THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS I, LEWAY, BOLTON AND PARTETON.

"SORTH CAROLINA:--POWERFUR IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL ANDPETRICAL RESOURCES.-THE LAND OF OUR SINES AND THE BOXE OF OUR ASSECTIONS"

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR-IPABYARES

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 19, 1848.



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Price ale \$17 30 2-2 months WINTER AND SPRING SESSION THE TREES NAME OF THE PARTY RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.

JOHUA A POOL, Sheriff

Vac his heirs at law po

The Camek Pract, and given to by Edward H.

I Hr. Spring Session of this Institution will com PACULTY OF COLLEGE.
W. A. SMITH, D. D. President and Professor
Michael and Moral Philosophy.
DAVID BUNCAN, A. M. Prof. of Assess

EZEKIEL A. BLANCH, A. M. Prof. of pure REV CHAS F DEEMS, Prof. of Experie

OLAVER H. P. CORPREW, A. B. Teter of As-Dr. J. SCHIMMEL, A. M. Instructor of the

PRINCIPALS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. VILLAM T. DAVIS, Principal of the Prepar-

under the direction of Mr. W. T. Davis, an abre and successful Teasher, and my own immediate supervision.

Its sessions and vacations are the same as those of the College proper. The cost of board, &c., is a justic less than a student of College pays.

Boarding and lodging in private families, including all necessary expenses, \$10 per month.

Tuniest per session for Classical students, \$20 00.

For the preparatory school at tiacyahurg we have obtained the services of Mr. Churles B. Stuart, who graduated at our institution with its highest honors, and who has been teaching with emment suscess since that time. His school will commence on the 3rd Monday in Justiary. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each Board can be obtained in the best families at \$6 oc \$7 per month. The rotes of tuition per session are for Greek and Latin, \$17; for resulting and spelling \$10; for other English branches \$12 50.

The school is in an eligible location, in an intelligent and morel commencing in Northampton county, N. C., directly at the junction of the Portamouth and Wilmington Rail Roads.

The school at Ridgeway N. C., is still ansupolied with a teacher. One well qualified to rake charge of this school would obtain a profitable and permanent situation by application to the subscriber.

Persons tending to the Preparatory Department

ber,
Persons sending to the Preparatory Department on scholarships must send to the school in the vicinity of College, unless some special arrangement is made with the subscriber.

W. A. SMITH.

tifteenist W. A. SMITH.

Important to Farmers!

HE subscriber having purchased from R. J. Gatling and Waldren Beach, the Patentees the benefit of their inventions for the State of North Carolina, he offers to the Parmers of the North Carolina, he offers to the Farmers of the State the advantage of a Machine for sowing all kinds of Small Grain greatly superior to any thing heretofure discovered. Also a new Plough for the cultivation of cropa; and also a most valuable simple Machine for the shelling of corn. These Machine and Plough can be had by application to the subgritter at Raleigh. Particulars explained to head hitle. hand bitls, WM, F. COLLINS, Raleigh, Jan. 3, 1847. Standard and Register copy, tf-1.

LOUISBURG SCHOOLS.

PHE next session of the Male and Femal Schools, at this place, under the care of Joh Bobbitt and Lady, will commence on Monda ert, the 3rd day of January.

Terms for Beard and Tuition as heretofore
JNO, B. BOBBITT.

Æsop's fable. It was a profound observareflects that we can only govern nature by obeying her laws. The force of this truth is acknowledged with reference to the daily transactions of men. They seek to avail themselves of the natural laws, and in building honses and ships, and in the various mechanic arts. have a due regard to the qualities of the different substances they may employ, and their liability to be effect ed by different agents. In framing, how ever, social and political systems, the prinever, social and political systems, the prin-ciple appounced by Bacon is disregarded & condemned frequently by legislators, who will not understand that Providence has es-tablished moral laws as determinate as those which govern the physical world, and who are associabled from time to time because, when acting in defiance of those laws, they cannot find the same results as if their conduct had been in accordance with them. I maintain, then, Mr. Chair man, that the people of Connecticut, in de man, that the people of Connecticut, it is a class, eaps-clding that negroes are not, as a class, eaps-ble of administering our complicated repub-liesa system of Government, are sustained nearly true of the North Carolina emiby the results of experience, observation, and sound philosophy.

I have, however, occupied more time on

this part of my subject than I at first intended. My main object was to show what was meant by "Republican form of Government" in the Constitution; that it was not meant thereby to exclude slavery either from the States or Territories, much less did it mean that sort of absolute political equality in all respects which has never existed as yet in any one of the States .mule by men who had come chi-fly from the middl- and western parts of Europe. and who felt themse ves under no obliga-tions to extend its advantages to the negro

distinctions of commerce, and the other advantages anticipated by Mr. King, have been enjoyed by the North. Every candid man will admit that those powers of the Government have, for the last thirty years at least, been exercised to a greater extent than the men of that flay seem to have regarded us practicable and desirable, and with even greater advantages to the North than they anticipated. For one, sir, I do not complain of this; but I do say, that it is with no very good grace that those who participate in and still claim these benefits, should harp so much appear and however at all likely that any insurrection. hould harp so much upon what they gave in exchange. But, Mr. Chairman, this consideration has, in a practical point of view, nothing to do with the subject of slavery in the territories. If slavery should be permitted to exist there, since the act of Congress forbids the importation of slaves after the year 1808 from any other country, none could be carried there except those that were taken from some of the United States. Butthose slaves are slready counted and represented. It is obvious, therefore, that, by transferring part of the slaves from the old States to the new, you would not increase their numbers. Being represented only in this House-the Senate, as you all know, rests on a different basis-

ontrol the action of the Government .-The free States are in the ascendency in all the branches of the Government, and their majority of more than fifty votes on this floor and in the electoral colleges is greater than they ever had in former times. excess must be incressed, too, hereafterninetenths of the territory in the Northwest being intended to be carved into free states and being more than can be filled up for cen suries to come, and those Stat a increasing, as they do faster in population than the slave states. This circumstance is sometimes referred to as evidence that the continuance of slavery is injurious to us as a nation. It may be remembered, however, that the view derived from the decennial census is well calculated to deceive. More than one hundred thousand foreigners snansly ar rive in the United States, who settle down most entirely in the free States. Those who emigrate from the old Northern States almost all go to the new free States; while on the other hand, a very large portion of there being an abundant supply of the necessation of life among the entire population.

Nor does the condition of the negro population retard its increase. The opinions of Malthus and other writers, that slavery is

Malthus and other writers, that slavery is unfavorable to an increase of population, are probably founded on observations of such as live in cities, and are used as domestics. Appinn's authority is decisive as to the rapid multiplication of slaves employed in the agricultural districts of the Roman empire. This accords with our experience in the United States. The physical wants of the slave are sure of being provided for, because he can never be owned by a pauper. It is due to truth, too, to state that the negro tace in the Southern States, when considered with reference to their physical comform, industry, and mother the wonderful diversity in doctrine which is exhibited by these societies. Bacon says that, "if men were all to become even uniformity mad, they might agree tolerably well with each other." This has been fortunately, however for the abolition society as a whole its members are not uniformly mad, and hence they disagree most intolerably. Even in their national but "the whirl and confusion of arguments lits jarring elements remind one of the struggles of Chance and Tumult in the unfavorable to an increase of population, is the wonderful diversity in doctrine which

not however at all likely that any insurace tion will occur sufficiently extensive to give time for the coming of persons from other

States to suppress it.

Much of the agitation, sir which the sountry has odergone in relation to subject is due to the action of anti slav-ry or abolition societies. Such societies have existed since the foundation of the Government though, for reasons which I may presently allude to their influence has been greater for a dozen years past than formerly. Those societies are composed of a variety of elements. There are in them onscentious and benevolent men, who teel it to be their duty to exterminate some one evil, and who have selected this as the object of their exertions. With them are a

roads to eminence occupied by their super ers go in search of new paths to distintion me of them have sought notoriety and popularity by preaching up a crusade against Southern slavery. There is still a fourth class - consisting of those who are determined to live off of the public—who have selected this us a humbug by which inflame the popular passions and obtain lous They are as unacrupulous about the means they employ as was the impostor Mokane, who to cloak his hypocrisy and deceive his followers, on his banner Unfurled

Those words of sunshine, Freedom to the

world!"
As the societies are, therefore, compo ed chiefly of those who design to deceive and of persons of an imagnitive cost of mind who naturally shrink from examining facts and are easily lest away by their ito-pulses it is not stronge that the matter published by them should contain all man on the other hand, a very large portion of the other hand, a very large portion of the emigration of the old Southern States goes into the free States of the Northwest. This, as I have observed myself, is emigrated and the North Carolina emigrants; and I may add, too, but for this emigration, population would increase in that State as fast as it could in any country, there being an abundent supply of the nether to not supply of the nether to build up a system one were to attempt to build up a system

stions to extend us advantages to the nergy and so the sinve are sure of being control and the sure are sure are sure and the sure are sure and the sure are sure are sure and the sur

BOOTS as SHOE MARTING.

The standard award de well to have been a standard award of the law of the of the

they have as such, been able to effect very little mischief. Their schomes were always either so absurd and visionary, or so reckless of consequences to the well being of society that they have been successfully combated by the good sense and proper feeling of the North so that at most they

every thing depends on the manner in which those parties are constituted. Un-questionably, the safest and best parties are those based upon differences of opinion as to the mode of administering the Gevernment and as to the measures it should carry not only because such parties, having a direct reference to the action of the Government generally have a tendency to diffuse correct political information among the people at large whose will must in the end govern every thing, but especially because such is the nature of the human because such is the nature of the human mind that such parties will have members in every class of society and every section of the country. States counties, neighbor hands and even families are divided and the minorities as wellas the majorities, in their zool to defend their views and make converts out of opponents diffuse in every section correct notions as to their respective opinions so that, by this interchange of sentiment producted by a collision ramifying itself into every portion of the community, the excitement is kept within due bounds and both parties are satisfied as to the honesty and patriotism of their opponents as classes, and are rendered tolerant and liberal in their intercouse with each other. When

ted arround Mr Spooser and applicated in him untill he began to think that he had at length carried off the "gates of Gazs." In an unlacky hour however, for Mr Spooser and his book which seemed to be a prouding itself like a "green bay tree." they both fell into the hands of Mr. Wendell Phillips, an abolitionist of the old Garrison or disunion school. Not being willing as he says that the multitude should go off after this new light and seemingly not a little pleased to have a man of straw made to his hand, he with a great display of legal learning strong arguments and sharp surcasm, cuts Spooner to pieces, to the great terror of his followers—proving beyond dispute, that slavery is constitution at and that therefore the Constitution must be destroyed before it can be reached. It is in value that Mr Spooner complaining by says that if the people believe slavery constitutional, is could easily be abolished and that no good auti slavery man ought to attack his book, Mr. Phillipt as skinn in turn, whether he is scrious himself in entertaining such opinione, and a mall made to man and soonningly lells him that the same mall matter that divides them. Terms for Beard and Tuition as hereofore 1NO. B. BOBBITT.

10 th. Be. 1647.

11 the other in the concentration of the case is so obvious that the sine negroes in the West Indies to answer the negroes in the West Indies to answer the negroes in the West Indies to answer the expectations raised by the great care which which the British Government effected the measure, is so striking an instance as the measure and the commence of the Moor recorded in Bool and the commence of the Moor recorded in Bool and the commence of the Moor recorded in Bool and the commence of the Moor recorded in the manufacture. It was a profound the instanting the continuous and their strengthening the might be the min the in the instanting that the community will in the instanting the continuous and the strike leaves detected them the strengthening the continuous and strong might be arrayed shall go against elayery made attentions. With them are a the strike in the interpretation of the moor in the might combine and the strike in the min the interpretation open the strike them the them the them the them the the on the contrary have been of a different character, and every great party has numlittle mischief. Their schomes were always either so absurd and visionary, or so reckless of consequences to the well being of society that they have been successfully combated by the good sense and proper feeling of the North so that at most they have but served as carce scrows for the use of popular declaimers. The question of slavery has however assumed a grive, and momentous cast from the attempt to connect it with the party politics of the day. In a country like this political parties will always exist; nor is it perhaps, desirable that they should be eradicated, even if it were practicable which every man of reflection sees to be impossible. As to the successful administration of our system however every thing depends on the manner in these circumstances the country has experienced no serious evils from the great political excitementialists at times undergone Neighbors friends and relatives, being divi-Neighbors friends and relatives, being divided thus, they have been tolerant towards each other. But if, on the contrary the parties of 1840 or 1844 had been identified with particular geographical lines it may well be doubted if our incitiutions would have stood the shock, and whether the minority would in each case have submitted

> More than one serious attempt has been made Mr. Chairman, to connect the question of slavery with the party politics of the country. That which had its origin when Missouri applied for admission into the Union is well known. That State had made for herself just such a republican constitution as existed in twelve of the original thirteen States at the time they entered into the Union under the Constitution—just such a form of government as then existed in half the States. Congress therefore as I have shown, had no authority therefore as I have shown, hadno whatever to refuse her admissi whatever to refuse her admission. Nor was there even a well founded protent for the opposition mised since the alares which the held had been taken trom the other States in which they had previous ly been counted and represented. Nor was their number as great as at the time of her adoption in the Union, had existed in Louisianar another State made out of the anne territory which had been obtained from France. There was obviously no justifiable ground on which to exclude her. Some of the politicians however tired of being in a minority and accing that the free States had a majority in the electoral colleges and in the House of representatives and that, if they could be induced all to act together, they would be able to control the national elections seized upon that occasion to endeavor to promote a