



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, July 7, 1849.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The glorious Jubilee of American Independence was commemorated in this City with much patriotism and spirit.

The observance of the occasion was commenced by Divine Service, at sunrise, in the Presbyterian Church. This most proper and praiseworthy custom was instituted by the late Rev. Dr. McPHERSON, nearly a quarter of a century since.

At 10 o'clock, a Procession, under the direction of Col. YARBOROUGH, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. W. H. H. TUCKER and DAVID HIXON, Assistants, marched to the Capitol, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Wm. H. JONES, and an Oration delivered by Mr. DANIEL T. TOWLES.

By far the most interesting feature in the exercises of the day, was the afternoon celebration by the different Sabbath Schools of the City. Circumstances prevented our attending, but we learn that the number of Scholars present was very large, and the exhibition one of peculiar and pleasing interest.

At night there was a grand display of Fire Works, under the supervision of Col. W. H. H. TUCKER, to whom the Public are much indebted for this agreeable finale to the incidents of the day.

Mr. CALHOUN'S REPLY TO MR. BENTON.—The Pendleton Messenger of Friday last says: "We have received a communication from Mr. Calhoun, in relation to Col. Benton's late speech at Independence, Missouri, which will appear in our next paper."

Rhode Island. The Legislature is in session at Newport. A resolution restoring to Thomas W. Dorr his forfeited civil and political rights passed the House by ayes 29, nays 28, but it was rejected by the Senate.

The present valuation of the property of Rhode Island is \$63,895,000; the increase from 1823 to 1849, \$37,650,000.

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It will be looked for with great interest.

A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land,

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1849.

THE "STANDARD" ON SLAVERY, &c.

We regret the necessity of being compelled to allude to this subject again—but we cannot permit the leading articles in the two last numbers of the "Standard" to pass unnoticed. We shall have to refer, in course, to both. Now, as we have said before, discussion on this question, growing out of difference of opinion, among Southern men, can not avail aught of good for Southern institutions, inasmuch as our strength is in Union.

In the article in that paper of June 20th, (to which we have referred before), is oracularly put forth the test of orthodoxy on this subject, to which every man in the State must subscribe, under the penalty of excommunication for heresy, in the first place, and of the stake for contumacy, in the second place. Is this the liberty of opinion for which the Christian world has been struggling for the last three hundred years, and which we have been taught from childhood to believe, had been secured to us, by the heroes and sages of our past history?

In our previous notice of the "Standard's" article, we objected to the course of that print, because, inasmuch as the issue presented by it, must produce a division here in the South even, it was therefore a weak ground to occupy; that inasmuch as the South would likely be soon called on to exert all her strength, Union was the first great prerequisite to success.

In noticing the positions, (for arguments, we can not call them) assumed by the "Standard" in reference to the Wilmot Proviso, we may be a little tiresome, but we crave the indulgence of our readers. Our inability to digest the "Standard's" politico-constitutional metaphysics on this question, constitutes the gravamen of its charge against us; and all we desire, is a dispassionate consideration of this subject. The "Standard's" view of the matter consists in great part of mere senseless truisms, which it assumes as premises, and then jumps to conclusions that are utterly irrelevant and unwarranted, leaving it to the ingenuity of its readers to fill up the void, each one for himself, by his own peculiar process of inductive reasoning.

As to the first proposition in the foregoing sentence, viz: that "slavery is recognized by the Constitution"—although we admit this in a certain sense, yet we do not admit it in the sense evidently intended for by the "Standard." If it is contended that the framers of the Constitution merely recognized slavery as an existent fact—that the Constitution left it where the framers of that instrument found it, an institution entirely dependent upon, and having no other sanction, (in the States) than the local municipal law of those States—this we admit to the full extent.

As to the second proposition, viz: that "slavery is recognized by the Constitution"—although we admit this in a certain sense, yet we do not admit it in the sense evidently intended for by the "Standard." If it is contended that the framers of the Constitution merely recognized slavery as an existent fact—that the Constitution left it where the framers of that instrument found it, an institution entirely dependent upon, and having no other sanction, (in the States) than the local municipal law of those States—this we admit to the full extent.

Suppose New York were to repeal the law abolishing slavery in that State, without enacting any other law to regulate the relation of master and slave—why, if the Constitution of the United States recognizes slavery as a national institution, which must, under that Constitution, go wherever it is not prohibited by the local law, of course slavery would so instantly take root in that State. For if slavery be under the Constitution, the United States Common Law, subject to prohibition by the local law only, it must take effect on every foot of territory where that Constitution is "the supreme law of the land," as well in a State as a territory, unless prohibited by the local law. If this position be correct, and we think it cannot be controverted, it necessarily follows, as the Constitution gives no right, which Congress is not in good faith bound to enforce and protect—that Congress ought to pass laws regulating the relations of master and slave in the forts and dockyards in the North, or in any State that might repeal its laws abolishing slavery, without further legislating on the subject.

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"Viewed in one sense, and indeed in the only important one, in considering this question, they (slaves) are as much property, in the eye of the Constitution, as the looms and spindles of New York and Massachusetts."

Aye, indeed! are they no more so? We thought just now, they were not only protected by State law, but were "recognized by the Constitution;" that it was "expressly declared they were liable to be taxed," &c. Well, the "Standard" will not contend that the looms and spindles of New York and Massachusetts are recognized by the Constitution of the United States. That print has long urged, that looms and spindles employed in manufacturing industry, were entitled to no other protection than the State law gave them, even at home; and will it now admit, that if these looms and spindles are transferred by their owners to the Territories, they are entitled to any other protection than the local law might there afford to them?

See what an absurdity the "Standard" has here involved itself in. It has just said "Congress is not the sovereign under that Constitution;" and now it says "the States are sovereign." If this be true, State laws upon any and all subjects (for the "Standard" makes no qualification) are paramount to the laws of Congress. What nonsense! As to the conclusion deduced from these false premises—if the "Standard" means, that Congress possesses no right to pass any law, which shall directly or "by its effects," encroach upon any one of the rights, powers, or privileges of any one of the States, we admit the truth of his proposition; but if the "Standard" means, that Congress possesses no right to pass any law, "the effects" of which may encroach to the benefit of the people of some one State more than of another, then we insist the argument is erroneous. Will the "Standard" deny that the effects of the law establishing the Navy-yard at Gosport, have been to benefit Virginia and her people, more than North Carolina? Or that the effects of the law establishing New York and Charleston, have "in their effects" been more in favor of the States of New York and South Carolina, than of Tennessee and Kentucky? Or that "the effects" of improving the Ohio and Mississippi, have operated more in favor of Louisiana and Ohio, than of Maine and New Hampshire? Whence does the "Standard" derive this unheard of, dog-in-the-manger construction of the Constitution—that even within the scope of the granted powers, Congress has no right to exercise any one of the rights, powers, or privileges of any one of the States, which operates more in favor of one State than another. Although the "Standard" does not expressly say this, yet it is apparent that such is the necessary consequence of its positions. No such doctrine as this is warranted by the letter of the Constitution—then, will the "Standard" inform us of its authority for such construction? The absurdity of such a construction must be plain. In a country of such vast extent, such diversified pursuits and various interests, it is almost impossible to conceive of any law of magnitude being passed by Congress, that will not "in its effects," be more beneficial to the people of some one State than some other; and frequently to the positive injury of the latter. For instance, the "Standard" will admit that a revenue tariff may afford incidental protection to manufacturers, and yet be Constitutional. The "Standard" insists that the imposition of every duty is so much added to the price of any article—there is an instance, where a law may operate not only "in its effects," but directly in favor of the people of one State, and against those of another, according to the "Standard," and yet be Constitutional. Again, a war might in its effects devastate one State, and decimate its population, whilst the people of that very State might be heavily taxed to support the war—possibly some distant States in the additional demand created for food, clothing and munitions of war, might, from this renewed demand for their products, be reaping a harvest of gold; and such a great measure, is the result of all wars—yet, does this at all contravene the express power given to Congress, "to declare war?" A perfect equality of the benefits and burdens which may be "the effects" of legislation, is not to be attained, and the framers of the Constitution were too practical to aim at any such Utopian result.

We must stop for to day. If we do not, we find that we are likely to make this article too long. We are not quite done with the subject, however. In our next we will resume our review of the "Standard's" Constitutional view of the question. We must dismiss it for the present, by saying again, that we do not consider the "Standard" as sound and trust-worthy on the subject of slavery. The course of that print and its co-laborers, augurs no good for the South. They seem to think that opinions on questions of constitutional law are like party harness, to be put on and off as convenience or interest may dictate. They do not seem to have discovered that convictions of the truth or falseness of any proposition are not voluntary. We warn the South against such self-constituted leaders. He who from real zeal, rushes headlong into the conflict, without having first examined his ground and made sure of his outposts, is rash and unreliable. He who from pretended zeal, denounces the caution of one portion of his comrades, and leads the other into an ambuscade, is an impostor, and should be expelled from the camp of the faithful. We are for leaving the question of our rights, as involved in the Wilmot Proviso, to the people, who whole people of the South, we have been to understand, and hearts to feel, the injustice and wrong of that measure. The "Standard" is for taking it from the people, and intrusting it to technical quibblers and constitutional ham-splitters. We

are for taking care of Southern rights—the "Standard" is for taking care of the party. We shall also take occasion in our next to notice the "Standard's" last article on this subject; when we sincerely hope to have done with the agitation of this delicate subject—a discussion, by the way, which has been forced upon us.

Reception of Father Mathew. Father Mathew is at length a sojourner in the United States, and is at present recruiting from the fatigues of his voyage on Staten-Island. He was received with much courtesy, on his arrival at Quarantine, by the Medical staff stationed there; and after an interchange of civilities, proceeded to the residence of his friends, where he was visited by committees from New York, charged with the duty of preparing for his public reception in that city.

A great temperance meeting is to be held in the Tabernacle at which he will deliver an address. The New York Herald says: "We visited the good man yesterday; and though he looked well after his voyage, there was a decided change in his general appearance from the time that we saw him in Ireland a few years ago—not so great a change, however, as we were led to expect from what we had heard. His face is still ruddy, and beams as it ever did, with benevolence. His hair is turned from a jet black to a dark grey. He has less activity, and his step has lost much of its elasticity; but this may be partly accounted for by the fact of his frame not having yet got rid of the motion of the vessel. "The most remarkable change is in his voice—it is subdued and faltering, and wants the energy of tone it once possessed. It must, however, be recollected, that father Mathew is now 50 years of age and has scarcely yet recovered from a severe attack on his nervous system. Seven years ago he would be taken for a man of 40 years of age. He has one feature unchanged—his clear blue eye still undimmed, revealing the bright intelligence within. He expresses himself as delighted with the country and its scenery. He is particularly pleased with the view of the bay, between Long Island and Staten Island, as seen from Mr. Nesmith's house, and compares it to the Lakes of Killarney."

FOR THE REGISTER. As the same innate principle which governs man continues through all ages, may it not be suitable to the present time, under a change of rulers in government, to recur to old maxims, for good rules of action. In the XIXth letter of the Citizen of the World, written by Goldsmith, we find the following sentence, which though written for his time, is truly applicable to the present time in the United States, when we hear so much clamor about removal and proscription: "The finest apartments in the Palace of Pega are frequently infested with rats. These reptiles belong to the country (the Locusts) strictly forbid the people to kill. In such circumstances, therefore, the obliging man is obliged to receive some great man of the Court who is willing to free the royal apartments, even at the hazard of his salvation. After a weak monarch's reign, the quantity of Court Vermin in every corner of the palace is surprising; but a prudent king and a vigilant officer soon drives them from their sanctuaries behind the mats and the tapestry, and effectually frees the Court."

OUR DISTRICT. While in certain of the congressional districts the canvass waxes stormy, in ours there is a "great calm." Our experienced, faithful, high-minded old Representative, Mr. Shepperd, has no opposition; and of course at this late day will be honored; as the coming out of opposition so near the election, would not receive an encouragement from any considerable portion of the Whigs of the district. The entire absence of excitement and agitation indicate a small turn-out of voters, but it is nevertheless good for a free people to keep in the habit of voting; thus testifying their constant interest in, and vigilance over, public affairs. Greenboro's Patriot.

COL. OUTLAW'S HEALTH. We much regret to learn from a letter written by Col. David Outlaw himself, under date of the 20th, inst., that he was confined at home in Windsor, part of his time to bed, and was not able to walk, only with the assistance of a crutch, with great difficulty. He had previously commenced canvassing the District, but in consequence of indisposition was compelled to return home. Edenton Sentinel.

At Buffalo Springs, Va., on the 26th ult., Samuel F. Reavis, son of Whitfield Reavis, Esq., of Henderson, N. C., aged 23 years. Having given himself to usefulness in his early years, Mr. Reavis persevered in his pursuits until his health would admit of it no longer. About twelve months ago he retired from business, and resorted to every means that medical skill could devise, to restore him to a healthy state. But finding that Physicians could afford him no relief, he left Henderson on the 24th ult. for Buffalo Springs, as he had been for some months, where he died very suddenly on the 26th ult. He has left numerous friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

The writer of this notice has been an intimate acquaintance of the deceased for several years, and can with much confidence say, he justly merited the esteem which was extended to him by all who knew him. May kind Heaven smile upon his afflicted friends, and enable them to bear up with fortitude under their affliction. Raleigh papers please copy.

Music—A Card. The undersigned has just arrived from the South, and offers his services to the Citizens of Raleigh, as Instructor of Music in all its branches; and flatters himself that his well-known abilities as an Instructor will be a sufficient guarantee for success. The undersigned will take classes in schools, and instruct pupils as the improved system of Feltz, which is well known in the South as the shortest method of imparting a knowledge of the science of Music, and is a great saving of time for students, as two or three pupils may take their lessons at the same time. This method is adopted in the first class schools as well in Alabama as Louisiana, and is well proved superior to other methods. For Terms, apply at the Office of the Raleigh Register, or at the Eagle Hotel. JOHN F. BRANDT, Professor of Music. Raleigh, July 5, 1849.

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The tract, as before stated, runs up to the boundary of the Village, and is in no part more than one mile and a half distant from it. A lovely site for a house is reserved in a handsome grove, near the village, which commands a view of twelve miles. The terms of sale will be made easy; and possession given at any time after the 1st day of October. Chapel Hill July 5th, 1849. W. M. GREEN. Standard 4 times.

Transylvania University, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and the Direction of the following Faculty, viz: Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy. Saml. Anson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Estelbel I. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology. Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. William M. Boiling, M. D., Prof^r of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The cost of a full course is, One Hundred and Five Dollars, invariably in advance. The Stationery and Library ticket is Five Dollars. The Dissection ticket, Ten Dollars. The Graduation Fee is Twenty-five Dollars. Boarding and lodging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Lexington, Ky., June 27, 1849. Standard 4 times.

PROSPECTUS FOR ENLARGING AND OTHERWISE IMPROVING THE RALPH REGISTER. THIS long established Whig Journal, having passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon enlarging its dimensions, so as to make it contain nearly double columns more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the Largest and Handsomest Sheets in the South. To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subscription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list. We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object; and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring us subscriptions. TERMS: For the Semi-Weekly, \$5, or \$4 50, in advance. Weekly, \$3, or \$2 50. Will our brethren of the Press oblige us, by giving the above Prospectus an insertion?

Valuable Land For Sale! THE Subscriber wishing to carry his Negroes to the South, offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz: One tract containing 1000 Acres, and situate 9 miles west of Smithfield. There is a large and convenient Dwelling house, on the land, with all necessary out-houses. It is excellent farming land for the country, and there is enough of it in cultivation to produce six or seven hundred barrels of corn. There is also a fine and well-cultivated tract. The plantation is well watered—and one third of the land in cultivation is low ground. There are, also, about thirty thousand turpentine boxes cut. ALSO, ANOTHER TRACT, lying twelve miles below Smithfield, immediately on the river, containing 480 Acres. This is excellent farming land, and as good range for stock as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, each tract, will please call on the Subscriber, at his residence, 9 miles west of Smithfield, and he will take great pleasure in showing them and giving every one an opportunity to judge for himself. ROBERT A. SANDERS, Johnston Co., May 7, 1849. Standard 4 times.

North Carolina Rail Road. NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 20th day of July next, Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be opened in the City of Raleigh, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. JOHN G. WATSON, DUNCAN R. WELCH, THOMAS I. LEAHY, CHAS. I. SHINTON, WILLIAMS W. HOLDER. Raleigh, June 29, 1849. Standard 4 times.

We are requested to announce that Gen. Thomas J. Foxworth, of the 7th Division, N. C. Militia, is all the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. Gen. Cantanaw. Raleigh, July 3, 1849. Standard copy.

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The tract, as before stated, runs up to the boundary of the Village, and is in no part more than one mile and a half distant from it. A lovely site for a house is reserved in a handsome grove, near the village, which commands a view of twelve miles. The terms of sale will be made easy; and possession given at any time after the 1st day of October. Chapel Hill July 5th, 1849. W. M. GREEN. Standard 4 times.

Transylvania University, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and the Direction of the following Faculty, viz: Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy. Saml. Anson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Estelbel I. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology. Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. William M. Boiling, M. D., Prof^r of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The cost of a full course is, One Hundred and Five Dollars, invariably in advance. The Stationery and Library ticket is Five Dollars. The Dissection ticket, Ten Dollars. The Graduation Fee is Twenty-five Dollars. Boarding and lodging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Lexington, Ky., June 27, 1849. Standard 4 times.

PROSPECTUS FOR ENLARGING AND OTHERWISE IMPROVING THE RALPH REGISTER. THIS long established Whig Journal, having passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon enlarging its dimensions, so as to make it contain nearly double columns more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the Largest and Handsomest Sheets in the South. To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subscription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list. We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object; and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring us subscriptions. TERMS: For the Semi-Weekly, \$5, or \$4 50, in advance. Weekly, \$3, or \$2 50. Will our brethren of the Press oblige us, by giving the above Prospectus an insertion?

Valuable Land For Sale! THE Subscriber wishing to carry his Negroes to the South, offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz: One tract containing 1000 Acres, and situate 9 miles west of Smithfield. There is a large and convenient Dwelling house, on the land, with all necessary out-houses. It is excellent farming land for the country, and there is enough of it in cultivation to produce six or seven hundred barrels of corn. There is also a fine and well-cultivated tract. The plantation is well watered—and one third of the land in cultivation is low ground. There are, also, about thirty thousand turpentine boxes cut. ALSO, ANOTHER TRACT, lying twelve miles below Smithfield, immediately on the river, containing 480 Acres. This is excellent farming land, and as good range for stock as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, each tract, will please call on the Subscriber, at his residence, 9 miles west of Smithfield, and he will take great pleasure in showing them and giving every one an opportunity to judge for himself. ROBERT A. SANDERS, Johnston Co., May 7, 1849. Standard 4 times.

North Carolina Rail Road. NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 20th day of July next, Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be opened in the City of Raleigh, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. JOHN G. WATSON, DUNCAN R. WELCH, THOMAS I. LEAHY, CHAS. I. SHINTON, WILLIAMS W. HOLDER. Raleigh, June 29, 1849. Standard 4 times.

We are requested to announce that Gen. Thomas J. Foxworth, of the 7th Division, N. C. Militia, is all the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. Gen. Cantanaw. Raleigh, July 3, 1849. Standard copy.