

# The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."  
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1845.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 555.  
TERMS—\$3 PER ANNUM,  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**TERMS.**  
THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.  
IT IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT  
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars and two years' subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.  
For four copies, : : : \$10 00  
For ten " " : : : : 25 00  
For twenty " " : : : : 50 00  
The same rate for six months.  
Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the Standard one year free of charge.  
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. **Charge Orders and Judicial Notices** will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 25-30 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. If the number of insertions be not marked clearly, they will be continued until ordered out. Orders to the Editor must come free of postage, or they will not be attended to.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
**GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!**  
A large quantity of a Deed of Trust, bearing date April 25th, 1834, executed to me by NANCY WILSON, late of the County of Wayne, and her husband, the late John Wilson, on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1845, the following described Real and Personal Property, to wit:  
A TRACT OF LAND, on the North side of Swift Creek, containing 250 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of William Walton, William Sneels, and others. Also the following:

**Valuable Slaves:**  
Narwood, aged 45; Burk, aged 50; Ashley, aged 30; Abram, aged 25; Gary, aged 25; Mingo, aged 20; Henry, aged 17; Ely, aged 22; Alfred, aged 10; Rachel, aged 7; Helen, aged 4; and Guilford, aged 1.  
I will also sell at the same time and place, the following additional property, viz:  
Five Horses and a Saddle;  
Six Head of Hogs;  
Several Fine Cows and Calves;  
Two Carriages and Harness;  
One Wagon and a Cart;  
Several Saddles, Bridles and Martingales;  
One Fan Mill and Cutting Knife;  
A Book-case and Books;  
One Clock, two Trunks and Candle Stands;  
One Pair of Bedsteads, together with an assortment of Farming implements, such as Ploughs, Hoes, Bicksmith's Tools, Axes, Grindstones, &c.  
The whole of the above described Property will be sold without reserve, for ready money, and on credit, at the pleasure of the purchaser as conveyed to me by the Trust, which is believed to be undisputed.  
**JOHN A. WICKER, Trustee.**  
January 22, 1845. 534-8.

**State of North Carolina, Nash county.**  
In Equity.  
Martha Battle vs. Commodore C. Battle and others.  
Original Bill for account and partition.  
IN this case it appearing that the defendant, Commodore C. Battle, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks, notifying the said Commodore C. Battle to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 17th day of March next, then and there to answer the complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him.  
Witness, James Harrison, clerk of our said court, at Oberlin in Nashville, the 17th day of January, 1845.  
**JAMES HARRISON, C. M. E.**  
By B. H. BLOUNT, Dep. C. M. E.  
(55 62 1-2.) 534-6.

**Commemoration of the New Volume, January, 1845.**  
**The United States Magazine, and Democratic Review.**  
**JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, EDITOR.**  
THE Sixteenth Volume of the Democratic Review commences with the present number. The Publisher cannot omit the occasion to afford, to congratulate his readers and friends, upon the great victory recently achieved by the Democratic party, in the late Presidential election, a victory not less important in its consequences, than glorious in its triumph, after the unprecedented severity of the recent contest of parties. Originally established at a period of the most violent dissension of the Democratic cause, in the memorable year of 1837, this Review has ever taken an active, and it is believed, not ineffective part, in the long and keenly contested battles of opinion, by which the country has since more or less deeply agitated. Having freely shared the worst disasters, the gloomiest depressions, may it not fairly be allowed to ask and hope to share now the benefit of the triumph and prosperity of the Democracy of the country? It has sustained its ground through considerable portions of that period, only by large pecuniary sacrifices caused by the delinquencies of too many of its subscribers—through seasons when zeal for the principles to which it was devoted could afford a motive for its continuance as a much unrequited expenditure of both money, time and intellectual effort. Its Publisher now feels fairly entitled to invoke an active and generous friendliness of support, on the part of its subscribers and the intelligent members of its party generally, for its support. Our opponents have recently organized extensive arrangements for the establishment of a similar work on the other side of our great division of parties—"the Unionist," as it is called, "the pernicious influence of the Democratic Review." Established under imposing auspices of eminent political and literary names in the ranks of our opponents, and doubtless to be sustained by the overflowing means possessed by that party, to excite a shock of character, it thus holds out the prospect of an honorable rivalry, which the Democratic Review cheerfully accepts, but which the Democratic Party must liberally contribute to enable it to maintain, in a manner worthy of that party and of its good, great and glorious principles. The way to secure its continuance in this purpose, is, at once to remit promptly the debts which are its just and well-earned due, and to take some degree of active interest to procure it additional circulation among its friends.  
The following are among the contributors to this work: Bacon, Park Godwin, J. L. Stephens, J. E. Cooper, Hawthorne, Tilden, Ames Kendall, Day, E. C. Whittier, Foulding, Evans, Bryant, Sulzwick, A. H. Everett, Cass, Gilpin, Brownson, C. J. Ingersoll, Butler, Cambridge.  
The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year, in themselves show worth the subscription to the work, will be continued at the same able hand.  
Remittances—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance; each number will contain one hundred and four closely printed pages, and embellished with a finely engraved portrait of the contributors.  
It will be sent to subscribers, or becoming responsible for their subscriptions.  
It will be sent to a FIFTH COPY GRATIS.  
A GREAT INCENTIVE TO SUBSCRIBE. New subscribers will be entitled to a complete set of the Review Picture Gallery, containing the Portraits of Fifty of the most distinguished Democrats in the Country.  
Committees or Societies, on remitting to the Publisher \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.  
Persons residing in the country, who may wish to receive the same in the present or future, may remit by bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.  
The work will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and free of cost to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.  
All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to  
**H. G. LANGLEY, Publisher,**  
6 Astor House, New York.

**FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.**  
**D. A. BOOTH,**  
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.  
Importer and Manufacturer  
OF FRINGES, for Dresses, Curtains, Carriages, Rugs, &c. Gimps, Dress Cords and Tassels, Zephyr Worsted, Canvas, &c. Coat Collars, Clock Tassels, &c. All kinds of Bindings and Fancy Trimmings—A large assortment of White Cotton Fringes, &c. &c.  
He invites attention to his assortment, which will be kept full during the season, as he will be receiving the newest and most fashionable styles.  
Offered by the Package or Wholesale.  
Terms and prices shall be such as to give satisfaction.  
All kinds of trimmings made to order.  
January 29, 1845. 534-131.

**WAKE FOREST**  
**Pleasant Grove Female Academy.**  
MISS MARTHA R. RICHARDSON, PRINCIPAL.  
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 20th. Terms as usual.  
**JOHN LIGON,**  
Secretary of Board of Trustees.  
Jan. 6, 1845. 531-41.

**500 BALES COTTON**  
**WANTED.**  
Ladies' Fashions Shoes reduced in price. Superior English Long Cloth, Rodgers' Patent Flannel, can be found elsewhere? American Long Cloth Shirting, and some handsome Silks, Cashmeres, all very heavy 4-4 Irish, should compare goods that are frequently sold less in stores, that do not publish as selling off to close and at cost for cash.  
T. H. SNOW.

**Bargains! Great Bargains!**  
**IN DRY GOODS.**  
IN consequence of the advanced state of the season, the subscribers respectfully announce their purpose of selling their *catalogue, well selected, and splendid* at a great discount, and at a price that will give satisfaction. We therefore invite purchasers in town, and country to favor us with a call, and we will pledge ourselves to give them not only *bargains*, but *GREAT BARGAINS!* RUSSELL & KIRKLAND.  
next door above R. Smith's.  
January 22, 1845. 533-51.  
Star and Register insert 5 times.

**NOTICE.**  
I am committed to the Jail of this County on the 13th day of November 1844, a Negro man by the name of Jacob, about 45 years of age, and says he belongs to Edward Smith of South Carolina, and was sold to him by James Pate of Caswell County, North Carolina, some time last spring. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property pay charges and take him away.  
**ZACHARIAH LOCKET, Jailor &c.**  
January 5th, 1845. 532-51.  
Cash on Co. N. C.

**Raleigh Classical, Mathematical and Military Academy.**  
**Classical Department.**  
J. M. LOVEJOY.  
**Mathematical and Military Department.**  
W. E. DIBBROW.  
THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session, on the first of July.  
It is the design of the Preceptors, that this Institution shall not be surpassed in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.  
Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.  
**TERMS OF TUITION.**  
For English and Mathematical Studies, \$15 00  
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and all other Languages, per Session, \$20 00  
Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.  
The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the studies of the Class to which they belong.  
Raleigh, January 1845. 533-6m.

**To my Creditors:** GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified that I have been arrested under a *capias ad satisfactionem* issued against me, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday of February, 1845, when and where I shall apply to take the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. You are requested to object, if you think proper.  
**S. L. TUCKER.**  
Jan. 22, 1845. 533-31.

**JUNTO ACADEMY**  
**Rebuilt and again fairly under way.**  
THIS Institution, situated twelve miles northwest of Hillsborough, is now open for the reception of students. The course of instruction is as complete and thorough as in any other Academy in the South. The terms of admission for the English course, embracing all the branches of an elegant & finished English education, eight dollars per session; for the Classical course, embracing the Latin and Greek, with some other ancient languages, if required, \$12 50 per session. The discipline exercised in the Academy is very strict and careful, and is wholly of the parental kind. Every effort will be used to promote the literary and moral culture of those who enter the school. The subscribers are prepared to accommodate several other boards with good board and very convenient out rooms, at \$6 00 per month, lights excepted. Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, in respectable families, from \$4 00 to \$5 00 per month. Students prepared for any of our Universities.  
**DANIEL WILSON KERR**  
Jan. 17, 1845. 533-51.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRUGS.**  
CHEMICALS, EMB. OILS, ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PERFUMERIES, BRUSHES, ETC.  
ALSO, PLASTER AUREA PLATE, AND FOUL.  
**JOHNSON MOORE & TAYLOR,**  
No. 23 Liberty Street, New York.  
IMPORTERS of the above articles, which they have on hand, and constantly receiving by every packet from their Houses in Paris, and London. The quality of these articles they will guarantee as the articles manufactured by the first Chemists in Europe, and they offer them for sale at the very lowest rates.  
January 22nd, 1845. 533-51.

**Important Sale.**  
BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to us, as Trustees by Robert D. Wimmer, on the 6th of January 1845, or certain purposes therein named, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the Plantation of the said Robert D. Wimmer, situate in the County of Warren, on Monday the 19th day of February next, all the property conveyed in said Deed to the undersigned as Trustees, viz: A very valuable Tract of Land.  
**F. A. B. B.**  
Well timbered and productive, containing about 1520 acres, also thirty-five very likely Negroes, men, women and children; and the above described stock, and other property, situated on the above tract, and on the plantation of the said Robert D. Wimmer, and the interest of the Trustor in another tract of Land, &c. &c. The creditors of the said Robert D. are requested to meet at the plantation on an early hour on the day of sale. The Land will be sold on the above day between 12 and 1 o'clock, and the sale will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. Terms made down on the day of sale.  
**LEWIS B. K. DICKEN,**  
**JESSE H. POWELL,** Trustees  
January 10, 1845. 533-51.

**NOTICE.**  
COMMITTED to jail in Granville county, North Carolina, on the 28th December, 1844, Negro Phil, taken up in said County as a runaway, sold in Richmond by Mr. Solomon Sattawhite to Dr. Cullen; he was then sold by Dr. Cullen to Mr. Ralph Graves, Columbus, Mississippi, &c. He is about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, with a black mark in his forehead; aged about 20; has on grey homespun. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
**E. C. WADDILL, Jailor.**  
Oxford, Jan. 8, 1845. 533-11.

**LITERARY FUND.**  
It is ordered by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, that all notices due at this Board, on or before the 1st day of January next, shall be paid to the Secretary of the Board, on or before the 1st day of March next, shall be put in suit for collection.  
By Order,  
**H. W. GRAHAM**  
Secretary of the Literary Board.  
January 13, 1845. 533-41.

**State of North Carolina, Franklin county**  
In Equity Fall Term, 1844.  
Daniel Wester, Lockey Wester, and Martha Wester, vs.  
Littleton C. Wester.  
Petition for the Division of Land and Slaves.  
In this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Littleton Wester, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, notifying him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court House in the Town of Lenoir, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1845, then and there to plead answer or demurrer, or the Land Petition will be heard ex parte and Judgment and Decree entered accordingly.  
Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1845.  
**YOUNG PATTERSON, C. M. E.**  
531-61.

**State of North Carolina, Nash county.**  
In Equity Fall Term, 1844.  
James Harrison and others vs. Sampson Harrison, Elizabeth Harrison, and John Harrison, children of Benjamin D. Harrison.  
Petition for partition of Land and Slaves, &c. by Sale.  
In this case it appearing that the Defendants are non-residents of this State—Ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.  
Witness, James Harrison, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, the 28th day of January, 1845.  
**JAMES HARRISON, C. M. E.**  
By B. H. BLOUNT, Dep. C. M. E.  
Dec. 5, 1844. (55 62 1-2.) 528-61.

**Randolph Macon College**  
The collegiate year at this Institution closes annually upon the 2nd Wednesday of June, on which day the Senior Class is publicly examined. The college year is divided into two sessions. The first begins 8 weeks after and the second begins 8 weeks before the 2nd Wednesday of June. It is best for students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; and for admission at that time into the Freshman Class, they must stand an approved examination on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Caesar, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Reader, and Xenophon's Anabasis. If a student desires to enter at the beginning of the second session, in addition to the preceding subjects, he must also stand an approved examination upon Latin and Greek prosody, the Geographia of Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's Cyropaedia, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, and the Elements of Algebra (through quadrates.) It is recommended to students preparing for entrance into this College to use Andrews' and Strodtger's Latin Grammar, Synopses' Greek Grammar, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Dougen's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Fechenburg's Manual of Classical Literature.  
There are many young men who desire to acquire an extensive English and scientific education, without prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course of study is arranged to meet the wants of all such students; they present themselves at the beginning of the first session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of the Libraries and from attendance upon the Literary Societies which are attached to College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.  
The expenses of the institution are as follows:  
Tuition for the Collegiate year \$40 00 Board for 41 weeks \$77 00 Bedding and Washing \$20 00 Wood and Lights \$12 00 Incidental expenses \$20 00 Total \$169 00  
In the item of incidental expenses are included text books, and a few articles of furniture which the student is under the necessity of purchasing when he first occupies a room in College.  
**L. C. GARLAND, President.**  
January 1, 1845. 530-81.

**Stop the Thief.**  
STOLEN from my stable, on Tuesday night the 17th of Dec., a grey Horse five years of age, three feet six high, long mane and tail, and eight weeks next spring. Any information of the horse, will be thankfully received and amply rewarded.  
**W. AMIS,**  
Menderson, Jan. 1, 1845. 531-21.

**BOOTS FOR THE PRESIDENT ELECT!**  
"Some thing can be done as well as others."  
If any one desires to see the most splendid pair of boots ever made in this place, or probably in this country, or that he may expect to see in any other, let him call on Mr. H. P. DOUGLAS' Boot and Shoe Store in Myrtle King, and he will be satisfied. A public-spirited gentleman of this city—a zealous Democrat, and a warm hearted friend of the President-elect—to testify his gratification at the election of Mr. POLK, instructed Mr. DOUGLAS to make a pair of Boots for the President, to wear at his inauguration—to cost not less than *One Hundred Dollars!* The measure was handed with the order, and Mr. DOUGLAS, entering fully into the spirit of the matter, determined to show that "some things can be done as well as others," or, in other words, that as fine and neat, and splendid and beautiful a pair of Boots can be made in Columbia, as any part of the world. How far he has succeeded, let the reader examine and judge for himself.  
**South Carolinian.**

**ITEMS.**  
A Western editor speaking of receiving papers a week after they are due, recommends Danforth's plaster as a remedy—that being good for a weak back. Hurray for Western editors! Wonder if that is the same one that advertised for a "spell of cold weather" because he had not received any thing but wood in payment for his paper for three months, and the weather was so warm he could neither use nor sell it?  
A negro bought a hat and upon going out in the snow was observed to take it off his head and to try to wipe it from the wet, and on being asked why he did so, answered—"Hat mine-head nassa!"  
A *flagrant defence.* A fellow taken up as a vagrant declared that he was not "a man without any other means of subsistence, as he had just opened a store." It was found, on inquiry, that he had opened it with a crowbar in the night, and unfortunately the store belonged to another man.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
**REMARKS OF MR. BROGDEN,**  
OF WAYNE.  
In the House of Commons, December 26, 1844—  
On the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and in reply to Mr. Moore, of Halifax.  
**MR. SPEAKER:** I dislike to trouble the House upon a subject that has no doubt already wearied the patience of the members, but what I design saying on this occasion will be dictated by a spirit of candor and sincerity. I do not pretend to claim any exemptions from the common errors and imperfections which beset frail human nature; for we are told in the sacred volume of Revelation, which contains lessons of wisdom for the politician as well as for the christian, that "no man is perfect, no one." But I stand here as the humble advocate of the principles of truth, honor, justice, equality, and liberty. The bill now under consideration involves principles which are with me of paramount consideration. And I do not propose to make any party-colored statement in regard to the question now under consideration, but I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, and for some of the reasons which will induce me to pursue the course I have adopted in relation to this matter. It is my intention to do so, in an ingenuous and unbiased manner, as my principles are my shield and justice my sword. It is not my purpose to indulge in a disordered imagination or a craven fancy, for the positions that I shall attempt to sustain are so unambiguous and explicit that they cannot be refuted by all the sophistry and ingenuity that can be brought against them. My object is more to reply to some of the vague generalities and point-blank declamation of the gentleman from Halifax [Mr. Moore] than to discuss the real merits of the present question. That gentleman has been very verbose, as usual, in pouring out his Jeremiah lamentations over a Rail Road corporation, because a few democrats in convention with the whigs many years ago, and joined in recommending certain works of internal improvement to the attention of the Legislature. Sir, the gentleman from Halifax seems to sympathize very much with those who are likely to lose their money by investing it in Rail Road stock; and because probably one democrat to every ten or fifteen whigs has sometimes been found leading their aid to works of internal improvement, he seems to suppose (by what kind of fabulous reasoning I am not prepared to say) that he can make the democratic party amenable to the people for the acts committed by his own friends. But the gentleman may vainly endeavor to frighten the people with ghosts and "things that are not," in his great zeal to enlighten what he might choose to denigrate the "Publicans in the wilderness," and I can assure him that all his squameous and obnoxious exertions to cast the responsibility of the whigs on the shoulders of the democrats, will prove but as "chilled loam of points of clay." It was the whig party in the Legislature in 1838 and 1840 that has involved the State in pecuniary embarrassment by her curbs and fetters for Rail Roads, and now the gentleman from Halifax has thought proper to drag into the debate, and parade before this House, the names of a few distinguished members of the democratic party, for the purpose of showing that they had joined the whigs in recommending extravagant schemes of internal improvement by the State; but the gentleman had not the liberality or generosity to inform the House that the whig party, as a body, has gone on all occasions for the most wild, improvident and extravagant schemes of internal improvement by the State, some of which we are now called upon to provide for. I would appeal to every unprejudiced member on this floor, and ask what can be the design of the gentleman from Halifax, in his vituperative and censorious course towards the democratic party, in relation to works of internal improvement, if it is not to endeavor to shield his whig friends from their just responsibility? Sir, the gentleman may have some faith that the democratic party has sanctioned the extravagant course of the whigs in former Legislatures; but we are told in Holy Writ that "faith without works is dead."

Mr. Speaker, I entertain the highest personal respect for the gentleman from Halifax [Mr. M.] and I cannot believe that he is actuated by any sinister design on this or any other question; but the contrary, I believe that in his legislative conduct in this hall he is animated by patriotism, and emulous only of serving the public faithfully. However much we may differ as to who is responsible for involving the State in Rail Road debts, there is one great principle upon which I trust every member in this House, and every freeman in the State of North Carolina, will rally, and that is, to sustain the honor of the State bright and unimpaired. I deeply lament the unfortunate condition in which our honest old State is now placed by her security for Rail Roads, and gladly would I embrace any plan that I thought would relieve the distresses of these Rail Road Companies, without involving the State in still greater liabilities. And, sir, whenever the honor and faith of the "Old North State" is in the slightest danger of being tarnished, by reason of her indorsement of the bonds of the rail road companies, I believe that the honest and hard-laboring yeomanry of the State—those with hard hands, warm hearts, and strong arms—will rally in a body, "all as one," to prevent the slightest spot or blemish from being cast upon her fair reputation.  
No, sir, I venerate as above all price the noble and sublime sentiment that "character is as important to States as it is to individuals; and the glory of the State is the common property of its citizens." This is a jewel of which I trust North Carolina will never be deprived: let her wear it proudly and triumphantly emblazoned on her helmet. Trust that North Carolina will never repudiate one single cent of her honest debts. Let her remain, as she has always been, a bright and shining light among her sister States of the confederacy. Her fame for integrity, fidelity, and virtue, will always remain.  
"Like a mainstay in the mill,  
Which turned aside is sunshine still."  
I speak in no spirit of partisan animosity when I say that, in my humble opinion, it will be greatly detrimental to the interests of the State should she become the permanent owner of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road, and be bound to incur all the necessary expenses for the purpose of keeping it up. The company was granted a charter for the purpose of constructing the road, by the Legislature of 1835, with a capital to consist of eight hundred thousand dollars, and not to exceed one

million of dollars. But the road was constructed at a cost of about one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000), while the stock paid in was only about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$650,000), leaving, as a matter of course, a large balance of the cost of construction a debt against the corporation.  
The State never subscribed one cent of stock to this company, but merely granted a charter to private individuals for constructing a road at their own expense. And more than half the stock taken in this road by individual stockholders, is owned by individuals not residing in North Carolina, but citizens of other States. By a resolution adopted at the present session, calling on the President of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road company to furnish a statement of the amount of stock owned by persons residing in other States, and eighty-two shares owned by individuals residing in North Carolina, and three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one shares owned by persons residing in other States. The company applied to the Legislature in 1838 to indorse their bonds for the sum of \$500,000 to enable them to complete the road and to furnish all necessary materials, and an act was passed at the session of 1838 for the relief of the company, by which the State was to endorse the bonds of said company for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; and as an indemnity to secure the State against any loss or damage that she might sustain by reason of her indorsement, the company were to mortgage the road and all their other corporate property to the State, and the private property of the stockholders was also to be bound, in the event the mortgage upon the road and other property should prove insufficient to pay off and satisfy said bonds when they fell due in the year 1860. The mortgage on the road and other property was accordingly executed by the company, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1838. The company again applied to the next Legislature in 1840 for further aid from the State; and an act was passed at the session of the Legislature in 1840-41 authorizing the Public Treasurer to indorse the bonds of the company for \$300,000 more upon this condition: That before the Public Treasurer should indorse the bonds of the company, it was provided by the act of 1840 that the stockholders holding at least three-fourths of the stock in said company, or other solvent persons who might subscribe in such sums as they thought proper, so as to amount in all to the sum of \$500,000, should enter into a bond, with sufficient personal security, payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each one of the obligors therein, severally, to pay and satisfy to the State a proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock, conditional for indemnifying and saving the State from any loss she might sustain in consequence of her indorsement of the bonds of 1838; and by the act of 1840, it was provided that the President and Directors of said rail road company should make, execute and deliver to the Governor of this State, for and on behalf of this State, a deed of mortgage, under the seal of the corporation, of all the estate real and personal belonging to the Raleigh and Gaston rail road company, conditional for indemnifying and saving harmless the State from the payment of the bonds indorsed in 1840. There can be no doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature in passing the act of 1840 to secure more effectually the bonds indorsed by the authority of the act of 1838. But the bond of \$500,000 given to indemnify the State, under the act of 1838, is not payable till 1860, and many of its obligors are already dead, and many more of them are totally insolvent, and there is no probability that there will be any solvent ones when the period arrives for the payment of that bond. Upon a foreclosure of the mortgage of 1838, the stockholders wish the proceeds of the sale of the road applied to the payment of the penal bonds of \$500,000. But the Legislature in 1840 expressly provided that individual stockholders and others should enter into bond, with sufficient personal security, for the payment of the \$500,000 bonds indorsed in 1838, before the Public Treasurer was authorized to deliver to the President and Directors of said company the bonds of \$300,000, which the State agreed to indorse in 1840. I believe, sir, that the act of 1840 was passed with the express understanding that upon a foreclosure of the mortgage of 1838, the individual stockholders and others were to be held responsible for the payment of the bonds of \$500,000, and that the mortgage was to secure the sum of \$300,000 indorsed at that session.

Sir, the gentleman from Halifax [Mr. Moore] has thought proper in the discussion of this question, to go back to the Internal Improvement Convention, held in Raleigh during the session of the Legislature in the year 1838, and has diffused the House by reading the names of a few distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party that happened to be in that Convention, and has charged Mr. Haywood with being the author of the investment of \$600,000, in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the appropriation of \$200,000 to the draining of the Swamp Lands. But, sir, "an honest tale speeds best, being plainly told," and it would have been much more in accordance with the plain evidence of the Journals, and much more creditable to the gentleman and his party, if he had condescended to inform us that the Whig party in the Legislature had gone almost unanimously for these very works of internal improvement that he now charges Mr. Haywood with being the author of in the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it was the remark of Elihu the friend of Job, that great men were not always wise. Had Elihu lived in these days, he would have found his saying verified. For although the gentleman from Halifax may think himself a great man, I must confess that I have never been able to understand that the gentleman was great upon any thing but corporations. Yes, sir, the gentleman is a very great man upon rail roads and every other kind of corporations that grants privileges to the few at the expense of the many; the gentleman I suppose might be tolerably great in the advocacy of the seven principles described by John Randolph, viz: "five loaves and two small fishes"; and the whole argument of the gentleman from Halifax, in attempting to shift the responsibility of his Whig friends upon the shoulders of the Democrats, like the house of the foolish man in the scripture parable, is built upon sand. It cannot stand the storm of scrutiny and investigation, and it therefore shrinks into the most contemptible pedantry when tested by critical inquiry. The memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention held in this City in 1838, is the text book of the gentleman from Halifax, on all occasions, whenever any question in relation to rail roads is agitated in this House, that memorial is invariably seized upon as a pretence or nucleus, for all the acrimonious criminations against the Democratic party which the profligacy of the gentleman can suggest. Yes, sir, that memorial is ungenerously and imprudently lugged in as a legitimate topic for all the averaging and redomantate of the gentleman from Halifax, but any person who is a "sincere inquirer after truth," may at once perceive, by reference to the Journals of the Legislatures of 1838 and '40, that it was the votes of the Whigs that has produced the embarrassment of the State, by loaning her credit to rail road corporations, and involving her in debts on account of rail roads, that I fear will continue to drain the Public Treasury for many years to come. The interminable labors of the gentleman from Halifax, to hold the Democratic party responsible for the acts of the Whigs, but, any person who is a "sincere inquirer after truth," may at once perceive, by reference to the Journals of the Legislatures of 1838 and '40, that it was the votes of the Whigs that has produced the embarrassment of the State, by loaning her credit to rail road corporations, and involving her in debts on account of rail roads, that I fear will continue to drain the Public Treasury for many years to come. The interminable labors of the gentleman from Halifax, to hold the Democratic party responsible for all the improvident and profligate expenditures of the Whigs, is to use the language of St. Paul, "as dust in the balance, less than nothing and vanity." We have heard a great deal of irrelevant declamation, that was not at all applicable to the question before the House, and it may with truth be said that, words are the counters of wise men and the money of fools.

But—though their substance, they are wind.  
"Light sleep are words their cost is nought,  
But—when their substance, they are wind."  
Sir, the magnitude and importance of the question now before the House rises above all party considerations; it is a measure involving important consequences, as it affects the financial condition of the State of North Carolina. But the gentleman from Halifax seems to have great faith in the memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in Raleigh in 1838, because a few Democrats were in that Convention; but the gentleman ought to know that, "faith without works is dead," and if he can accomplish any work by his frequent recurrence to that document, I confess that I have not the acumen to discern it. And if there is any member on this floor that indulges the hope of leaving the gentleman cease to ring the changes on the names of W. H. Haywood, R. M. Saunders, Louis D. Henry and others that do most honor to the Democratic party, he must be possessed of that chivalry which "thinketh no evil, which believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."  
And again: the gentleman from Halifax, has waged an unrelenting warfare against the Democratic party, because a few distinguished individuals of that party have countenanced the extravagance of the Whigs, and the memorial of that Internal Improvement Convention is the fund from which the gentleman manufactures all his obnoxious gasconade, whenever the subject of rail roads is mentioned in this House. He reminds me of Paracelsus of old, the greatest boaster of the age in which he lived, who boasted that he had discovered an elixir, the drinking of which would render a man immortal, and yet he died with a bottle of it in his pocket. And without being favored with the gift of prophecy, I will venture to predict that the gentleman from Halifax, will die (I mean politically) with a memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention in his pocket. Yes, sir, he may have his pockets crammed full, if he chooses, and I am greatly deceived if he does not then "count without his host" in his ardent desire to make that document cover "a multitude of sins" that has been committed by the gentleman's own party. I believe it was *Dean Swift*, that defined what was right to be, "proper words in proper places," and what could be the design of the gentleman in going as far back as 1838, to an Internal Improvement Convention held in this City. I am unprepared to say, unless it was for the purpose of accomplishing some ulterior object. I regret to hear the acts and doings of "by-gone days," lugged up, and harped upon long and loud; for the purpose of making political capital. It was no doubt, a spirit of State pride, and an anxious desire to improve the condition of the State, and increase the prosperity and happiness of the people, that prompted a portion of her sons to meet in Convention to devise schemes for the Legislature to act upon if they thought proper. And there is every reason to believe that those individuals who assembled in Convention to consult upon the best plans to be adopted by the State, have been "more sinned against than sinning."

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the highly both the virtue and intelligence of the people of North Carolina, to suppose for one moment that any portion of her citizens would propose the adoption of any plan which they thought would not redound to the welfare of the State. Sir, the very object for which all governments are instituted, is to meet difficulties in the public cause—to meet and overcome them—to encounter responsibilities—to endure all the inventive and denunciation which may be poured forth, yet "the pelting of the pitiless storm," if duty to the country demand. As guardians of the constitutional rights of the people, we should not, for the sake of temporary expediency, insult the moral sense of the people, and the principles of liberty which yet exist in their bosoms by embracing measures fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the State. Time and tide wait for none—the expediency of the day passes with the sun which sinks to rest, but principles are eternal, and in their beautiful operation on the systems of government, shine more and more as time rolls on. But those who have their armour buffed to preserve untarnished the honor of their country, need not repine at the trials of their virtue and talents. I shall never cease to cherish, until time with me shall be no longer, the wisdom contained in the little maxim that should be engraven upon the dwelling of every laborer in the State, that "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE." And whenever undertakes to serve the public may expect to have to encounter the bitterness of censure and the persecutions of faction. I recur to the noble and praiseworthy position that North Carolina occupies among her sister States, with feelings of pleasure and delight. I find by examination, that there is but six States in the American Union, with the exception of North Carolina, but who have large public debts. The States of NORTH CAROLINA, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Delaware, have no permanent public debt without their own limits, or debts due in Europe, or to other foreign capitalists for works of Internal Improvement. But the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Missouri have contracted enormous debts with foreign capitalists, by selling their bonds to British stockholders, for the purpose of obtaining loans to con-

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