nonsense !

atuth is, Judge ELLIS' friends will, by assailten do him serious injury. Mr. STANLY, we formed, treated the Judge with all respectin information of his intention to offer the tim-sgreed to offer it in a form which Judge linself said was not offensive, and which he and as soon as he was informed that Mr. intended to resign, as Mr. Stevenson said he a reported in the "Standard"-he, Mr. Stanthe had no objection that the Resolution should the table.

Ellis, as Mr Courts spoke for him, had no "migning-he did not think of such a thing. be told Mr. Stanly he intended to resign, the wim would never have been introduced. As man which prompted Mr. S. to introduce Assistion, let the "Standard" speak out-and

Vicar of Wakefield did, of Mr. Jenkinson's cosmogony-"this is all very fine, but I think we have heard it before."

The effort to convict Mr. Badger of inconsistency for abandoning the support of Gen. Jackson, comes with singular grace from the Editor of the "Standard," who abandoned the Whigs outright, without alleging any change of measures as the reason for his course. Mr. Badger assisted in the election of Gen. Jackson, it is true, because he believed him to be patriotic and disinterested, and because he believed that he would execute the laws, and not the dictates of an imperious will. He sustained Gen. Jackson when out of power, but abandoned him a the zenith of power. Could an honest man want a better evidence of honesty of purpose ?

After ringing the changes upon the old worn-out charges of Federalism, the Editor dismisses them on the ground that they are unimportant in comparison with the course of Mr. BADGER, upon the Slavery question. This is the hideous gorgon with which demagogues attempt to frighten the people out of their wits. Did they not try it in the exciting period of a Presidential campaign, and did it not most signally fail? Did they not have this beast with seven heads and ten horns, staring the people in the face, on the 7th of November? And what has been the result? Why, Gen. TAYLOR has received 8681 majority, and Mr. BADGER is elected Senator. The

humbug don't pay, and they must be a stupid parcel of demagogues not to abandon it. What is the position of Mr. BADGER, which is

thus fiercely assailed ? He admits that Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories-he has had the candor to inform Slave-holders that New Mexico and California are free Territories, and that if they should carry their Slaves there, they would loose them. Has any man of common sense any doubt about it? Why have not the fire-eaters of South Carolina carried their slaves to those Territories if they doubt the correctness of Mr. Badger's position ? No, they have too much self-love to make the experiment. Yet they, and their faint echoes, like the "Standard," rail at Mr. Badger for stating a fact, and giving a legal opinion.

As to his admission that Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, it is precisely the position of Mr. Polk, as shown by his signature of the Oregon bill-a position in which he was sustained by the Editor of the "Standard" himself, and by the whole Democratic party of the South. Then how cool the effrontery necessary to arraign Mr. Badger for admitting the Constitutional right to do what President Polk did ! The Oregon bill contained the Wilmot Proviso-Mr. Jas. K. Polk signed it-the "Standard" said he did right, and now Mr. Badger is charged with being unfaithful to the South, for admitting that Mr. Polk did not perjure himself. To maintain such a position, a man must either be greatly wanting in candor and honesty, or lamentably deficient in understanding.

The Editor is unable to divine, how a man can which he failed to achieve in the Oregon affair. stitutional impediment in the way, when his interests and those of his constituents may leadbecause the South is opposed to legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, therefore it is

sons thus " proclaimed." In the present instance, the two Justices, acting in good faith, and in conformity to law, "proclaimed" Messre. Spencer and Runyan, the Whigs, duly elected ; but the Clerk dissenting from their opinion, and in violation of law, gave the Certificate of Election to Messrs. Pugh and

Pearce, the Loco Foco Candidates. Now, it is immaterial to the matter in hand, whether the law for dividing the County be constitutional or not-allowing that it is not, still it is not competent for either the Clerk of Hamilton County, or a portion of the House of Representatives, before organization, and including the interested parties themselves, to set it aside. This we presume, any man in his senses will admit without hesitation : and hence the inference is inevitable, that Locofocoism in Ohio, like Locofocoism in Rhode Island a few years since, has arrayed itself against regular Government, and set itself up as the champion of anarchy.

As a means of inducing the Whigs to yield, the Locofoco members are advising the people to resist the imposition of taxes-taxes which have been in existence for twenty years, and are necessary not only for keeping the wheels of Government in motion, but for the payment of the interest of the public debt. This base and infamous attempt at repudiation, deserves the scorn and contempt of every honest man-it reveals the infamous character of these disorganizers, and strips them of the disguise which they would throw around themselves, by an affected regard for the Constitution.

CUBA.

There is strong reason to suspect that our progressive President has been negotiating for the reannexation of Cuba. It may perhaps, before the flood, have been a continuation of the Peninsula of Florids, and consequently, it is proper in the estimation of Mr. Jas. K. Polk, to re-annex it.

dence that such a scheme is in hand, and notwith. standing that some of the Madrid or Paris Papers have contradicted the rumor, we still incline to at tach some confidence to it. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, has offered a resolution of inquiry into the subject, and the fact that it was laid over, leaves ground to suspect that it was because it might be troublesome to answer. Mr. Berrien begged that Mr. Miller would not insist on its adoption as it would embarass the Government of such a negotistion was really on hand. Mr. Berrien, we presume, is friendly to the scheme, and it may be that he has an understanding with the administration in this attempt to stave off the inquiry. Being a Whig, he has perhaps been pitched on for the purpose, to avoid the necessary inference which would arise, if the same thing had been done by a friend of the administration. We fear that the scheme bodes no good to the peace and happiness of the country .--Mr. Polk may yet crown his reign by getting the country into a war with England, a consummation

6.660 miles "An intercourse which could be carried on only by Steam-and distance such that almost the entire ca pacity of the vessel would be required for fuel ; and the products of the soil all the way from Panama up being the same as now on this side, (to an excess over the demand,) could not be brought here for a market, or this way for the markets of Europe .-Then it appears clear to me, that there can never be any commerce or intercourse to sustain a Rail-

road across Panama. It is said it would facilitate the settlement of California and Oregon. The settlers of new countries are poor generally, with large families of children, and cannot pay so heavy a cost of transit : and as we have not a surplus, it will be found that Oregon and California will be settled principally from Europe direct; and suppose it should facilitate settlement, what benefit can we derive from that ? Must not their products, being the same as ours, seek markets for themselves? And will not the avails return directly to them, and there be consumed ?-Then, I ask, how or where do we get any benefit from the fruits of their labor ?

Respectfully, Yours A. WHITNEY. Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1848.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Members of the Legislature.

GENTLEMEN : "Contentment," in the last Register, objects to the item of \$3,500 per term, for " extra allowances" to Sheriffs and Clerks, in my estimates of the expenses of our County Courts. The objection is not so much to the amount; I have myself learned, since those estimates were published. that in most of the Counties, that item greatly exceeds the sum given as an average. But, he says. Gov. Graham's plan would give us seven instead of six Courts a year, in each County, as at present, and thence infers a proportionate increase in that item of expense. Surely not. Contentment does not fully understand the subject. These extra allowances to Sheriffs and Clerks are almost exclusively for issuing the venire, summoning jurors, and mation of Mr. Jas. K. Polk, to re-annex it. The New York Herald, as well as some of the London Journals, have asserted with great confi- change be adopted, the County Courts would remain only for purposes of Probate and County Police-with a session at each term, in no instance of more than two days, and generally not more than one. This expense therefore, would be just onehalf of what it is at present ; that of three Courts instead of six.

Again: Contentment says, in many counties the Justices get no pay for holding these Courts. It turns out on inquiry, that such is the case in only fifteen counties in the State. And in those fifteen the principle of working without pay neither operates beneficially for the public or the Magistrates, and is not likely to continue long.

"Contentment" further asks, if three Superior Courts a year (however, well regulated,) will do the Jury business of the Country? No doubt of it. in at least seven-eighths of the Counties. Such is the conviction not only of Gov. Graham, but of the Bar throughout the State, and of all intelligent men who tice in our present Courts as compared with the systies an extra Term may be needed occasionally. In s few of the smaller ones three terms may be more than necessary. Provision can easily be made to remedy both of these objections.

"E"Contentment" thinks the frequent sittings of lone is the re cuase of se many petty, frivolous, and malicious prosecutions getting into our County Courts. They furnish fit occusious for spiteful people to gratify all the low and vindictive passions of our nature. Patriotic Grand Jurors when gravely assembled, must find something to do, and the disinterested zeal of County Solicitors not unfrequently gives them " work

has some most pathetic correspondents :-Sambo-"I did lub dat gal," Johnsing-"An did she lub you ?" Sambo-" Ay, there's the rub-

She never told her lub, But let congealment, like a worm in the mud, Gnaw on her damaged cheek.

We seek advice from others, oftentimes, not ecause we do not know what we ought to do. but because we do know and we seek in our advisers help for a weak will .- Richter.

MARRIED

In Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee, on the 26th ult., Mr. Harvel H. Goodloe, formerly of Franklin County, in this State, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony Buckner, Esq, of that place.

Died.

On Thursday morning, at the residence of Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, of this City, Miss Susan E. Peiham, of Oxford, in the 19th year of her age.

The expressions rich blood, and poor blood, have a scientific basis. The ridicule which many have attempted to cast on these common sense opinions, must recoil-upon themselves as surely as that 'I'ruth will prevail.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS: The effect of this celebrated medicine is to purify the blood, to convert the poor, corrupt blood, into healthy, rich blood. And it is because they do this that they are so steadily sought after by all classes of our citizens who have required medicine. And it is because of the power Brandreth Pills are now known to possess as health-restorers, that renders

them so popular. They cure all affections, simply, because they make the blood pure-abstract out of it those qualities which produce disease, and give to it those qualities which produce health.

Now every solid part of the human frame is made from the blood, and the food we eat is converted into blood to supply the waste our bodies are continually sustaining. So in the ordinary course of nature we manufacture our entire bodies in about nine years from the food taken into our stomachs. Suppose the blood made in this stomach of ours is unsound, impure, occasioned by some cause or other : it may reler to the preceding generation ; no matter, we make impure blood, and if so cannot be healthy. Or sup pose the air we have lived in for some time has been loaded with matters detrimental to health, or our food for a long period has been of an unwhol some kind or that the mind has been much troubled-for grief. anxiety, or great attention to any particular point is sure to occasion bad effects on the blood. Any of these causes existing good blood cannot be supplied to the body.

But let Braudreth's Pills be used daily under these circumstances in doses of from two to six pills, or as the cases shall determine. What is their effect ? It is to carry off the impure matters from the blood, leaving only the good to renew every part of the body What was unsound now becomes sound, and the stomsch soon gets into so healthy condition that even bad air or unwholesome food for a time are unable are familiar with the miserable and ridiculous Prac- to injure the health materially. Even when the cli mate or food continue unhealthy, the occasional use tems in other States. In a few of the larger Coun- of the Brandreth Pills will separate the impure parts and cause their expulsion, leaving what is good to supply life and strength to the body.

When the bones are discased, when every ramification of the frame is out of order, the Brandreth Pills will in nineteen cases out of twenty CURE. the Grand Jury, a great advantage. Now the prac- Remember that the body can be entirely remade from a food hones and all : and aided by this m ficent medicine, in quarter of the time it takes in the ordinary course of nature. In from two to four years an entirely new healthy body can be exchanged for the unsound, the diseased, the miserable one. The slowness or quickness of the change altogether depen ing upon the effect the Brandreth Pille are made to produce ; which effect can be graduated just as the patient pleases. No possible injury can result from this; nothing but good can follow. Enquire the effect of Brandreth's Pills among your unprejudiced friends; you will hear sufficient to satisfy you that there is no RISK in making the trial, and that you will not be doing yourself justice without it. When your blood is once runs nothing in the shape of food will hardly come amiss ; nothing will sour upon your stomach ; you may eat pies, or anything in reason ; and the greater variety of food the better blood is made. All who have weak stomachs, who are dispeptic, or in any way afflicted in body. should without delay resort to Brandreths Pills-which will indeed strengthen the life principle, and by perseverance with them entirely renew the whole body ; the materials now in it good, will be kept so ; those bad misplaced and removed. Good blood cannot make bad bone or, bad fiesh. And b-at in mind, the Bran-

Warren's New Work.-The Moral Social, and Professional Daties of Attorneys and Solicitors, by Samuel Warren, Esq., F. R. S .-Just published by H. D. TURNER. Ruleigh, Dec. 25.

New School.

THE subscriber proposes to give instruction, in this city, in the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics and the usual English branches, to not more than thirteen pupile. He pledges himself not to exceed this number, and hopes by cars and close attention to give satisfaction to these why may entrust their sons to him. 1.

Terms per session of five months, \$25 08,

The School will open on the 12th of Jan'y next. R. H. MASON.

103

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Raleigh, Dec. 26, 1849.

MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS.

Wilder, Paymeter II S. that Maj. G. H. Wilder, Paymaster U.S. A., will return the Rolls of the N. C. Volunteers to Washington on the 1st of January, 1849. Applications for the three months extra pay and other unsettled claims for military services, by soldiers from this State, will hereafter be made direct to Gen. N. Towson, P. M. General, at Washington City.

Raleigh. Dec. 27, 1848. 124-4t.

Great Bargains ! Selling out at cost for Cash !!

UFUS H. PAGE offers his large and splan-Goods are new and fresh--the most of them having been purchased for this Fall's trade. Persons wishing to buy Goods cheap, will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All persons indebted to me by note or account, will please call and settle, as longer time cannot be given. RUFUS H. PAGE. given. Raleigh; Dec. 29.

TT Standard copy.	
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FOR BOYS.

THE Subscriber will open a Classical School in Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in January next. Terms per Session of Five Months ! Tuition for Latin, Greek and French, \$15 00 Do. do. higher branches English, 15 00 do: do. lower do. 10 00 JNO. B. BOBBFITT.

Dec. 25, 1848.

A BBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED that by Jacob Abbott. Just published and for sale at Turners' N. C. BOOKSTORE. BBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES Dec 25. 104

Anniversary of N. C. Bible Society,

Ellis does not regret the course of the "Stan-We are greatly mistaken. Let the Editor Its issimuations, and " say boldly what HE

a Stanly proved, that in every instance, when mber of the Legislature had been raised to the he had instantly resigned his seat, from s Wheimpropriety of soiling the ermine of Jusy dabbling in the muddy stream of party pol-He also showed, that to hold the two stations be in violation of the Bill of Rights, which in that the Legislative and Judicial departa shall be kept separate. It is creditable to Ellis, that when these considerations were and to his attention, he immediately acted on and agreed to resign, if the Resolutions were inam. But as to the boast of the "Standard," Mr. Courts foiled Mr. Stanly, and caused the ation to be indefinitely postponed, it is ridicu-Vutrae. If Mr. Courts proved any thing to Middaction of the House, it was that he had vethe acquaintance with those " musty records," is Mr. Stanly brought to bear upon the subject, which Mr. C., in default of any thing better to the b them, attempted to ridicule. Democrats puby darts.

unconstitutional-and because the South wishes to and slaves into New Mexico and California, therefore the laws of those territories are null and void ; and therefore every Southern man is bound to think so on pain of high treason-no matter what he may have said and thought heretofore, and no matter what may be the law of nations, the opinions of learned jurists, or what may have been the course of legislation heretofore. All must yield to the im pulse of interest. Such is the "Standard's" logic, and such is the ground of its grave charges against Mr. Badger.

The "Standard" mistakes the character and intelligence of the people of North Carolina, if he ex-pects to "frighten them from their propriety," by such contemptible tricks. The Editor has never attempted to clear up, to palliate or to deny the in-consistencies of himself and his party, which we have pointed out. So far from it, relying upon the ignorance of his readers, or their political fatuity, he proceeds from week to week, with his reckless, false, senseless charges against Mr. Budger. Let him rail on-he is equally unheeded by the public, and by the distinguished mark at which be aimshis 2 77 ... 22 . A.

South Carolina on Slavery.

The Hon. Joseph A. Black has introduced resolutions in the Senate of South Carolina of the following purport :

That South Carolina will consider any attempt by Congress to exclude slavery from territories south of for the week." 36 degrees 30 minutes, a gross violation of the Constitution, and a wanton insult to the people of the South. That should such an act be passed, the Governor of South Carolina is directed immediately to convene the Legislature thereof.

How singular that to exclude slavery south of 36 30 would be a violation of the Constitution while to forbid it North of that time would be consistent with that instrument. Can any man with an ounce of sense fail to see the absordity ? Does the Constitution say any thing of such a line, or draw any such stupid distinction, about parallels of latitude ?

The Indiana State Journal tells a story on a predominant Democrat of that city, who on hearing Taylor was elected went home a good deal elep-fallen. His wife to console him, remarked that he might die as Herrison did; and the administration might thereby come into the hands of the Democrats. "Die the devil !" replied the husband, " thunder could't kill bum."

"Contentment" is forced to admit that "perhaps he (I) may finally make out some saving." And ve-ry gravely ask "is the cheapest thing always the best ?" I incline to the opinion that the people of North Carolina are very much disposed just about this time to regard matters of economy. But hear him again: "The truth is people have but little con-

fidence in law, when nice points are involved.-They prefer to take all the chances in their power -the more the better for them, they imagine" And this is a grave argument in favor of the Judiciary of North Carolina! The County Courts furnish con-tentious people with "chances," they would not find in other tribunala! Is that the argument? Is it for this reason that the people have always "mani-fested for these Courts the highest regard ?" Is this what he calls the " pride and boast of our own citiwens, and the admiration of others ?" Is this an argument addressed to the intelligence of the Legisla-tors now sitting in the Capital? "I thank thee, Jew, for that word." With "Contentment" I have

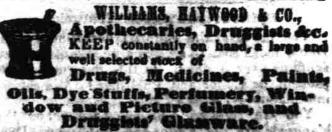
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gument addressed to the intelligence of the Legisla-tors now sitting in the Capitol? "I thank thee, lew, for that word." With "Contentment" I have lone. To you, gentlemen, I beg to say, scor adjunce up. To you, gentlemen, I beg to say, scor adjunce up.

WO discourses will be delivered, in this city, on the first Sunday in January next, when collegtions will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Seciety-one in the Methodist Church, at 11 o'clock. A. M., and the other in the Presbyterian Church, at e'clock, P. M.

The Anniversary meeting of the Society will he held in the Hall of the House of Commons, on the Monday evening following, (being the 8th of Jannary) at half after 6 e'clock ; when, it is expected ad-dresses in support of the work of spreading the Scrip-tures in which the Society is engaged, will be deliver-ed by distinguished gentlemen from different sections of the State. The public generally are invited to attend.

Raleigh, Dec. 26, 1843.



Drategiste' Glassware. Also, Wines and Brandy, of the best quelity, for Medical purposes, and superior Segare. Tobacco, 4c, &c., which they affer for cale, on the most secondary fairs forms dating terms. Releigh; Oct. 19