

MILITARY.

The two regiments of Wake were reviewed in this city on Saturday last, by General Daniel S. Crenshaw, attended by his aid, Col. Mangum, of this county, and Col. Jos. A. Whitaker, of Franklin, and Col. Fleming, of Warren, Inspectors of Arms. It was a fine day, though rather warm for the fatiguing exercises of the occasion; but the officers and men performed their duties with becoming spirit, and acquitted themselves honorably. The splendid equipments of the field officers and the presence of three volunteer companies, two from the county and the fine corps of the City under command of Capt. Collins, added greatly to this military pageant, giving it quite a martial appearance. Previous to dismissal, an appropriate and patriotic address was delivered to the officers by Gen. Crenshaw.

ENVIALE CONSISTENCY.

The Standard before the last contains the following complaint against the Whig party:

"The Federal Whig Central Committee consists of the Public Treasurer, the chief Clerk of the Commons, the assistant Clerk of the Senate, one bank director, and two public printers."

This is alleged by one of the grand jurors mortuum of the Tories as one of the unpardonable offences of the Whig party. But let us see how the case stands. The officers enumerated in the above extract from the Standard are all State officers, not indebted in the smallest degree for the creation or continuance of their appointments, and not in the slightest manner responsible to the General Government for the mode and manner in which they shall discharge their respective duties. It cannot therefore be reasonably presumed that they received these offices as the price of their subservency to the Administration. The offices, therefore, which they hold being utterly distinct from the government of the U. States, they have a right to take what part they please in the general politics of the country. For no person, no matter how censorious he may be, can possibly infer the influence of corrupt motives in their conduct. The offices they hold were neither given, as rewards for past services, nor as a stimulus to future exertions, but as a part of the State of North Carolina. As long, therefore, as these officers shall discharge their official duties with the proper degree of fidelity and integrity, no person has a right to complain of their participating in the politics of the country.

But how does the case stand with the Administration party itself? Why, we see the President of the United States himself spending an electioneering tour of three months in the State of New York; leaving the business of the country to shift for itself during this long space of time. We see this illustrious person, at the same time, too, disgracing himself and debasing the dignity of his high estate, by making party harangues from place to place, abounding in high compliments to himself and in vile scandals upon his political opponents. In addition to this, we have seen every head of the Cabinet departments except one, absent from their respective posts, electioneering for the President & themselves, at a busy season of the year. We have seen travelling official emissaries of the Administration scouring every State in which an important election was about to be held. We see it proved that contributions are constantly levied by the Government from the salaries of Federal officeholders, for the purpose of raising a fund to support the cause of the Administration. And what is worse than all, we see State Judges of the Van Buren party, the sacred nature of whose duties should place them far above the influence of party considerations, not only taking an active part for the Administration on the eve of important elections; but what is infinitely worse, we see them presiding at heated party meetings, gotten up to advance themselves and the party now in power. Some persons have gone far enough to say, too, that some of these Judges are bending so low from their high atmosphere, as to contribute miserable lampoons, maudlin squibs, pointless satire, and daffish sentences against the Whig party to some of the leading Tory journals of the day. But it is extremely easy for the Standard to endure such ungenerous treatment on the part of his associates in the service of power; whilst it is the crime of crimes for a few State officers to share in the common political privileges which pertain to the person of the citizen.

VALIANT BOASTING.

We copy from a late number of the Standard the following magnificent compliment to the Van Buren Legislatures of 1834, 1835, and 1836: "The Democratic Republicans during the sessions just referred to, without making any false professions, acted upon principles of the greatest liberality and chose

a majority of State officers from among their political opponents."

Well—let us look at past history for the true version of the matter. In 1834, the Van Buren party in the State Legislature moved heaven and earth to remove Governor Swain from office, and would have certainly succeeded, had it not been for the support of two or three members of the Van Buren party from the same part of the country with that faithful public servant, who could not brook the injustice of the attempt. Well, this attempt was made simply for the purpose of putting a Van Buren man in his place. There was not the slightest fault alleged against Governor Swain; on the contrary it was admitted by both political friends and adversaries, that he discharged his duties with a distinguishing share of ability and exactness. This attempt was made too, when he had only one year of his constitutional term remaining, in defiance of that salutary sort of courtesy which has been usually extended to Executive Officers—that of permitting them to serve a full official term.

During the session of 1834, the Van Buren men elected a Van Buren Speaker both in the Senate and in the House of Commons. They also elected a Van Buren Attorney General, after a caucus had been held expressly for the purpose. They also endeavored to elect a Van Buren Treasurer, but failed, owing to the great personal popularity of General Patterson in the western part of this State. In 1835 a Van Buren Legislature elected a Van Buren Governor, two Van Buren Speakers, and two Van Buren Judges. In the session of 1836, they had no candidates for the Judge's places, (as they themselves confessed,) who possessed the necessary experience, and they were compelled to elect Whigs for those responsible situations. So after all, it does appear that the Van Buren party in the State Legislature has gone as far as it could go in electing Van Buren men to office. We perceive too that the Whigs have not been so purely proscriptive as our neighbor of the Standard would wish to make them appear. They have only possessed the control of the Legislature at one session, since they existed as a party, and they then appointed a Van Buren man to the office of Treasurer, which was then of great importance. Mr. Lewis was elected Treasurer by a Whig Legislature, by the Whig party, without even the show of opposition, if our recollection serves us well. So the Standard it appears has raised his mighty structure of complaint against the Whigs upon a foundation as thin as air.

OUR DANDY PRESIDENT.

It is currently reported that when Mr. Van Buren was scampering from place to place, in New York, that he would have been taken for a dancing master, had he not been constantly attended by a set of motly and hungry looking loafers, who looked too woebegone to be tolerated by an accomplished professor in the flourishes of the heel.

ABOMINABLE.

It seems to be the prevailing wish of the Administration Journals that the Banks of the country should sink under their present troubles. O! Yes, these patriotic gentry by their war against credit and capital, have brought the banks to what they are at, in order to secure the adoption of the sub treasury scheme. Their jollification, therefore, at the distresses which they have brought upon the country, is similar to an insane individual exclaiming, "Am I not in sport?" when he is hurling fire-brands and death in every direction.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The Van Buren prints after having charged Mr. Clay with cheerishing friendly feelings to the Abolition principles, and after having been triumphantly driven from one position to another, have at last given up the ghost upon that subject. We hardly come across a Van Buren sheet now a days which has the iron faced presumption to prefer the charge of abolitionism against Mr. Clay. For this absolute and unreserved surrender of ground, which was utterly untenable, we are disposed to allow the Federal organs no credit whatever; for it was a concession which they are compelled to make in the nature of things. But we do give them some credit for ceasing to deny that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist in principle. This is a proof of candour which could not have been reasonably expected from the Loco Foco Journals.

QUITE CANDID.

The Lincoln Republican, a Van Buren paper, in rejoicing at the result of the Maryland elections being so favorable to the Loco Focos, makes the following very candid admission: "The reign of the bullies is over for a season at least." We thank the Republican for this noble specimen of frankness; for coming as it does from a Van Buren Editor, it is like a refreshing shower in a protracted drought. From the result of many of the late elections, the Loco Foco Editors, were jolli-

fyng at the prospect of the reign of the bullies just commencing in good earnest. But the Republican, with a praise worthy sincerity, admits "that the reign of the bullies is over at least for a season."

LET THEM GO ON REJOICING.

It seems that the Loco Foco organs are determined to crack the arch'd skies with their vociferous boasting about the result of the late elections. Well, all we have to say on the occasion is, give these ephemeral shiners reins; let them crack their whips and smack their lips as loud as they possibly can; for as they are to have a short reign, it ought to be a merry one. For as a fire of straw burns most briskly when it is about to expire, and as an empty wagon makes the greatest racket, when it is going down hill, so it is expected that the vapour of loco focism will make the loudest report when it is about to explode.

BE CAUTIOUS.

An incident occurred in this city on Saturday last which should inspire our citizens with an active principle of vigilance against the machinations of the dishonest. An individual who is decently dressed, under the pretence of wishing to purchase a watch, purloined a costly gold watch and came from the Jewelry store of Mr. Dupuy. There were also found upon his person effects of less value, which he had stolen from another resident of this place; and among a general assortment of keys which were found in his trunk, there was one which, on trial, was discovered to have been taken from the door of the private residence of one of our most influential citizens. There was also upon the person of this individual a considerable quantity of counterfeit money. After a due examination of the facts being made before T. Cobbs, Esq. our vigilant magistrate of police, together with Jordan Womble, Esq. he was committed for his trial at the next Superior Court in three cases. He professes to have come from N. York.

WARREN SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Superior Court commenced its Fall Term on Monday the 14th inst. Judge Saunders presiding. Thomas Christmas, who was indicted at the last Term for the murder of Richard Davis was tried and convicted during the present Term. The evidence against him was of a strong character, as to preclude all hope of his acquittal at the hands of an upright and impartial jury. The prisoner, relieved, almost entirely, upon the plea of insanity, but failed in his attempt to establish it by proof. We believe that no man of the immense crowd who attended his trial, considered him deranged at the time, when he committed the bloody deed. He may have been partially deprived of his reason, but if so, even that was the result of the ardent spirits which he had drank in the course of the day. According to the testimony of the witnesses for the State, the prisoner and deceased accidentally met in the counting room of Mabry's Store, in Warren county, on the 15th of January last, it being a cold and inclement day.—The deceased addressed the usual salutation to the prisoner, which the prisoner returned, but instantly commenced cursing and abusing the deceased, against whom he was proved to have indulged feelings of animosity and hatred for some time before, and in a short time drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Mr. Davis in the breast while he was warming his hands by the fire. Davis exclaimed I am a dead man, and rose and walked out of the store about 10 steps, when he fell upon the snow and died in the course of a few moments. When the prisoner was told that Davis was dead, he exclaimed that he was a damned hound who ought to have been dead 20 years ago. Davis never did he say anything more than simply to deny the truth of the charges which Christmas made against him—he was a peaceable, orderly and respectable man, whose fate is deeply regretted in the community in which he lived.

Sentence had not been passed upon the prisoner when this article went to the press.

WARRENTON REPORTER.

DEPARTURE OF THE OREGON MISSION FAMILY. From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Wednesday was a bright day in the history of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church—More than fifty individuals connected with that body embarked from this port in the ship Lausanne, Captain Spaulding, for Oregon. The day itself was very fine, and at an early hour the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church accompanied the mission family and many friends of missions to the White Hall lock, where the steam boat Hercules was waiting to receive them. Here they were joined by Mr. Dibble, his wife and their friends, Mr. D. is a missionary of the American Board, and is on his way to the Sandwich Islands, where he Lausanne will touch. About ten o'clock the steamboat left the wharf and proceeded to the anchorage of the Lausanne, when having taken the ship in tow, she proceeded seaward—they were of the most solemn and interesting character. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles A. Davis, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The addresses of the revered gentlemen, although short, were most excellent—breathing the true missionary and Catholic spirit—creditable alike to their minds and hearts. They spoke of their common cause—their common interest—their common duty—their common reward. They rejoiced that, in this undertaking, although ministers of different religious denominations were found, there was no rivalry—no selfishness. They went forth under the same commission, and were sustained by the same promises and consolations. They were brethren, and would co-operate cheerfully and affectionately together in their common work. Dr. A., acting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, assured the mission family that the missionaries of the Board at the Sandwich Islands would rejoice to receive them, and would extend to them every facility in their power. He hoped that the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church would often find it convenient to call upon their missionaries there and elsewhere, and assured them of cordial welcome and co-operation.

After the addresses two children of the missionaries were solemnly consecrated to God in Christian baptism, one of them, a child of the Rev. Dr. Richmond, born while the parents were on their journey to this city, was named Oregon. An appropriate farewell hymn, written by Mrs. Dr. Palmer, of this city, was sung—the apostolic benediction pronounced—the mission family went on board their ship in the midst of the sympathies, tears and prayers of their friends—the vessels separated—a mutual adieu was waved, and they went forth on their way, trusting in Him whom "the winds and the seas obey," in the hope of turning many "from darkness to light." May the richest blessings of Heaven attend them.

Never have we seen a more beautiful exhibition of the true, enlightened Christian spirit than on this occasion. Thus ought it ever to be. It is scenes, it is a spirit—it is sentiments like these, that, if any thing can, must convince the world that the Christian religion is a glorious reality. Long will the memory of that hour live, exerting a most salutary influence over the hearts and lives of multitudes.

The hour of parting came, and the scene became touching beyond description.—Here a father gave his parting benediction to a daughter who went from him to a land of strangers, to suffer, to toil and die. Here a brother and sister embraced and mingled their tears together, probably for the last time on earth. There friend and friend wept in each other's arms.

We breathe our fervent aspirations for their happiness and welfare. From our hearts, we wish them God speed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSIDERED AS THE MEANS OF PAYING THE DEBTS OF THE STATES. The amount of the stocks of the several States, already issued or authorized by law to be issued, is estimated at \$174,382,868. Most of these stocks have been issued at five per cent—some of them at a less rate of interest—the average being a little over five per cent. The interest upon the whole issued, therefore, amounts to about nine millions per annum. For many years past, up to 1837, the sales of public lands amounted to considerably more than this sum, and, under a judicious system and favorable auspicious would double it for many years to come.—In 1835, the sales were more than fifteen millions—in 1836, upwards of twenty-five millions. The average for seven years has been nearly eight millions of dollars. It will be seen from this, that the sales of the public lands will furnish an ample fund for the payment of the interest of the debts of the several States, and, as the division of the proceeds of these sales among the States, for this purpose, can meet with no constitutional objection—as the revenue does not require them—and as the States are in manifest danger of suffering a loss of credit, unless they are aided in this or some other way, we cannot but anticipate for that plan the most extensive popularity whenever it shall be fairly brought before the nation.

It is easy to perceive what would be the effect on the public credit of the States by such an arrangement. Their bonds thus guaranteed, as it were, by the general government, and the certainty of the regular payment of interest secured, would at once command ready sale at prices above par value and each State would, at once, be put in possession of the means of carrying on its works of internal improvement, now languishing for the want of completing them. The United States now owns nearly three hundred millions of ceded public domain. It has realized by the sale of sixty-three millions of acres the enormous sum of eighty-one millions of dollars. The sale of the balance will realize the incredible amount of more than three hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. What better appropriation can be made of this vast domain than to use it for the protection of the faith and credit of the States, building of roads and canals, and the binding of this Union firmly together by the indissoluble bands of interest and commercial and social alliances?

Bell. Chron.

The struggle will come between the People and the States, on the one side, and the Government Office-Holders on the other, for the proceeds of the sales of the public domain. The former will not quietly submit to bankruptcy, or to the surrender of all their improvements, many of

them nearly completed, while the means, to relieve all their wants, and which are justly theirs, are being squandered before their eyes by a prodigal and profligate Administration. The foregoing statement from the Chronicle shows that with an economical expenditure by the Federal Government, (such even as it was in the extravagant times of Mr. Adams,) the Public Lands will yield a revenue adequate to protect the credit of the States, complete the various important improvements which they have in progress—or, if they prefer it, relieve the citizens of taxation. The question is, shall this immense sum go, as it has been going for the last five years to gorge the pampered menials of Power, & undermine the public morals, or shall it be distributed among the States of the Confederacy, to whom it belongs, to be by them appropriated for the good of their respective communities?

Other States may be able to dispense with their portions, and may prefer that they be *Steward*ed by the honest Sub-Treasurers of Mr. Van Buren, or consumed by Kendall, Blair & Co. under the head of "Extraordinary Expenses, or "Miscellaneous." But Virginia, we opine, will scarcely be so liberally inclined, and if she does, she will be but little able to afford it. Her Treasury is at present in rather a deplorable condition, and will tend to remind her that it is her duty to be just to her own citizens, before she undertakes to be generous to the "hair-lings" of the Federal Government. For the last three weeks, there has not been a solitary stiver in the Treasury of Virginia. During that period our worthy Treasurer, who in all things might be well imitated by the Federal Treasurers, has had no care on his hands touching the custody and safe-keeping of the public money. The credit of the State, however, has, for the time being, been protected by the Banks, who themselves unable to protect their own credit, have magnanimously volunteered, and assumed responsibility of protecting that of the Commonwealth. We do not see any immediate prospect of an improvement in our fiscal condition; and, therefore, we conclude, that however liberally disposed our sinkers and swimmers may be towards their Federal associates, Virginia cannot afford longer to deny herself the small pittance, for and in consideration of which, she surrendered a mighty Empire. She must be prepared to do one of three things: either increase her taxes, and thereby oppress her own citizens, or permit her credit to be tarnished, or exact of the Federal Government that portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public domain, which upon a fair distribution would

rather resort to increased taxation, or incur the disgrace of protests, &c. than lose the honor and glory of being ruled over by Martin Van Buren, Benton, Kendall & Co.—well and good. The choice is before her.

[R. Whig

HALIFAX SURGERY.

The important operation of cutting out the entire female breast in a case of Cancer has been recently performed by Dr. Robert C. Bond assisted by Dr. N. L. B. Stith, with entire success. This we learn is the first successful operation of the kind that has been performed in the county of Halifax, for many years.

More Sub-Treasurers.—Mr. Fritz, one of the Loco Foco leaders of the Harrisburgh Mob, Collector of tolls in Philadelphia, is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000! The Collector of Columbia is also missing \$18,000! The Ball is rolling.

CANDID.—"You've visited my daughter a long time," said an anxious mother one day. "What are your intentions, sir?" "Honorably, entirely so," said the gentleman, I intended backing out, as the coachman says."

"You do, do you? backing out, ah! and pray, sir what may be your reason for deceiving the poor girl in this way?" "I have several," said our friend.

"Well, name one if you can, you imp of Satan—you little waisted, knock-kneed, pale faced, no whiskered dolt—you thing, you scap you—"

"Your daughter," said he interrupting her, "don't wear her bustle right. I have seen it one sided. Her dress maker tells me she is padded in a dozen places, and wears two pair of stays—her false teeth don't stay in well, and she puts castor oil on her wig. Madam, I can't stand such carelessness—you'll let me off now I reckon."

The old woman did let him off, for in two minutes she and her daughter were seen streaking it down street, probably to tear out the eyes of the dressmaker.

DIED.

In Mobile, on the 2nd inst. of Yellow Fever, Mrs. Lydia Ward, relict of the late Wm. Ward, Esq. of Newbern, N. C. Also on the 11th, of the prevailing epidemic, Col. Wm. H. HINTON, formerly Sheriff of this (Wake) county. In Norfolk, Va. on the 18th inst. after a protracted illness, Richard Hall, Esq. for many years a talented Lawyer of that place.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. Two Journeyman Tailors will find employment, at two Petersburg prices, by immediate application to Oliver & Smith, Raleigh, N. C. None but first rate workmen need apply. OLIVER & SMITH. Oct. 31, 1839. Petersburg Intelligencer copy twice. O & S

FLOWERS. RIBBONS, Thread Laces, Worked Insertings and Edgings, French Worked Collars, Plaid Muslins, Shawls, Scarfs, SILKS—Plain and Figured, Mouseline de Laines, Satin Lingerie, Plaid Chilly de Laines, American, French and English Calicoes, GLOVES, Silk, Merino, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery and Half Hose, SHOES, Korymb, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Do. do. Jeans, Flannels, Apron Checks, &c. &c. &c. A L S O, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Coffee, Stuart's Double Refined Loaf Sugar, White Havana Sugar, Brown Sugar, Sperm Candles, Hall's Patent Mould Candles, Palm Soap, Starch, &c. &c. A L S O, WHITE PORT WINE, (the pure Juice of the Grape), Stuart's Sugar House Molasses, Pickled Salmon, &c. JOHN T. WEST, Fayetteville Street, (a few doors north of the Post Office) RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 30, 1839.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The Officers and members of the several subordinate Lodges in North Carolina, are hereby notified that the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on the afternoon of Monday, the 30th day of December next, when and where the delegates from the Lodges are respectfully requested to attend, either in person or by proxy. The sessions of the Grand Lodge will continue from day to day until all the business is disposed of. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge. By Order, WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary. Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1839. Register & Standard 4 weeks.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, his tract of land, lying on Rocky River, ten miles west of Pistolet, containing 300 acres, about two hundred acres of which are cleared, and a large portion of it enclosed by a stone wall. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn and tobacco, wheat and oats, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a first rate store house, and all necessary out houses. It is one of the best stands for a store in the county, abounds with good water, &c. &c. It will be sold on reasonable terms, as I am determined to remove to the west. ROBERT MARSH, Senr., Marsh's Store, Chatham Co. N. C. Oct. 18, 1839. 43-5m

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. term 1839. Osborn Gay, Blake Baker and Wm and Fanner Young vs. James Baker, Adm'r with the division of the above will annexed of Thos. Gay, testator of Th. Gay dec'd. Ephraim Perry & wife, Henry H. Jones & wife, and Mary Gay. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Henry H. Jones and his wife Mourning, two of the defendants in this petition, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, that unless they be and appear before the Justice of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday in December next, then and there to answer the allegations in said petition contained in the judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and a final decree made accordingly. Attest. S. PATTERSON, C. C. C. Price adv. \$5 00, 45

THE RAIL ROAD HOTEL AT AUCTION. WHAT valuable and well known property called the RAIL ROAD HOTEL will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 14th of November at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. The lot is spacious and convenient—the buildings extensive and commodious—and the location immediately at the Depot of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, one of the most eligible and desirable in the Corporation. This Hotel has at present a very extensive business, and under judicious management may be made exceedingly profitable. Mr. John Jarvis, the present occupant, will show the premises on application. ALSO—Three other Lots lying Southwest of Popular Law on two of which there are comfortable Dwellings for small families—the other one is unimproved. Terms—5, 12, and 18 months credit from the first of January, next, at which time possession will be given, for approved negotiable notes, with Deeds of Trust on the property to secure the payment. Sold by consent of the Legislature for a division. WM. BROWNLEY, Adm'r of Thos. Wm. dec'd. Sale conducted by PANNILL & LEA, Auctioneers. 45-5m