

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1838.

VOL. V.—NO. 212.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FROM THE ALBANY (N. Y.) ARGUS.

## THE ISSUE—IN A NUT SHELL.

FREEMEN!—READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT!!

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENT TREASURY,

OR,

A NATIONAL BANK.

#### THE DEMOCRATS

WANT A NATIONAL TREASURY TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the people.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the President and Senate.

3. Where the officers who keep it will be obliged to give security in double the amount they are allowed to have on hand for its safe keeping.

4. Where, if an officer touches a dollar of it illegally, he shall be liable by law to pay a heavy fine and be sent to the State prison for two years.

5. Where an end will be put forever to individual speculations with the money of the people—because not a cent of it can be drawn without an appropriation from Congress.

6. Where, as the money cannot be used except for the purposes for which it was raised, there will be nobody interested in collecting more revenue than is wanted for Government expenses.

7. Where, if a temporary surplus beyond five millions should arise, it will be immediately invested in productive State Government stocks, and kept there till wanted.

8. Where the money of the people will be under the control of the people, and used only for the purposes for which it was raised.

9. Where the money of the Government, separated from the business of the banks, can be used when required, without the cry of "war on the banks."

10. So that the business of banks may be kept separate from politics.

11. So that there may be an end to all inducement on the part of banks to buy up political leaders and newspapers, and corrupt the halls of legislation.

12. So that there may be no more complaint of the Government making war upon the banks, or the banks making war upon the Government.

13. So that Bank and State may hereafter have no conflicts, but each let the other alone.

14. So that, in case of a foreign war, the funds necessary for the defence of the country may be at the command of the Government.

15. So that a sudden pressure in the money market need not affect the operations of Government, nor drive us to the necessity of contracting ruinous loans.

16. So that a National Government may always have the means of support without asking the banks for it.

17. So that we may have no more stoppage of specie payments.

18. So that we may have no more shipplaster eras.

19. So that banks may learn in future to mind their own business.

20. So that the people may henceforth live in peace.

The above embraces all the principal reasons in favor of the two plans. Choose ye between them. We go for our country.

#### THE FEDERAL WHIGS

WANT A NATIONAL BANK TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN.

1. Where it will be in the vaults, and iron chests belonging to the Bank.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the Bank's directors.

3. Where the Bank gives no security at all for its safe-keeping—but leaves the public to depend upon its credit and good faith.

4. Where the Bank shall have the privilege of loaning it out, and making interest on it for the profit of the bank's stockholders.

5. Where the Bank's officers, directors and favorites—officers of the Government, members of Congress, and politicians can get it out at any time in exchange for their promissory notes.

6. Where it will be the interest of the Bank's stockholders and borrowers to raise more revenue from the people, than the Government requires, so that they may have the surplus to use themselves.

7. Where, whenever a large surplus can be got, it will be loaned out to inflate credit, occasion speculation, and result in pressure, distress and ruin.

8. Where the money of the people, being loaned out to the Bank's customers, can only be had at such times and in such amounts, as will be convenient for the Bank.

9. Where, if the Government wants the money faster than the Bank is willing to repay it, it can stop payment and shelter itself behind the cry "war on the banks."

10. So that the Bank may still have a deep pecuniary interest in supporting the party that supports itself.

11. So that party men may continue to receive pay for party services, and have good salaries as presidents, attorneys, or agents of the Bank and its branches.

12. So that there may be trials of strength from year to year, between the Bank and the people at the polls, and all the evils which attend them.

13. So that when money is scarce, the Bank may refuse to pay up the deposits and compel the Government to borrow of the rich at their own prices.

14. So that the Bank, consisting of a majority of foreign stockholders, may determine on what occasions Government may be permitted to defend the nation.

15. So that when money is scarce, the Bank may refuse to pay up the deposits and compel the Government to borrow of the rich at their own prices.

16. So that the Bank may determine when the people shall have the means of supporting Government and when not.

17. So that when deemed necessary, the public may be convinced by "sufferings" of the utility of a National Bank.

18. So that paper may hereafter be the only circulating medium.

19. So that the Bank may hereafter regulate the people's affairs.

20. So that we may hereafter submit to Bank dictation, or "take the consequences."

The above embraces all the principal reasons in favor of the two plans. Choose ye between them. We go for our country.

We understand a report is in circulation at the west that Col. Karnes has been killed by the Indians. We assure our fellow citizens in that quarter that the report is wholly false. Col. Karnes left this city, a few days since for New Orleans.—Houston Texas Telegraph.

A correspondence between a Yankee school master, in Mississippi, and his mother in Maine: "May 15, 1833. Dear Son—Come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your affectionate mother, till death."

"July 4, 1838. Dear Mother—I won't. Come here. A setting hen never gets fat. Your dutiful and obedient son."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. The following appears as the Declaration of Right of the Canada Patriots:

DECLARATION. Whereas the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the 31st chapter of the act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of King George III has been continually violated by the British Government, and our rights usurped; and whereas our humble petitions, addresses, protests, and remonstrances against this injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain, and the British Government have disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples, and spread terror and waste through the land; and whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages, and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada. We, in the name of the people in Divine Providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government, which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, assure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity, the advantage of civil and religious liberty.

SOLEMNLY DECLARE: 1. That from this day forward, the People of Lower Canada are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain and that the political connection between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved.

2. That a Republican form of Government

is best suited to Lower Canada, which is (this day) declared to be a Republic.

3. That under the Free Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights; the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disabilities, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.

4. That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be dissolved and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

5. That the Feudal or Seigneurial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

6. That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be and is discharged from all debts due, or obligations, real or supposed, or arrears in virtue of Seigneurial rights heretofore existing.

7. That the Donative Custom is for the future abolished and prohibited.

8. That imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose.

9. That sentence of Death shall no longer be passed or executed, except in case of murder.

10. That mortgages on Land Estate shall be special, and to be valid, shall be re-registered in officers, to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

11. That the liberty and freedom of the Press, shall exist in all public matters and affairs.

12. The trial by Jury is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of Lower Canada.

13. That as general and public Education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstance of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be held by ballot.

15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the country, into Counties, Towns and Burroughs, who shall constitute a Convention or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the will of the people.

16. That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the rights of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.

The course of our cause—the noble cause over all Christendom—of the greatest good to the greatest number, will, therefore, still be onward.

The late glorious victory in your State—so young, and yet so distinguished among her sisters—is a striking evidence of the sure progress of truth; and the star in the east, breaking forth with such splendor, is, I trust, the harbinger of a brighter day for the whole Union.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, LEVI WOODBURY.

To Mark Harris, Parker McCobb, Richard Odell, Joseph Burbank, Ira Crocker, Albert Winslow, Aug. Haines, Lemuel Dyer, William Evans and Jere. Haskell, esquires.

PRIESTCRAFT AND BANKCRAFT.

The warnings of our revolutionary fathers to avoid the evils of priestcraft were praiseworthy, and we revere them for doing so. They had worn the yoke of priestly delusion and domination, and they knew by painful experience that it was truly oppressing and galling. After much struggling they succeeded in shaking it off. They rejoiced at their deliverance. Good reason had they to rejoice, for the yoke was not easy or the burden light.

The religious dogmas of the clerical minions of George the Third, who preached non-resistance and passive obedience to the high handed impositions and oppressions of that kingly tyrant, were abhorrent to our pious ancestors. They knew such stuff was an impious perversion of the Christian religion to the most unhallowed purposes, and hence, they were not at all inclined to be taxed for its support. The unholy union of Church and State they abominated; and so they did tithes. They resolved not to give a portion of their hard earning to support and perpetuate a system of craft and injustice in the name of religion. They loved vital piety too well to be humbugged by clerical tyrants and hypocrites. Hence they resisted boldly and successfully their high handed frauds and oppressions, and we are enjoying the benefits of their devotedness to the holy cause of religious liberty.

The noble daring of those illustrious reformers; their hatred to every species of tyranny over the minds or bodies of their fellow men, should be held in grateful remembrance by the American people, for numerous and onerous were the burdens fastened upon them, and fearlessly and effectually did they throw them off. But oppressive as were those burdens, and shameful as were the frauds of priestcraft, we believe they were less oppressive than the frauds of bankcraft.

The priestcraft of those bygone times was more circumscribed in its malign influences than the bankcraft of the present day. That system of fraud only robbed those who had property. In most instances it robbed the robbers, and the poor were beyond its reach. But bankcraft robs the poor for the aggrandizement of the rich. Priestcraft was an instrument used by kingly tyrants to accomplish certain purposes, and was, at all times, subject to their control. It was only a passive machine of the Government that used it. But bankcraft disdains the notion of inferiority. It boldly proclaims its superiority to the Government, and at this moment audaciously contends for the mastery. Priestcraft could only take one-tenth of the products of the soil. Its other requisites were exceedingly limited. For these exactions it promised the injured party inexchangeable riches, perfect bliss, in another and better world. But bankcraft takes at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the products of industry, promises nothing but cold comfort, hard work, and shipplasters to pay for it.

If our excellent progenitors had good reasons for opposing manfully and successfully the oppression, imposition and robbery of priestcraft, much better reasons have their successors for opposing the far greater robbery and tyranny of bankcraft.—Globe.

A Word to Mulberry Cultivists.—In the selection of ground for your next spring's culture, choose a high situation with a southern exposure, a light loamy, sandy or gravelly soil, with a porous subsoil. The exposure and the soils, we name, are the best for the mulberry culture. After you have made your selection of ground, there is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind—it is this—that it is absolutely essential to plough your ground this fall. In ploughing recollect the deeper you penetrate the earth the better. Having so ploughed your ground, leave the furrows in the rough until spring, to receive the benefits ensuing from the frost and snow.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, cross plough, lay off your furrows, manure them with well rotted manure or compost, and plant out your mulberries whether cuttings or trees. Once planted, they must be kept clear, and the ground well stirred. The same culture that a skillful husbandman gives to a well tilled corn field, will answer for the mulberry, but let no man expect fine trees, if he designs to play the part of a sloven.—Farmer and Gardener.

Tarboro Races.—The races over the Tarboro course commenced on Tuesday last. First day, the Sweepstake, mile heats, \$100 entrance, four entries, was won at two heats by E. J. Wilson's c. Portsmouth, beating two others. Second day, purse \$200, two mile heats, won at two heats by O. P. Hare's Fanny Wyatt, beating four others. Third day, Jockey Club purse \$300, three mile heats, won at two heats by E. J. Wilson's Omega, beating David McDaniel's Vashli. Fourth day, a sweepstake, mile heats, best three in five, won at three heats by Mr. Moody's Hard Heat, beating five others. Press.

Warrenton Races.—The races over the Warrenton Course commenced on Tuesday 23d ult. First day, the Sweepstake, mile heats, \$100 entrance, five entries, was won at two heats by Edm'd 'Iownes' b. f. by Fyde beating two others—times, 1m. 59s., 2m. 2s. Second day, two mile heats, Proprietor's \$200, \$15 entrance added to the purse, eight entries, won at two heats by Leonard Phelps' (A. J. Davie's) impaired Mare Likeness, beating seven others—time, 4m. 5s., 4m. 1s.—track very heavy. Third day, three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, \$500, \$20 entrance added to the purse, four entries, won at two heats by Wm. McCargo's b. h. Billy Townes, by Fyde, beating three others—time, 6m. 13s., 6m. 16s.—track heavy. Fourth day, Sweepstake \$100 entrance, mile heats, three started, won at two heats by Leonard Phelps' colt Isaac Shelby, beating two others—time, 1m. 57s., 2m. 7s.

FROM THE PORTLAND (ME.) ARGUS.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers the following reply of the Honorable Levi Woodbury to an invitation of a committee of his political friends to a public dinner. It is the most condensed and unanswerable refutation of the charges against the Administration that we have seen. The copy was handed in for publication at so late an hour that we have not room for further comments in this paper.

PORTLAND, Sept. 19, 1838. SIR:—The undersigned, a committee selected for the purpose by the Democratic Republicans of Portland and its vicinity, have the honor of tendering you a public dinner, at such times as to you shall be most agreeable.

In attending to the duty assigned us, we have great pleasure in expressing to you in behalf of our constituents, and for ourselves individually, the high estimation in which your public services are held, at a time when extraordinary and unwarrantable embarrassments have been thrust in the way of the execution of your official duties, by men who prefer the ruin of our Republic to its safe and successful government by the present Administration.

We have the honor to be, With high respect, Your obedient servants,

MARK HARRIS, PARKER MCCOBB, RICHARD ODELL, JOSEPH BURBANK, IRA CROCKER, ALBERT WINSLOW, AUGUSTINE HAINES, LEMUEL DYER, WM. EVANS, JERE. HASKELL.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that the urgent demands of business must prevent my acceptance of your polite invitation to a public dinner with the Democratic Republicans of Portland and its vicinity.

Some of "the embarrassments which have been thrust in the way of the execution of" my official duties, are justly pronounced by you "extraordinary and remarkable"—since they have consisted of assaults on the Administration, sometimes for measures which it never proposed, sometimes for motives it never entertained, and often for designs which it never formed.

I speak of the past and present Administrations as one, knowing, from my connection with both, their similarity of principles; and I congratulate you that those embarrassments are fast vanishing before the dispassionate inquiries by the people at large, which always, under our system of government, remove in due time unjust suspicions and correct delusions.

When the prejudices of the moment shall fade away, it will appear passing strange in history that many of those embarrassments should have assumed such inconsistent forms; that an Administration which, on all occasions, has so studiously avoided the exercises of any doubtful powers, should repeatedly be charged with usurpation; that devoted to the strict construction of the Constitution, which was advocated by Jefferson and Madison in 1798, it should be rashly arraigned for an intention to seize on the wide power of both the purse and the sword; and that resisting, as it has done, all unnecessary appropriations, it should be attacked for a want of economy by some of the very persons who voted not only for those appropriations, but millions more; that during the past year, after surmounting the remarkable difficulties of the crisis, and discharging every claim, however large, with promptitude, and mostly in specie, or a full equivalent, it should be censured for hostility to a good circulating medium by those who then paid nothing in specie, and were the advocates of a depreciated paper; and should ultimately be denounced as bankrupt by numbers who were receiving from it pecuniary indulgence, and are still largely indebted to the public Treasury.

That, sustaining the banks, so long as they sustained the laws, and not opposed either to them or the credit system, while properly conducted, the Administration should be violently assailed as their enemy; insisting on a sound currency for both the Government and the people, it should be reproached with desiring a better one for the former, by those who forebore to insist on such a currency for either; proposing additional guards for the safe-keeping of the public money, it should be incultured for endangering its custody by some, who voted against those further securities, and by others, who were withholding that money from the urgent necessities of the Government; and, after procuring for the mercantile interest many millions of foreign indemnities—extensively improving harbors and rivers—constructing lighthouses and breakwaters—making several commercial treaties of great value, and reducing, where not removing entirely, many burdensome imposts on trade, it should encounter virulent opposition, under the groundless pretence of its being hostile to commerce.

In fine, that the Administration, which, looking to the popular will, as expressed under the laws and Constitution, for its guide—discountenancing monopolies—upholding equal rights at home, and vindicating national honor abroad, should be criminated as arbitrary, imbecile and unfaithful, by opponents, whose general creed is to disregard both popular and legislative instructions, and some of whom, after growing rich on exclusive privileges, have not only abused those attempting to enforce the acts of Congress when obnoxious, but certainly have not themselves exhibited, in every emergency, that scrupulous adherence to the laws, which a real love of order, sound morals and a due respect for the constituted authorities would seem to inculcate.

Indeed, that while proposing every thing which appeared constitutional and conducive to public relief, it should meet the unparliamentary return of constant complaints for doing too little—constant opposition to all it proposed to do—and constant refusals to propose, or to do any thing better.

But, thanks to "the Democratic Republicans" you represent, and others of like intelligence, firmness and patriotism, the vessel of state still rides out the storm.

Numerous opponents as well as friends of the Administration, after full and candid investigation have become supporters of measures they before disapproved.



### To the citizens of North Carolina.

#### PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Have been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now sold in the highest estimation, and in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the processes of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to counterfeit Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the genuine article, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains.

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition the purchaser must take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real PETERS' PILLS. The counterfeiting of which is direct felony.

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be satisfied. Dr. Peters has THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who counterfeits his signature!! A fact which has thus far, and may hereafter deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints, are few of the many, for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach. And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JES. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale, in Raleigh, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Sept. 19, 1838. 203-6m.

#### QUACKS AND THEIR DESTRUCTIVE NOTIONS

The united testimony of Physicians, throughout the United States, has fully proved the fact that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true and safe medicine, which will stand the test of Analysis—hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as cathartics or aperients, the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS, so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions, and numerous agents, even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true, that cathartic or aperient medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. PETERS has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded, far beyond his expectations. The object of his study is to suppress the necessity of a frequent resort to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine safe, certain, and pleasant in its operation.

Prepared by JES. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale, in Raleigh, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Sept. 12, 1838. 203-6m.

#### PETERS' PILLS.—This unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given, of their immense importance to the afflicted, in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means, is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholera, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a certain, but an immediate cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and the bowels, arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. and that those in their turn, give birth to dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and neuralgic lowness of spirits; therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself, that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes it his duty to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial excretions, for their peculiar facility in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JES. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale, in Raleigh, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Sept. 19, 1838. 203-6m.

#### A LIST OF PLANS

For Sale at the Office of "THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD."

BONDS. For Bill of Indictment, Bail or Appearance, Appeal, Bastardy, Guardianship, to take the Benefit of the Act, Administrator's Deeds, Bank and Sheriff's.

DEEDS. Executions and Levy.

WITNESSES. Summons and Tickets.

JURORS TICKETS. FOR COUNTY & SUPERIOR COURT.

Wills, Fieri Facias, &c. Sa. Marriage Licenses, Checks and Notes at the Bank of the State.

Price 75 Cents per Quire or 10 Cents a single sheet.

Washington City, October 24, 1838. 211-4t.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

\* Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

TERMS. The subscriber proposes to publish, in pamphlet form, the several numbers of "MENTOR," which have appeared in THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD during the past year, revised and corrected by the author. The pamphlet will contain about 75 large octavo pages, will be neatly stitched and covered, and delivered to subscribers, or their agents at Raleigh, at \$30 per hundred, or \$4 per dozen. No subscription will be sent by stage, unless otherwise ordered, at the risk of the subscribers. Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them by the first day of February, 1839. THOMAS LORING. 211-4t. Raleigh, November 14, 1838.

La Vallee Female Seminary. THE above institution will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in January, under the care of two northern ladies of the first qualifications—a full advertisement in due time. TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW. Halifax Co. N. C. Nov. 6, 1838. 211-6t. Star insert 6 weeks, and forward acc't to Brick-leville P. O. T. S. B.

PROPOSALS WANTED.—Whereas it is resolved at a late meeting of the Trustees of the Wake Forest Institute, to effect a separation between the Steward's and Literary Departments—the committee appointed to engage a suitable person to take charge of the principal boarding house for the accommodation of the students, hereby give notice to the public, that written proposals for the aforesaid situation will be received until the 29th of the present month. The undertaker will be allowed the house now occupied by the steward, the dining hall, the kitchen, the garden, and a small lot of ground. Satisfactory security will be required for a faithful compliance with the terms of contract. DAVID JUSTICE, CHAIRMAN. N. B. Persons making proposals are informed that the undertaker can be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with furniture, bedding, cooking apparatus, farming utensils, and other things necessary for carrying on the establishment. And as the farm will be for rent, he who takes the boarding house shall have the preference in any propositions that may be made for that also. D. J. 211-2t. November 14, 1838.