

ded it. It was so in 1836—It is so now. But they persisted in 1836, and they are laboring yet to defeat any and every measure to supply the place of their *Idol*.

Resolved, That we set up no claims as a body to interfere with the election of Members to Congress from North Carolina. But the choice of our Representatives next August is more important than usual. The occasion justifies, if the tricks of the opposition party did not demand the exercise of a right common to all freemen and which is to express our opinions fearlessly and frankly. Our opinions then are these, and they are such as we ourselves intend to act upon in our respective districts, and we respectfully commend the subject to all Democrats. The motto of our party and the proper maxim for all patriots is "principles—and the men who carry out and defend them." We owe it to the protection of our political principles, and the defence of popular rights in a representative government, heartily to unite upon candidates without regard to *past differences*. In selecting a representative it is not very material by what political appellation a man may have been called *heretofore*. The main question should be what are honestly his present sentiments upon those great questions which are now dividing, and have from the beginning divided the American people. What is he *NOW*?

Upon this subject we may learn something from our opponents. Their course points out their own deceit and our true policy. The Statesmen of the Administration party in Congress, who deserted us in the hour of trial, are all taken into the arms of the opposition "*as one of THEM*." With them opposition to the Independent Treasury, is advocacy of a *Bank*. They see it and know it to be so. So we should perceive, that to uphold and support the "*Independent Treasury*" is to be "*one of US*;" for that "*great measure of deliverance and liberty*," involves every other, and it is time for all men who agree in their principles to unite in their action.

W. N. EDWARDS, *Chairman*.

A true copy.
M. A. WILCOX, } *Secretaries*.
M. HOKE.

The meeting further resolved, that there should be a Central Committee appointed to receive the nomination of a Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the election in 1840, and make it known to the republican party whenever any such nomination should be made by the people; and in case there should be any call, by the primary assemblies, of the people in favor of the present Administration, for a *Convention to make such nomination*, or to act upon the nominations of a Candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, that then, the said Committee should designate the time and place of its meeting, and give public and timely notice of it. The names of the Committee will be published in the Standard.

Any communications intended for the Central Committee, may be sent to the care of the *Editor of the North Carolina Standard*, Raleigh.

Wilmington Rail Road.—We extract the following from the last Wilmington Advertiser:—

Already have the efforts of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company established the hum of business in a part of the town, where two years ago "the express drooped" and desolation brooded—and all is now bustle and confusion where all then was sluggishness and unbroken silence. Their road is completed, hence, to Waynesborough, except laying the iron on the last section, which will be done as soon as it can be received from New York and Philadelphia, whence it is hourly expected.—Three engines have been ordered from Norris' shop and one from Baldwin's. Two of the former are done, and will be shipped, so soon as the ice in Delaware Bay will allow a free passage. Three passenger and four baggage cars have also been ordered from Wilmington, Delaware, one of which is done and is to be immediately, or has been shipped from Baltimore.

Wilmington Adv.

We learn that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have just purchased for \$18,000, a wharf in Charleston, on Cooper river, at the foot of Laurens Street. This wharf has a water front of 203 feet, and runs back 215 feet. The purchase is said to be highly eligible, and will save the Company \$500 per annum. As the Enquirer says, *Nous Ferrons*.—*ib.*

Sudden Death.—We are here called upon to record the sudden and violent death of Mr. John Thally, of this neighborhood. Mr. Thally went a few days since, to a place where he had some hands employed in felling trees. One of the trees, in falling, swung around with great violence and velocity, and coming in contact with Mr. Thally's head spattered his brains and broken bones upon the earth and surrounding objects. Thus, in the twinkling of an eye, hath the breath of a man's nostrils been stopped, and his soul hurried into the presence of a terrible God. Truly, "life is a vain shadow."—*ib.*

Extract from the minutes of the annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of N. C., held at Rehoboth near Oxford, commencing the 7th and ending the 11th of December 1838.

There were about thirty ministers and laymen in attendance; harmony and brotherly love prevailed during the session, and the confidence of the brethren seemed much strengthened in the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

The following is the arrangement of the Preachers the present year, viz: Stantonburg st. Wm. Bellamy, Roanoke ct. John F. Speight, supt. R. Davidson, A. Jones and H. Tarlington, assistants; Granville ct. S. Y. McMasters, supt. James Hunt, T. Y. Cook, Chasten Allen and Horrace A. Burton, assistants; Orange ct. James W. Christian, supt. Joseph Holms, Joseph Cousy and Charles L. Cooly, assistants; Guilford ct. Wm. Linburg, supt. Alson Gray, John Gray, John Coe, John Moore, A. Robbins, N. Robbins, Jesse Galmore and J. Coe, assistants; Alexander Albright, President. Caswell Drake, conference missionary; Joseph Gilbroth to spend his time equally between the four circuits of Guilford, Orange, Granville and Roanoke, commencing with Guilford. Seth Speight, Ira E. Norman, Wm. E. Bellamy, Wilkins Harris, John Craig, Wm. H. Wills, Samuel J. Pickett and John Barr are un-stationed ministers and preachers belonging to the District.

Whereas the use of ardent spirits in any way only as medicine is productive of great evil and ought to be abolished—therefore,

Resolved, That this conference request all the members of the Church within its bounds to abstain from the use thereof in any way whatever only as a medicine; and it shall be the duty of ministers in charge of circuits and stations to admonish any brother that indulges in the use thereof.

JOHN F. SPEIGHT, *Sec'y.*



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

Suicide.—We learn that on Saturday night last, Mr. Richard Carson, of Pitt county, committed suicide, under very peculiar circumstances. He was at a house a short distance from his residence, where a number of persons were frolicking—he called for a rope, as was supposed for dancing, but he threw one end over the beams, fastened the other to his neck, and drew up his feet; although taken down directly, he was lifeless. Mr. Carson was a man of some property, had a wife and several children, but unhappily was somewhat addicted to frolicking and intemperance.

We invite attention to the Resolutions adopted by the Republican members of the last General Assembly. They contain an admirable exposition of the leading principles and views of the two great political parties of the country, and cannot fail to prove an unerring guide to all true Republicans in their advocacy of "men and measures."

The Globe contains the remarks of Messrs. Brown, Strange, and Clay, on the presentation to the U. S. Senate of the "intelligible" resolutions passed by the recent General Assembly of this State. We will insert them in our next. A correspondent has obligingly furnished us with the following remarks in relation thereto:—

Washington City, Jan. 22d, 1839.

Sir: You have no doubt seen something in the newspapers respecting the presentation by Mr. Brown of the extraordinary Resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature on the subject of the Expunging Act, the Sub-Treasury, and the Public Lands. Of course, the partisan press has been very busy in presenting to the public garbled and partial versions of the affair, with a view to serve their hero, the Kentucky candidate for the Presidency, from the disgrace and discomfiture which he met with on this occasion. It was to say the least of it, highly indecorous for a man standing in the relation that Mr. Clay does to the public, as a candidate for the Presidency, as the champion of the opposition, and as the author of the resolution condemnatory of General Jackson, to interfere at all in this matter. Messrs. Brown and Strange, in offering their views upon the resolutions of the Legislature, were addressing the Legislature and the people of North Carolina. This was the usual and proper, and the most respectful mode that could be employed by them for placing before their constituents the motives that would govern their action on this occasion. It was distinctly a matter between them and their constituents. No subject was presented by them for the action of the Senate. There was, therefore, no proper occasion for the interposition of Mr. Clay. It was a gratuitous piece of insolence, and it was considered and chastised as such. Mr. Clay, with all his great powers and his great success, lacks one quality of a great man. I mean magnanimity. He cannot rise above the little personal piques and party jealousies of the hour. He interposed, in this matter, probably with a view to aim a blow at the Expunging Resolution which

Messrs. Brown and Strange had voted for, and of which vote, as they declared, they would forever be proud. He harped upon the right of instruction, and insisted that it required no words to convey instruction to the instructed.

It is useless to stop to expose the inconsistency and insincerity of this position; for every one must recollect that Mr. Clay, when he coalesced with Mr. Adams and carried the Kentucky vote against Jackson, disobeyed and scorned his direct and positive instructions. He has often since, when it suited his purpose, repudiated and scouted the doctrine of instruction. Mr. Clay was content with upbraiding his compeers with a dereliction of duty. He swerved from the tone and bearing of a gentleman, when he offered the petty indignity to his opponents of instituting what he intended as a comparison between their position and that of his "*man Charles*." Mr. Clay's own friends, I can assure you, blushed for him. The impassioned and eloquent rebuke which he got from Mr. Brown, and the dignified, but stern notice bestowed upon him by Mr. Strange, he will long remember, and I trust, with profit. Mr. Brown ploughed pretty deeply into his manifold political errors and intrigues, and laid before the Senate and the crowded and listening galleries a picture of political iniquity that would not serve to adorn the Presidential Mansion.

Mr. Strange's manner was more calm, but not less effectual was his rejoinder. He always speaks in a dignified and senatorial manner, and is as much listened to and as much respected as any member of that body. To his political opponents he has uniformly extended that courtesy and comity, in debate, which distinguished Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Macon, and is the characteristic of every true republican. Why Judge Strange should therefore have been visited by the impertinence of the Kentucky orator, no earthly reason can be given.

As to the course pursued on this occasion by the Senators from North Carolina, it is useless for me to say a word. Their reasons for not considering the resolutions as mandatory but merely as advisory, are now before their constituents and the public. They are reasons which will abide any test, and there is no doubt that they will be supported in their views by the people at the next elections. They could not have considered the resolutions as mandatory and left their seats, without abandoning the doctrine of instruction under which they acted in the expunging measure, and enabling a temporary majority to resist and misrepresent the will of the people of North Carolina. Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

TRADING WITH SLAVES.

Revised Statutes—p. 209, 1st Vol. Crimes and Punishments—Chap. xxxiv—Section 75th.

If any person or persons shall buy of, traffic with, or receive from, any slave or slaves, any cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, oats, corn, rye, pork, bacon, beef, leather, raw hides, iron castings, farming utensils, nails, meal, flour, spirituous liquors or wine, peas, salt fish, flax, flaxseed, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, lumber, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, fodder, shingles, hoops, white oak heading, potatoes, mutton, cotton or woollen cloth, yarn, wearing apparel, or gold or silver bullion; or if any person or persons shall sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares and merchandize, or other article of personal property; or every person so offending, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, and applied, one half to the use of the party suing for the same, the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county: Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons in the day time only, Sunday's excepted, viz: between the rising of the sun and the setting thereof, to buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves, any such article or articles as aforesaid; for which, he, she or they may have a permission in writing from his, her or their owner or manager, to dispose of the same: And further, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons in the day time aforesaid, to sell and deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares, or merchandize, or other thing, (always excepting spirituous liquors, fire arms, powder or shot, or lead, unless these articles be for the owner or employers of such slave or slaves, or by the order of the owner or person having the management of the same,) in exchange for, or payment of the money, an article or articles which the said slave or slaves may have been, by the written permission aforesaid, authorized to sell.

Section 77. The offences mentioned in the seventy fifth section, shall moreover be indictable in the County or Superior Courts of law, and the defendant, on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine however, not to exceed fifty dollars, or the imprisonment three months; and if it shall appear on the trial that the defendant is a licensed retailer of spirituous liquors by the small measure, he or she shall also forfeit his or her retailing license, and shall be incapable of taking a new license for the space of two years, from and after the date of his or her conviction.

Congress.—A Resolution has been proposed by Mr. Cushman, disqualifying all persons from ever holding any public office, who may be in any manner engaged in a duel, or challenge, either as principal or second.

Bank of the State.—At a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz: Duncan Cameron, Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, John H. Bryan, Chas. Manly, Wm. Peace and Alfred Jones.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the satisfaction of the Stockholders at the manner in which the affairs of the Institution have been managed for the past year.—*Ral. Reg.*

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.—At the Annual Communication of this Masonic Body, held during the last month in this City, the following officers were elected for the present year: David W. Stone, Grand Master; William W. Cherry, Gr. Sec. Warden; Duncan G. McRae, Gr. Jun. W. C. W. D. Hutchings, Gr. Treasurer; William T. Bain, Gr. Secretary.

Ral. Mic.

Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.—The hands broke ground on this road, in the north-west corner of this city, on Wednesday last; but when and where they will halt, we are not advised. It is, however, not designed to push the work very far at present—this being intended only as a beginning. A breathing spell will no doubt be given. But the friends of the enterprise are sanguine of ultimate success.—*ib.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is with heartfelt pain that we announce to our readers the unfortunate and violent death of Mr. Richard Davis, of this County. On the evening of the 16th inst. Mr. Davis called at Mabry's store, 9 miles west of Warrenton, in order to warm himself by the fire, where he found Mr. Thomas H. Christmas of this county. Mr. Christmas being in a state of intoxication, immediately commenced abusing Mr. Davis, and in a little while drew a pistol, and shot him in the side. Davis lived but a few moments afterwards. We have understood that the deceased offered no violence to Christmas, nor said anything more than simply to deny that he had been engaged in talking about Christmas in the manner which Christmas alleged. Christmas has been taken and is now in jail. We borrow further comment, as the matter is to undergo a judicial investigation. We cannot however, forbear to remark that Mr. Davis was an upright, deserving, and honorable man, and a useful member of society.—*Warrenton Rep.*

The extensive Turpentine Distillery of Mr. Theodore Hughes, of Newbern, together with a very large stock of Turpentine was totally destroyed by fire on the 6th instaut.

Texas.—We learn from the New York Evening Star, that Gen. Henderson, the Texian Representative near the French Government, has closed a commercial arrangement, whereby the ports of Texas and France are opened to the vessels and products of each other.

Louisiana invaded by Texas.—Shreveport, La. was lately thrown into tumult by the entrance into that town of 100 Texians under Gen. Rusk, in pursuit of the Caddo Indians, whom he overtook, disarmed, and forced into a treaty. He threatened the U. S. Indian agent for having furnished them with arms. A courier was despatched to Fort Jesup for help, but before Col. Many, with his troops arrived, the Texians had decamped.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. *Evum Lewis*, aged about 70 years. The deceased held a conspicuous station in society for many years, was Chairman of the County Court, &c. He has left a numerous family and extensive connexions and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

The sick are all taking Gœlicke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skillful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved; and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.
Prince George, co. Va., Nov. 10.
J. M. Redmond, Agent, Tarboro'.

Washington Market, Jan. 22.—Turpentine, new dip, \$3.00; Old, \$2.50. Scrape, \$0.50. Tar, \$1.40.—*Whig*.

Muckle John.

THIS thorough bred horse will stand the ensuing season at the stable of John J. Daniel at the following price: wit: THIRTY DOLLARS the season and FIFTY Dollars the insurance, fifty cents to the groom in every instance. This horse like many others which have preceded him, stand in his old age as inferior in point of pedigree, or in regard to the performances of his get, to another horse in America. Good pasturage and well usage will be afforded to those sent from a distance on moderate terms. All care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no responsibility will be incurred for us, if such takes place. Below is the correct pedigree of this thorough bred horse by Mr. Patrick Nishu Edgen, the owner of the Sportsman's Herald and Stud Book.

JOHN J. DANIEL,
W. M. G. BULLUCK.

Jan. 12th, 1839.

P. S. The season will commence the 1st of March and end the first of July. The place of location is at the former one of Olin Bulluck's, about one mile above Jesse C. Knight's.

CORRECTED PEDIGREE OF Bulluck's Muckle John.

He was got by Little Harold, called also Harwood; his dam, Fawn, by Col. Tor; his grand dam by the Imported horse Old Citizen; his great grand dam, by Hall's Union; his great great grand dam by Buckskin—Imported horse old Fawn, bought, her dam, (also dam of Daylight John) by the Imported horse Old Janus—Imported horse Old Janus, which came out of the imported "Cornwallis mare."

"Hall's Union, a bay horse, with a light mane and tail, and very well formed; was taken in the old "Revolutionary War" by Col. Tarleton, of the British Army, in the State of Maryland—and brought over to York, in Virginia, by him—he afterwards let General Lord Cornwallis have him—who brought him into the State of North Carolina—he exchanged him there for several fine geldings—Union got some of the very best stock in that State, where he covered several seasons, and died in Pitt county at a very advanced age."

Va., Augustin Willis,
Titus Moor,
N. C. { 1812, Willis Alston,
1820, Hardimon Bishop,
1807, Wm. Drew, Solicitor,
1821, Gideon Alston.

For the pedigrees above, see the 1st Vol. of the General Stud Book at the following pages.

Sir Archie got by the Imported Diomed, page 29, and came out of H-phestion's dam, 253. Harold, 250, 29, 350, 331, Jett, 274. Haynes's Flimnap, 220. Cledeus, 156, 60. Medley, 46, 534. Imported Vampire, by Regulus, out of Vildair's dam, 64. Haynes's Flimnap, 320, 34, 35, 39, 40. Old Imported Janus, 33, 34. Fearnought, Jolly Roger, 40. Collector, by Old Mark Anthony; for his pedigree the Turf Register 159. Centinel, 24. Bonus, 128, 129. David, 29. Valiant, 63. Spindle, 473, 39, 40. Fearnought, 33, 34. Buckskin Meades, by ———, his dam, dam also of Fitz Partner, 218. Aristath, 19. Whittington, 64. Jolly Roger, 40. Beau, 21. Citizen, 25, 26.

Hall's Union, 511. Slim, (called Sprightly), 57, 58. Figure, 34. Dove, 30. (Ochelo), 49, 50. Truxton, 2d page 305. Molly Longlegs, by Grey Diomed, 243, 46. Slor, 468. Partner, 31, 50. Traveller, 61, 62. Citizen, 25, 26. Jolly Friar, 277. Garrick, (Eaton's) 233, 272. Little Eaton's, Goode's C. A. 2. R. H. Twigg, 508. Imported Silvereye, 57. Imported Monkey, 47.

Lost or Stolen.

THE Subscriber has lost a wallet containing two notes of hand, one vs. John Bollen, of Livingston, Ala. for \$200, due Jan. 1, 1839, payable to the Subscriber. Also, one vs James Straight, Greene County, Ala. for \$80 or \$88, due Jan. 1, 1838, and payable to Gray Lodge. In the wallet was a \$5 Tombigbee (Miss.) Rail Road bill. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, and any information respecting said wallet or contents will be thankfully received, and a reward of one dollar paid for their recovery.

G. W. KILLEBREW.

Jan. 24, 1839.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on Tuesday, 26th February next, (being Court week,) the

Store house, ware house, Dwelling house, Lot, &c.

In the town of Tarborough, recently occupied by D. Richards. On the premises are also good stables, an excellent garden, well, &c. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

LORENZO D. BELL.

Jan. 2, 1839.