From The North Carolina Standard

There will be no subject before the Legulature of more importance to the State, than the question of a Penitentiary. It is a subject that is free from party considerations, and exclusively a police regulation, as to the best manner of punishing off nees, both with a view to the prevention of crime and reformation of offend-

In looking into the Chapter in our Rewised Statutes, there will be found under the bend of "Crimes and Punishments," twenty fice offences whose punishment is dent han the first instance, and some fifteen for the second offence. This is cer-Tainly rather a dark catalogue for a civilized and christian country, and one that be forfeited for the comparatively trivial ofand taking therefrom property to the acealing of a slave, with intent to remove him out of the State, for sale. So the burning of a public or private bridge, with intent to destroy. These, and other offences of a like character, are punished with as high a penalty as that of wilful murder. The pillory and corporal punish. ment are annexed to offences of a still less character, and the man becomes disgraced, and is led to the perpetration of The very nature of these offences and

their punishment, shews the necessity for some mode of correcting them, which would be more certain and salutary .-While we condemn "cruel and unusual punishments," we are not so idle a theorist ns to say death should be inflicted in no case. The injunction of our Bill of Rights is against unusual severity in punishments; and yet no mode has or can be divised by which crimes and their punishment can be properly arranged, other than that of Penitentiaries or State Prisons of some k nd.

In the year 1834, there were sixteen of the United States, viz. Maine, Hew Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennesse, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois who had Penitentiaries. Congress also adopted the system, as there is a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and amongst the appropriations made at the last ry in the territory of Iowa. It is too late at this day, therefore, to question the propriety of the system. The great difficulty has been to ascertain the best mode. for offecting the great end of the scheme -the reformation of offenders and the example to deter others. These are thought to be best answered by solitary confinement by night, and hard labor with solitude, but without conversation in the worksliops, by day. The system has been carried to the greatest perfection in the State Prison at Auburn, and the new State Prisan at Mount Pleasant, New York, and at ful has it been in these places, as to recommend the punishment of hard labor

certainty the number in each Circuit charthe crowded state of our criminal docket, and of the jails, renders it certain that both humanity and economy would be promoted by changing our system of punishment. The county charges for the failure of prosecutions and the expense of maintaining the convicts, would soon more than pay any expense in the establishment

of a Penitentiary.

Hitherto, one great difficulty has been as to its location. It has been justly thought such an establishment ought to be at the seat of government. And it has, as we understand, heretofore been urged factured. But now we have a Rail Road; and such is the communication from this to: the interior and western parts of the State by land, as to supercede this difficulty .-So, at this time, labor is cheap, and the principal material, rock, is at hand, We trust the subject will be brought for

ward and considered dispassionately; and if so, we doubt not the initiary steps will taken towards an establishment, demunded alike by the spirit of the times, as well as by the voice of humanity, and a proper sens, of what is due to the public safety and morals. *

We conclude this number with some excellent remarks relative to the system under to sideration, from M. Malte-Brun's Universal Geography. "The Philadelphia prison is a more interesting object to humanity than the most gorgeous palaces: it presents the practical application of principles which worldly men have decided, and philosophy has upled without during to hope for their adoption. The exterior of the building is simple, with rather the air of a hospital than a goal. "On entering the court," says the intelligent travelplayed in sawing and preparing large were at work on one side of it, and the whole court is surrounded by a gallery a of double tier of workshops, in which

the shops, and paused a moment in the gallery to look down on the scene below : it had none of the usual leatures of a pri sen house, neither the hardened profligacy which scolls down its own sense of guilt, nor the hollow-eyed sorrow; there was neither the clank-of chains, nor yell of execration, but a hard-working body of men, who, though separated by justice from society, were not supposed to have lost the distinctive attributes of human nature: they were treated as rational beings operated upon by rational motives, and repaying this treatment by improved habts, by industry and by submission. They had been profligate, they were sober and decent in behaviour, they had been idle they were actively and usefully employed; appeals strongly to the law-makers for a they had disobeyed the laws, they submit-reformation. Is the life of a human being to ted (armed as they were with all kinds of ted (armed as they were with all kinds of utensits,) to the government of a single fence of breaking into a dwelling house, grating. The miracle which worked all this was humanity, addressing their selfmount of ten dollars? So the concealing lave through their reason. Lenvied America this system: I felt a pang that my own country had neither the glory to have invented, nor the emulation to have adopted it." # "When the principles of the new sys-

tem of prison discipline were first recom-

considered as the schemes of a humane heart misled by a wild and visionary imagination, such as it was impossible, from the nature of man, ever to realize. The trial was made, however, after much opposition, in 1790. The eventual success of the system had vanquished the prejudi ces of the great majority of its enemies. and the prison in Philadelphia is become a model for those of the other States. According to the regulations, the criminal, on coming into goal, is bathed and clothed in the prison dress, and care is afterwards taken to make him keep his person clean. The prisoners sleep on the floor in a blanket, about thirty in one room, with a lamp always burning, so that the keeper has always a view of the apartment They take their meals with strict regularity, by the sound of a bell, and in silence, Their food consists of bread, beef, (in small quantity.) molases, potators, mush, and rice. Spirits and beer are never allowed to enter the prison walls There is a sickroom, but from the regularity of the lives, disease is extremely rare. Work suitable to the age and capacity of the convicts is assigned them, and an account opened session, was one to complete a Penitentia- with each. They are charged with their board and clothes, the fine imposed by the State, and expense of prosecution, and are credited for their work. At the expiration of their time of servitude half the amount of the sum left, if any, after deducting the charges, is paid to them. As the board is low, the labor constant, and the working hours greater than among mechanics, they easily earn more than their expenses. On several occasions the balance paid to a convict has amounted to more than 100 dollars; in one instance it was 160; and from 10 to 40 dollars are commonly paid. When, from the nature Weathersfield, Connecticut. So success- of the work at which the convict has been employed, or from his weakness his labor does not amount to more than the charges and solitary imprisonment, instead of cap- against him, he is furnished with money ital and other sanguinary punishments, to to bear his expenses home to his place We are inclined of residence. The price of boarding is to think it is popular at this day in this 16 cents (about 9d) a day. Corporal pun-State. Such have been the defects in the ishment is prohibited on all occasions, the administration of the criminal law, as to keepers carrying no weapon, not even a satisfy every one that some change is in- stick; but reliance is placed for the correction of hardened criminals chiefly on We have not the means of stating to a the terrors of solitary confinement. The cells for the purpose are six feet by eight, gred with crime, when purishment would and nine feet high; light is admitted by a takely be that of the Penitentiary. But small window, placed above the reach of the person confined. No conversation can take place but by vociferation, and as this would be heard, it would lead to a prolongation of the time of punishment .-The prisoner is therefore abandoned to the gloomy severity of his own reflections .-His food consists of only half a pound of bread per day. No nature has been found so stubborn as to hold out against this punishment, or to incur it a second time .-Some veterans in vice have declared their preference of death by the gallows to a further continuance in that place of torment. Finally, as a security against ameans of getting the raw materials, or buses, visiting inspectors attend the prigesting of such articles as might be manu- the whole of its economy, hear the grierances, and receive the petitions of the prisoners, lay monthly reports before the Board of Control, and in every point insure the regularity of the system. As punishments are but necessary evils, and nowever judiciously conducted will not deliver society from crime, it is not to be expected that the best devised plan should give universal satisfaction. Accordingly objections have been raised to this system, and its mildness has been represented as a temptation to guilt. But the best informed persons in the Unived States ar decidedly of opinion that it has diminished crime, while it has saved expense to the State, and suffering to the criminal, and in short, that it is recommended by sound policy as much as by humanity.

. Hall's Travels in Canada and the U. States

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH CALOLINA, at Ra-

leigh, November Term, 1842. We the undersigned Jurors from the counties of Wake, Orange, Chatham, Granville, care of theirs."- Bultimore Sun. Franklin, Johnston and Cumberland, after disposing of the ordinary business upon which they have been called to act, as Jurors from the above Counties, are unwilling to separate, without respectfully making weavers, all at their several occupations, deeply affecting the administration of the Court, against Nicholas Biddle, Esq. asktab ring not only to defray to the public Criminal Law of this State,—they allude to the expense of their confinement, but to

subsistence for the fature. I passed through, perhaps be considered becoming in the un- the late Bank, obtained by him upon cerdersigned, to enter into any details upon this subject, nor is such their purpose; they wish only to call public attention to it, and par-General Assembly.

Resolved further. That the time has arrived in the upinion of the undersigned, when all will admit the inadequacy of the precent mode of punishing Crimes. There must be some change, and a Panitentinry properly constructed and conducted, will be found, it is believed, to bethe most appeared, convernient, certain an economical remedy. They understand, that in 1821, a Bill to establish a Penitentiary passed the House of Commons of this State, and was only defeated in the Senate, by the easting vote of

Resolved further, That all Editors, favorable to the foregoing tentiments, be requested to give them in insertion in their respective Journals.

JOHN MACLEOD, (of Johnston,) Foreman. Silas M. Link. A. Armstrong, Wm. B. Sanders, A. B. Marsh, Benj. F. Bullock, M. Thompson, Jr. Wash'n Branch, C. F. Fawcett, Nath't Dunn, Will, R. Poole, O. A. Stedman. Steph, Stephenson, Brian Green,

GOOD ADVICE .- Mind you own business .- Henry Clay, in the conclusion of mended by Dr. Rush, in 1787, they were his remarks responsive to the petition presented to him at Richmond, Indiana, requesting him to emancipate his slaves gives Mr. Mendehall, who presented it, the following most excellent piece of ad-

Sam'l N. Tate.

"Go home and mind yourown business. and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor, to accomplish for the last twenty years, and you will be a better and wiser man, than you have this day shown your-elf."

Respecting the speech itself, which we were the first hue to lay before the pub lic, we have the pleasure of knowing that our high opinion of it is but the opinion of this community. - There may be individual exceptions, but they are so few and far between, if any, that we have yet to learn them. The speech is in fact considered generally, at least so far as we have had opportunity to ascertain-and our opporunities are neither few in number nor very limited in extent-one of the best ever lelivered by its author. When all the circumstances of the case are considered, such as the occasion, the position of the orator with respect to his auditors and the country at large, the time selected by those who got up the position, the exciting and very peculiar nature of the subject which it brought to his notice, with many other considerations that will readily suggest themselves to those who take an interest in the matter-when all these circumstances are considered in connexion with the impromptu remarks of the speaker, not even his most determined political apponents can refuse the tribute of his admiration of the intellectual man impersonated in the orator, and of his approbation of the sentiments expressed, and of the tone and temper in which they were delivered.

But our special business with the speech is the selection of one of its many gems; on wooden rail, which have been laid down, and that which we have appropriated above, and set apart from the rest, is by no means the least valuable. "Go home and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs." Admirable mo-nition! excellent advice! We might go on and re quote the whole in clauses, with comments on each, but we prefer to direct to it the attention of our readers. There it stands, the language of a man whose experience, combined with his known talents gives him a title to that respect, which even his political opponents do not refuse to him. And what does he say? Need we enlarge upon the subject? No. But we would ask for it the serious consideration of all-not of abolutionists alone, but of the whole body of society; and there is good reason why we should. Do we not daily see the spirit of itinerant philanthropy pluming its wings for distant flights on errands of benevolence, while the ignorance, the moral and religious darkuess, the moral and religious mediately under its eye and within its reach, are as absolutely unheeded, as if they were absolutely unknown. To such pseudo philanthropy, so far seeing that it cannot see what is near, so long of arm as to embrace the globe, yet so short that it cannot shake hands with its own neighborhood-to-such philanthropy, whether it be found in England or America, in Indiana or "the India House," Mr. Clay has admistered a rebuke as quiet as it is severe, and as sharp as it is deserved. Mind your own business ! That's it exactly. Mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs." What better advice could Mr. Clay or any other man give to Mr. Mendenhall or any other man give to Mr. Mendenhall or anybody else? It is so excellent that we would not mar it with a word of comment, even though we might fill whole columns with its commendation. English abelitionists, 'mind your own business," American abolitionists, please "mind your own business;" and comprehensively speaking, we would say to "one and all," everywhere, "mind your own business, and leave other people to take

Proceeding against Nicholas Biddle We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that the assignees of the Bank of the United States have filed a bill of discovery, in the provide the means of their own honest the State of North Carolina. It might not expended large sums of money belonging to tem they will at least be sure of work and the parish

toin checks, tickets, receipts and orders passed between him and John Andrews, 1st As sistant Cashier of the bank. The sums titularly to present it to the careful and en- which the plaintiffs say Mr. Biddle thus drew lightened consideration of the approaching from the bank amount to \$396,000; the whole of which, they say was applied to unlawful purposes, and to promote Mr. Biddle's own private views. They also state that these sums were drawn from the bank without any authority, and by coflusion between the defendant and Mr. Andrews. The tickets, and orders are set forth in the bill, and are the same as those exhibited before the Recordin when Mr. Biddle was under examin tion, with others on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank. On Monday, the trustees of the bank commenced an action against Thomas Dunlan.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL MOVE. MENT.

A Result Attained .- White the Doc rine of Association-which, in the sphere of practical interests, is based upon a system of Joint-Stock Property, Unity of Interests and Concert of Action has been J. P. Weatherspoon, advocated in theory in the North, some of its principles have been applied practically in the South, in the construction of a great work of Internal Improvement.

General Abbott H. Brisbane, of Geor-gia, a gentleman of distinguished attainments and high standing, has constructed a Railroad seventy-six miles in length, be tween the Ocmulgee and Flint Rivers, with a force of one hundred and fifty laborers, who, instead of being paid a paltry amount of wages for their labor, which are generally squandered as soon as received, in a useless and often pernicious manner, have taken the Stock of the Railroad circle you will find ample scope for the for their labor, and are now the principal owners of the Road.

This important work connects the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, an object which the General Government has desired but without having executed it.

Gen. Brisbane, while engaged in surveying routes for a communication of the kind, under the late Gen. Bernard, had his attention called by that great Engineer to the importance and feasibility of the route upon which he has constructed his Road. Fifteen years later-that is, in 1829-Gen. Brisbane decided upon undertaking the work himself. He availed himself of a Charter granted by the State of Georgia a number of years before, of which he became the proprietor. He collected in the city of Charleston thirty Irish laborers, who were thrown out of work by Rae, and Samuel Potter, to report upon the difficulties of the times, and led them the expediency and practicability of an into the field of operations: there were a great many obstacles to surmount at the commencement, but by energy and perseverence they were overcome, and the number of laborers was soon increased to a hundred and fifty. The General furnished the means of support-that is, food and clothing-for the men while they were engaged, and they took Stock, as we stat- Carolina, who may be desirous of a connexion ed, for their work: some of them possess two thousand dollars worth of Stock. The time which they have been engaged in con structing the work is twenty months and the sum of money which has been required to support the men is but \$15,000.

Here is a grand result : seventy-six miles of Railroad built with a cash capital of 15,000, and the Laborers owners of the Road! The cars will be run for a time and with horses, at the rate of ten miles an hour, until, out of the profits of the Road, iron rails can be substituted. .

This is, however, but a part of Gen. Brisbane's operations: there belong to the Road 175,000 acres of land which the Laborers can go upon and cultivate: in the settling of this land, the principle of Unity of Action and Interest and Association will be applied. Tracts of land of 6,000 acres will be laid out, on which from one to two hundred families will be located. The land will be appraised at a fair valuation, and will, together with the improvements, be represented by Stock divided into shares; which will be sold to the colonists as they can purchase it. The principle of Association, with its immense economies and combination of action, will be applied in the mode of building, living and household system. The land will be cultivated with order, unity and concert of action by the members of the Colony.

Let Real Estate be represented by Stock. and subjected and subjected and combined system of cultivation, instead of the miscrable, mismanaged, incoherent system of isolated families, and the greatest improvements in Agricultur will be introluced. The stock may be sold and change hands, but the land itself would remain under the control of a body of intelligent Agriculturists and cultivated with the same order and system.

The whole tract of 175,000 acres is si tusted three hundred feet above the level of the rivers; the soil is good, and the climate salubrious and perfectly healthy. t produces the Sugar Cane, the Vine in he greates perfection, Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, Mulberry, Silk, &c. &c.

A caviler asks, very fairly-Will there not be danger that this principle will be bused by visionaries and schemers to the njury of the Laborers who will be set to work on unprofitable undertakings from which they will realise nothing? We answer that there is such danger; and this fact will suggest to Laborers the importance of precaution and investigation before lending their aid to any particular enterprise of the kind; but if they should occasionally be misled, they will still do far better than under the former system; for now the Laborers finish one Canal or Railroad and pack up their rags for a weary

abundance while the work is constructing; the Bishop now justly rebukes. How migh and then, if it be not a folly or a fraud. they will have earned and saved something handsome for the future. They cannot do worse than they generally do now; they will probably do infinitely better. Is not the idea worthy of general consideration?

We will publish to morrow a communication, addressed by Gen. Brisbane to the Fourier Association, which will give some further information on the subject.

Rail Road Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual mmeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was held at St. John's Hall, in this town, last week, beginning on Wednesday.

Dr. Fredrick J. Hill, of Brunswick county, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. James Griswold of Wayne, and Henry Nutt of Wilmington, acted as Secretaries. Messrs, Willis Hall and James T. Miller, were appointed a Committee to ascertain what propor tion of the Capital Stock was represented, and a majority of the same was found to be so by holders or proxies. The Chairman of the meeting represented by Proxy that portion of the Capital Stock owned by the State. .

The President and Directors of the Company submitted their annual Report to the merting, detailing the operations for the past year, and showing the present condition of its affairs. The exhibit is a much more satisfactory one than could be expected, when all the untoward circumstances of the times are considered. The receipts for the year

ending 1st Nov. 1842. \$229,796 09 were

Leaving a balance of

The disbursements for the same time for current ex--172,115 50 penses, were

The receipts, for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1841, \$297,218 62 were

\$57,680 59

The disbursements for the \$239,089 34 same time were

58,129 28 Leaving a balance of The fare, it will be recollected, has been reduced within the year one fifth, which will account for the diminished amount of receipts. 'The expenditures are

reduced in a larger ratio than are the re-

On motion of Dr. Samuel A. Andrews, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Dr. Andrews, Alexander Mc. land connection between this Road and the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road. This committee subsequently reported and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Revolved, That the President be instructed to obtain such information as he may deem important respecting the views of the citizens of South by means of a Rail Road, between the Southern terminus of the Road and the City of Charles

Resolved, That the President cause the neces sary preliminary surveys for the construction of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear river, to the navigable waters of the Waccamaw river, to be made, provided that the costs of said Survey do not exceed five hundred dollars; and that he report to an adjourned meeting of this Company, to be held in Wilmington on the second Thursday in May next.

On balloting for a President and six Directors, Edward B. Dudley, was re-elected President, and Alexander Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, Samuel Potter, James S. Battle, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and James T. Miller, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

THE ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

Wilmington Chronicle, Nog 16.

This form of dialectics was applied with reat aptitude and point, a short time since, by the London Examiner to the Bishop of Exeter. His Lordship, in a late charge to the clergy of his diocese, had touched forci-

bly and at some length upon the practice of allowing rich people to have very large pews in the Churches,* taking up room for the accommodation of a few individuals, which would be ample for five or ten times the number of less ambitious pretentions; and he concluded his remarks by adverting to the shame of "carrying love of worldly distinction into that house where all should feel and know themselves equal in the sight of their Maker," &c.

Upon this the Danminer remarks as fol-

ows:-

To earry the love of worldly distinctions into a church is, as Bishop Phillpous remarks, a scandal to the humility which should be the spirit of the place; but would it not be well, in the high places of the Church, to set the pastoral example of eschewing "the love of worldly distinctions' and relying rather on those of qualities?-And does the exhortation against "the love of wordly distinctions" proceed with the best effect from the spiritual lord who inhabits a palace, and is surrounded with all the pomp and vanity of a great establishment? The Church, to the true Churchman, is not the building,-the Church is every where with him, and in that great temple, spanned by the heavens, the Bishop's Palace is as the pew marking "the love of worldly distinctions." Men cannot put off their pride, as they do their hats, in Church; humility is a habit, not an emotion; and of all men he who preaches it should show its practice in his life. The wealth of the hierarchy has been defended on the express ground of the necessity of relying on worldly distinctions the love of which, in the instance of a pew-

The Load a Times mentions one parish Church in which a space of 18 feet by 8, in the gallery, was made to sent 69 persons, while directly under it, on the main floor, a space of 9 by 8, more than half that in the gallery, was filled up by a single pew, that for many years had been occupied by only one person—a rich old single lady—who moreover had no more legal right to it than the humblest school girl in the variab.

the pew retort on the palace!

Your distinctions under the secred roe are in qualities, my Lord Bishop, that at the very church porch you step into your ear. riage, attended by servants in the express scriptural livery of the pomps and vanities Why is it made your main distinction that you have ten thousand a year, not that you have wisdom, piety, blessed humility, and exceeding charaity? The heads of our Church are masked in gold; to see their features of merit some apertures must be cut in the eas-

We ourselves have seen in England pews exhibiting not only the dimensions but the appointments of a drawing-room. One in particular we remember, that was at least fifteen feet square and most elegantly furnished, with carpet, fire-place, tables, chairs, book-case, pictures, mantel-lamps, footstools, ottomans, and a sofa. In fact it was a room, not a pew and was divided from the rest of the Church by a high screen, over which the occupants could see the parson, but could not themselves be seen by the rest of the congregation. To be sure the owner of this elegant worshipping place was the lord of the manor, and had given a new organ and peal of bells to the Church.

We copy from the Churchman of has week the commencement of a long article in-the British Critic, on the subject of pews, which seems to be discussed in -England. now, with a great deal of earnestness.

> From the British Critic. PEWS.

The poor man having paid out of his

earnings toward the expenses of public worship, and the maintenance of a costly fabric, diffidently approaches its portals. William he finds a great deal of apparatus and ornament, just of that decent and comfortable sort which seems rather addressed to the tastes of private life and genteel society. than to the severer and more reverential instincts of religion; and which, therefore, though not so calculated to provoke the keen hatred of the fanatic, is possible the more likely to awaken the bitter envy of the poor. The whole plan seems designed for gentlemen and ladies, or at least for such as the world has smiled upon .

There is mahogony pannelling and brass rods, and crimson curtains, a silken clergy. man, and perhaps a tasselled clerk, new gilding and painting, and varnish, matting and earpeting, most roomy and comfortable pews, fitted up with as much variety of color and device as the parlors and drawingrooms of the owners, two or three large stoves, partitions of wood and glass and braize, and scattered about the pews, with plenty of room to dispose their limbs and the more flowing portions of their apparel, a number of very contented looking gentle men and ladies, where here and there a family of children, neither half clad nor half starved, as possibly the case with the supposed observer's own. Wherever he turns, wealth and ease and finery stare him in the

metrical in the arrangements of the building,-whatever basks in the broad light of the Church,-belongs to the aristotracy, or would be aristocracy, of the parish. But the poor, where are they? Nowhere, Stay; here is a Sunday school in the middle aisle; and in a remote corner are two or three dozes "free sittings," as also in the and comfortless and wind-blown as so many apple-stalls lining the pavement of the High street; and on these are half a dezen old men and women. Here and there in holes and corners may at length be discovered a few more. The Church seems a mere epitome of the town; in which the great thoroughfares, and openings, the stately mansions and terraces, are occupied by those on the summit or ascendant of wealth and power; while the ten thousand poor are buried out of sight in lanes and alleys, in cellars and garrets, in lonely cells

Whatever is bright, obvious, and sym-

Is it possible that this is the Church of the poor? the poor man does not fail to ask. Is it reason or justice, or anything but mere tyranny,-the dead weight of at inveterate wrong,-that this wealthy, luxurious, exclusive congregation, should levy tribute from us poor people, whom it spurns and virtually drives away? In this way and on those grounds the poor actually do argue against the claims to supremacy and nation support advanced by the Church; and in this way they will argue till the apparent groun is are altered, and the Church shall be, and seem to be, as well as pretend to be, the Church of the

or crowded lodging houses.

A CARD.

To the friends of Temperance throughout the State of North Carolina.

You will have noticed in the public prints that the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, have appointed a meeting to be held at the city of Raleigh on the 16th of December next.

I hope to meet on that occasion a large amount of numbers and talents, able to carry conviction to the hearts of many, who have hitherto stood aloof from the temperance enterprise, and by moral suasion kindly constrain them to come in.

To our friends in the east, I would say, take the lead and set us an example in this matter, and to those in the west, be not behind in well doing-to the North and South "GO AHEAD."

J. PHIFER. President of N. C. State Temperance So Papers friendly to the cause of Temperance in N. C. will please insert the above.

INTERESTING LETTER FROMS. CAROLINA. Correspondence of the N. Y. Express. Engerien, S. C. October 22, 1842. The election for members of our State Le-islature has passed, and the "Palmette"

State has declaredthat John C. Calhoun