Mangam to vote to destroy a part of the Senate's journal. By appeals to the devotion of the members for Gen. Jackson, and by false repre-sentations as to the meaning of the word expuage, they were passed.

The chief conspirators knew at the time, that Judge Mangum could not obey these instrucviews of the constitution, which commands both houses to keep a journal of its proceedings, without moral perjury. They neither expected him to vote to expunge, nor desired him to do was their main object. If they failed in this, if Judge Mangum maintained his positie, and determined to treat this party mandive with contempt, then they designed to get up a clamour about the right of instruction, which they hoped would render the party opposed to them odious, and withdraw public attention from their schemes to harter the vote of this state to the

Such we verily believe, is a true history of these expunging resolutions; and such the motives which prompted their introduction into and passage through our Assembly; and we are confident that the more the people become acquainted with this intrigue, the more deep will be their indignation and disgust at the conduct

of the expanging conspirators.
The tory editor here, asks the people if they will systain a man who has defied their without ity and treated their instructions with score, it is a mistatement which would disgrace any paper but that fitthy collector of the vilest slang and most infamous detraction, of the most debased administration prints, to say, that Judge Manguin has defied the people or treated their instructions with scorn. He has always professed his readiness to resign whenever he should have satisfactory evidence, that the prople of North Carolina, his constituents disap-proved of his course. We dony that the people had any thing to do with the expunging resolu-Their propriety was never agitated before the people, and not a whisper of such a movement we venture to affirm from some personal knowledge on the subject, was, previous to their introduction, heard in five counties in North Carolina. No. They emanated from the Kitchen Cabinet, they expressed the voice of that infamous cabal, not the voice of the people of this state. True, Judge Mangum, who represented the people of North Carolina, who was their servant, not the servant of their servants, refused obedience to the requirements of a faction, which had taken upon itself powers,

with which neither the constitution nor the people had clothed it. For withstanding these assailants of the constitution, for resisting this attempt to prostrate the Senate, the great barrier to executive power, at the footstool of the President, he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. It is for frustrating the designs of the Kitchen Cabinet, and their creatures, that the Standard reproaches him. If the spoils party are so confident that the people are not with Judge Mangum, why did they not re-enact the expunging resolutions! They dared not make attempt. They saw that however much attached to Gen. Jackson the people were, yet they were still more attached to their consitu tion at which these resolutions aimed a stab.

Why did not a Jackson majority in the Senate of the United States pass the expunging resolutions! Because it was so flagrant an assault on the constitution, and upon the dignity and independence of the Senate, an act of such unparalelled servility and meanness, that the bonest members of that party could not swallow

But since this dear friend to the people, (we believe he has been a deer friend to them) is so tenacious of the people's rights, why are none anathemas levelled against Bedford Brown? Does he doubt that the people of this State are in favor of the land bill! Does he not know it! Does not Bedford Brown know it! Have there not been such unequivocal indications of public sentiment, both among the peotake! Has Sir Bedford acted accordingly! No He votes against the land bill; yet he is a good democratic republican. Such are the principles. or want of all principle of the tory editor.

From what it is the Standard forms the opinion that the people have not approved of Judge Mangum's course it would be difficult to tell Gov. Dudley was in the Assembly when these resolutions of expunction were passed; he voted against them. & he voted that Judge Mangum was not bound to obey them. Those facts were known to the people, and by electing him over Gov. Spaight who voted for the resolutions, and that Mr. Mangum was bound to obey them, it would appear to any plain unsophisticated mus, that they approved of the Judge's course. None but the learned ex-purser would come to a diff rent conclusion. The whig party feel under no obligations to answer the importment questions of this pitiful understrapper. They will run whomsoever they think proper, and they dare do any thing which becomes MEN and PA-

CENTRAL COMMITTEE- GEN'L JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION." It requires some patience to read through this

oldress, not so much on account of its length, though it is long enough, but for the bold attempts which it makes to humbug the people, and in some instances it's perversions of facts, Who would have expected, in an address purposely written to recommend Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, there would have been a treatise on Gen. Jackson's administration? Yet such is the fact! This attempt of the writer of the Van Buren address to transfer to the cancus candidate the glory or popularity of Gen. Jackson, will be as signally defeated as was the attempt of the old Hero himself to hitch Ten-nessee to his car. It does not follow, as we have seen it somewhere traly but rather sarcastically remarked, that if I love a man, I must therefore love his dog. Gen. Jackson's bold and energetcharacter makes Van Buren's spaniel-like

servility the more striking by the contrast. The very first assertion of the writer of the pamphlet, under the title "Gen. Jackson's Administration," is such a falsification of facts, as renders it difficult to treat him with any respect. Hear him. " War which at one time the us, and which the violence of a factious opposition had well nigh produced, has been a-verted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of our venerable Chief Magistrate." Now, there is not an individual acquainted with the history of our difficulties with France who does not know that wanton, and, we are bound to say, wilful injustice is done to those members of Congress opposed to the administration.— Had Congress clothed the President with the Had Congress clothed the President with the powers asked in his message at the session of Congress before the last, to with the series the property of Prench citizens, in all human probability we might now, instead of peace, have been in the midst of a bloody war. It was the mild and conciliatory course of the Legislative department of the Federal Government to which this nation is indebted for the peaceful and honourable termination of our which, by its acts, described the congress of the control of the property of the pesceful and honourable termination of our difficulties with France; and if any portion of Congress more than another contributed to bring about such a result, it was this very fac-

We would ask the author of this address, or We trust we have any of his friends, why hadid not specify those Their proper banner

published in the Globe) the expanding resolu-tions which have acquired such inflamous noto-tiety, were introduced, which called upon Judge rity of the President. Was it that they refus asked by him-powers which would in sub-stance have Ransferred the declaration of war from the Legislative to the Executive Branch of the Gowrnment! Theo, the administration members are as obnoxious to the charge of being factions as the opposition members of Congress. The resolutions reported by Mr. Clay. from the committee of Foreign relations, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were pass-ed with like unanimity in the clouse of Repre-

sentatives. The resolutions of both bodies, whilst they losist upon the payment of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty, carefully abatain from the employment of any thing calculated still further to wound the pride of the French Government. Did this appear like factious opposition, or like believe the writer of this uddress professes some reverence for the requirements of christianity. We commen to his attention, that portion of the decalogue, which enjoins us not to bear false witness against our neighbour.

So far from war's being averted by the Preident, or the country's being threatened with it from the course of the opposition, it is notorious, that it was the language of the Executive himself, menacing the French Government as they contended, which caused the difficulty. Whether the conduct of the cabinet of Louis Phillipe was such as justified the language of the President, referred to, it is useless now to enquire. We are merely stating facts to repel the unfounded and unjust imputation that we were near being involved in war by the acts of the "factions opposition."

The address says peace with all foreign an tions has been preserved; but we hear nothing of the numerous Indian wars which have taken place during this administration; wars which ave been expensive, destructive to our cifizens, and disgraceful to our arms. In some instances, these wars, it has been stated, on the most respectable authority, have proceeded from the flagitious frauds of Government agents, and protracted by the negligence of the proper authorities in not having the necessary force on the spot to quell them when they first broke out. Neither does it suit the convenience of this writer to inform the people what an economical administration this has been-how the public expenditures have swelled from 12 to 13 millions to nearly treble that amount. If Mr . Van Bu ren is elected, and treads in the footstrps of Gen. Jackson in this particular, what a charmngly economical Government we shall have !! We hear nothing of Gen. Jackson's opposi

ion to the land bill, which we have the most unequivocal evidences for believing the people of this State are in favour of; not a whisper cither of Gen. Jackson's and Van Buren's opposition to the distribution bill. Now, we, in turn, ask our fellow citizens if they will give their votes for a man who is opposed to a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands! Are they willing to surrender their portion of them? If they are, let them vote for Martin Van Buren. Do they prefer that when there may happen to be a large surplus in the Treasury, it shall remain in the pet Banks, to increase the profits of the stockholders of those banks, and be loaned out to government favourites, rather than be restored to its rightful owners, THE PROPER! Then let them vote for Van Buren. Do they wish Ex-ecutive patronage, which as late ago as 1827 or '28, the Jackson party represented as so dangerous to public liberty as to require its immefate diminution, to continue to increase until it becomes too powerful to be resisted? Let them vote for Martin Van Buren. On the othor hand, if they wish to preserve the elective franchise pure, uninfluenced by the patronage of the Federal Government-if they wish the people to elect their magistrates rather than the President, or an irresponsible caucus-if they wish an economical administration, not one of splendid extravagance-if they want their just proportion of the proceeds of the public lands timent and interest on the great and important question of slavery-let them give their votes to H. L. Warrs.

Rail Road Convention in Salebury .- This body assembled in Salisbury, at the Presbyte-rian church, on the 10th inst. Bartlett Shipp, Esq. was appointed President, and James R. Dodge and Warren Winslow, Esqrs. Secreta-We have only room to say, that the 2-5 principle was recommended as proper to be adopted in disposing of the surplus to which this State hay be entitled, under the Distribution bill. It was also resolved, that the interests of a large, wealthy and populous portion of the State require the speedy construction of a rail-road from Pavetteville to some point on the Yadkin above the Narrows. Details in our

The Snoils Editor here, who seems igistinctively to hate truth and abhor manly ficaling, says that Judge White's name is not pretended to be put "foremost," to use his own phrase, in more than four States, viz. Alabama, Pennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. The Impression which is sought to be made is, that Judge White will not be run except in those States; and that he is dropped in Virginia, South Carolina, Missississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, &c .--Now, it so happens that he is run in each of those States, (in South Carolina the Legislature elects the Electors,) and that he stands a good chance to obtain the most of them. It is the fact, that a ticket, pledged to vote for White

the fact, that a ticket, pledged/to vote for White or Harrison, whicheger shall be strongest, is nominated in Virginia and vize believe in Missouri and Illinois, as was done by the opponents of Mr. Grawlord, in this State, in 1824. The Caucus party then affected to see great objections to a combined ticket; they talked then of danger to the republican randidate, (for whoever is nominated by a caucus, it constitutes him, with them, the republican candidate;) but their cant and hyporical about demonstrate.

all their cant and hypo\_rice about democracy, &c. was unavailing then as it will be now.

The tory Editor discovers, when he wishes to coax some of Judge White's friends into his motley ranks, that there are some republicans who are in fover of him. We thought they were all, in the estimation of the ex-purser, federalists, nullifiers a pul bank-whigs; and that the democrats (we be lieve that is the favorite phrase, especially with the underlings) all supported that democrat Mr. Van Buren. But that great man, Philo White, admits there are re-publicans who prefer Judge White, "the apos-

Yes, there are repul cane who support Judge White—not new-fang ied republica Taney and Buchanan and most of d republicans, such as al most of the old blue England—but those light federalists of No tenets and principles in conviction they are tion of liberty. Yes, t of that order which augmenting the pow-to the extent of per-todictate his successor, but not of that brood s the enpacity of the people for self-gove p power from them, of nominating demobug conventions to under the flinsy pref

scribed " to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished;" and they will be there found, as near the flesh-pots as they can get. It will be observed, that such Swiss as Philo White have observed, that such Swiss as Philo White have no idea of voting for any man whom they think will not be elected. They cannot conceive of supporting men from principle. We suppose, if the great democratic family, or, in other words, the piebald faction, composed of men of every conceivable political complexion, was not likely, in the estimation of the Editor of the Standard, to elect its candidate, he ought to

abandoned. Such are not our principles.
It becomes all who believe the election Judge White necessary to the welfare of the country-necessary to rebuke Executive dictation-to contribute, as far as in them lies, to that result. They will then have discharged their duty; and if evil results from the election of another individual, they will not be respon sible for it. What would have been said of th mean spirited coward who should have proposed to the original Jackson party to desert him when the cry was raised by the caucusites then which we hear now, " he cannot be elected!

( Read Gen. Hannson's letter, in which vile calumny, in the last Standard, about selling poor men for inability to pay their debts, is nailed to the counter-See also a letter from Mr. PETTON, in an swer to an invitation to a public dinner.

We conceive it the duty of the Gover nor to issue a writ of election ammediately to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wilson. No opportunity will be so favorable to a full expression of the public voice as on the 2d Thursday in November. We cannot doubt, notwithstanding the doubts expressed by a contemporary, that Gov. Spaight will issue a writ of election, and give the people of Pasquotank and Perquimmo an opportunity of being felt in the Senate.

- PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS In Philadelphia Messrs Seargant and Toland are elected by large majorities—nowards of 2000. Every ward gave a majority to the whig ticket, except North Mulberry. The Philadelphia Enquirer states that enough is known to make it certain, that is the first district Col. Paynter has beaten Dr. Sutherland about 500 votes. In the third district the statements are contradictory. The U States Gazette says "Mr. Naylor, the whig candidate for the third district, it was confidently asserted last evening, received a small majority of votes for Congress. This is one Congressman gained." In Montgomery V. Buren majority shout 1000. In Delaware 50 Whig assignity in Chester, 500 A whig senator to this district. From Easton, the same paper, U. S. Gazette states the Van Buren gain at 250. Lancaster, Van Buren majority 700. The party expected 1000. Lehigh goes for Van Buen. In Harrisburg a small Va It is believed Morris is re-elected. Kelly will probably he elected to the senate.

The returns are not sufficient to indicate the result. We shall have probably by our next, tuli cturns, and we will as far as conflicting reports will enable, give the truth, affect whom it may,

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

We learn from the Augusta Sentinel of the 14th October, that in 71 counties heard from, the highest on the State Rights' ticket, is about 1650 votes ahead of the highest on the Union ticket. (Gen. Glascock being on both tickets.) The cult is as yet uncertain. There has evidently been a great gain, and the defeat of Van Buren by a considerable majority is, as we believe upon good grounds, predicted by the whig papers of Georgia. The counties yet to be heard from gave Scaley a majority of 1630 at the last election. Our readers shall be advised of the result as soon as it reaches us.

We feel it our duty to ware the Whigs to be on their guard against reports put in circulation on the eve of the election. The impression is even now sought to be made that Judge White is to a great extent dropped. We should not be surprised to hear there were those base and unprincipled enough to circulate that he is withdrawn. As carry their strength to the polls, and to secure hear it. the wavering and doubtful. Let us be taught wisdom con by our politcal enemies, and meet their exertions by corresponding zeal.

There is scarcely an article in the Standard in which Mr. Macon's name is not introduced. for the purpose of propping the pretensions of the Cancus candidate. We wonder how long it is since the Editor of the Tory paper thought so highly of Mr. M's political orthodoxy! He thanked God, if we are not mistaken, when the trustees conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, that they had not the power to make him a doctor of politics. Has the Editor had his mind enlightened by his pursership, or has old Mr. Macon changed his princ

The people of North Carolina, and we rejoice that such is the fact, never have been under the controll of any man-much less any name. Mr. Macon at the time when he was in public life, and in full possession of his faculties, could not carry the State for Mr. Crawford Ho is much less likely to exercise any influcoce, except in the immediate neighborho where he lives, since he has censed, according to his own declarations, to read the papers or concern himself in politics; and when every body who has seen him knows that his mind is on the wane. Whilst we will not be provoked by any thing which the Tory Editor can say, to speak unkindly of a venerable and respecte Statesman, who has with a reckless disregard of his own reputation, and for mere party effect, been dragged from the retirement, which he himself deemed proper to his declining years, we have no idea that the party which have stooped to such an artifice shall derive any benefit from it.

It is remarkable, and by no means creditable to the Van Buren party, nor to their candidates. that instead of informing the people what are the principles of their candidates, what are the services which they have rendered their country, their main argument is, this man and that man, who are supposed to have some popular influence, are for them.

The intelligent and independent freemen this State will look to Mr. Van Buren's and Col. Johnson's merits and principles; and if these will not stand the test of examination, they will unhesitatingly reject them.

From the Journal of Commerce. From Europe. - Just as we were getting our Evening Edition to press, our news men came up from the Ship John Taylor, bringing us English papers to Aug. 30th.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the French Ministry on the 25th of August, in consequence of a difference with the King on the question of a Spanish intervention.

All the members retired except one.
The King was opposed to intervention, on the ground of a protest from the Northern Powers. Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week ending Sept. 26th, amounted to 26,910 bales.

with an advanced of 1-84. lb. On Saturday 27th and Monday 29th the sales were 5000 bales, market rath-

By the Packet Ship St. Andrew | from Liverpool, Capt. Thompson and the Samson, Capt. Chadwick, from London, Liverpool and London Journals to the 10th inclusive, and news from Paris up to the 8th have been re-

The English Journals are busily occupied in discussing the late move-ments of the Bank of England. Less effect than was anticipated appears to have followed the advance by the Bank Directors of the rate of interest. As money is to be obtained at present on ower terms elsewhere, it merely tends to keep the discount and the cashier's office without applicants.

A new ministry has been formed in France. M. Mole for Foreign Affairs; I. Gasparin, Minister of Interior; M. Ducha el, Finances; M. Persil, Justice; M. Guizot, Public Instruction; and M. Rosamel, Minister of Marine, The War Department is open till the arrival of Soult in Paris. Vice Admiral de Rosamel is charged to exercise, ad interim, the duties of that office.

The English and French journals differ somewhat as to what is to be the character of this ministry. The Courrier Français declares it to "have two necessities; first, to combat the Spanish revolution by facilitating under-hand the triumph of Don Carlos in bringing about an arrangement with him; secondiy, to make themselves masters of the next election."

Paris had been alarmed by rumore of conspiracies and contemplated insurrections, but they do not appear to have existed in reality to any extent.

The Queen of Spain has caused to be published an exposition addressed to her by the ministers on the state of affairs in that country, principally in relation, however, to the pecuniary measures it is now necessary to take, and in conformity with their recommendation two decrees have been issued directing the application of church property to public purposes and a forced loan. Don Carlos is meantime. evidently gaining great strength, and we should not be surprised if the other powers of Europe countenance his views on the throne with all his despotic principles, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity to the kingdom .--A report had been current that the constitution of 1812 had also been proclaimed in Lisbon, but it subsequently was found without any foundation.

Mississippi, - The Manchester, Mi. Whig says, " The prospects of the success of the White Electors in this State continue to grow brighter as the day of Election approaches, and there is every reason to believe that they will be triumphantly elected, and that they will beat the Caucus Ticket by about ten thousand votes!"

Ex-President Adams delivered an eulogy on James Madison in Boston on the 27th ult. which is said to have "a-bounded in historical information, and until the 20th of June; when there will be a our friends will bestir themselves. The spoils party are leaving no stone unturned to of course every "body" turned out to The various branches of a Classical, as

University of N. Carolina. - A regulation has been adopted, wereby any native of this State, of suitable talents and moral conduct, may, if too indigent to defray College expenses, be admitted, at the discretion of the Faculty, to the recitation of the classes free of tuition fees; and also be admitted to such coms of the College as may not necessarily be occupied by those students who pay

The new Editor of the U. S. Telegraph Mr. Richard K. Cralle, is at his post. His introductory is able and spirited.

WELL DONE NEW JERSEY. Our accounts from New Jersey this morning are cheering. We have carried his exemplary moral character and eminent Middlesex County, which last year we lost. We carried Somerset, which last year was against us; and in Essex we have braten the Tories by the old powerful majority .... N. Y. E. Star.

There is great similarity in the istory of Colonel Burr and Mr. Van Buren. Burr, with immense superi-ority of mind over Van Buren, managed to carry all his plans into execuion until he commenced intriguing and managing for the Presidency, and then he fell and never rose again. So it will be with his prototype-if he misses stays this tack, he goes ashore on a rocky coast. N. Y. Ev. Star. rocky coast.

The President has returned to Wash ington, and has therefore probably giv ed up his electioneering expedition to Pennsylvania rs a hopeless job. He made but a Seminole campaign of it in

MARKHED,
On Tuesday evening the 4th mst, by the Rev.
Mr. Hawley, at the residence of Joseph Gales,
(Senior,) Esq in Washington City, Addison C.
Hinton, Esq. of Wake soundy, North Carolina, to
Miss Annie Smith Forster, daughter of the late
Bev. Anthony Forster, of Charlestos, S. C.
In Laneaster, S. C. on the 22d cit, Mr. Alex.
Biles, of Salisbary, to Miss Mannah J. daughter
of the late Joka Kingsbury, Esq.

In Tuscalonss, Ala. of congestive fever, on the 24th of September, Mr. John S. Gorman, formerly of Raisigh, in the 44th year of his age. He was an affectionate husband and parent, a generous relative, an accommodating neighbor, and a warm hearted triend.

Also, Miss Mildred S. Charles, a native of thi (Wake) county, in the 16th year of her age. Also, in Marengo county, Miss Mary Dela Sarrett, a native of Edgecombe county. Also, near Greensborough, Mr. Daniel Book-r, formerly of N. G.

At his residence in Wilmington, on the 6th inst. Col. Joshus W. Cochran, editor of the Wilmington Advertiser.

Mr. Cochran has been ant off in the prime of Mr. Goehran has been ant off in the prime of life, and in the midstof usefulness. He had just entered upon the editorial duties of the Advertiser; in the discharge of which he has manifested test, industry, and ability. He had been in early life, an officer in the Navy.

In the arme place, James C. McCauley printer. The deceased was draft and dumb, and had been educated in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia.

Also, Mr. James Collins, aged 77. In Edenton, Mrs Deborols Hrughton, in the

In Granville county, after a tedious and pain-fol affliction, on Tuesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Lu-cy Parker, aged about 70 years, reliet of the late Capt. Samuel Parker, who died in Raleigh in the capt Samuel Parker, who then in Ruleigh in the year 1809, whilst in the discharge of his public duties as a member of the Legislature. Mrs. P. had been ten or twelve years assertly afflicted with the rheatmatism, and for the last four or five months, was closely confined with a desperate cough and increased sick stought, which continued until she mak in the arms of death The latter pass of her life, she manifested an un common degree of love and tenderness for al around her, and prayed earnestly to God for for-giveness and grace, that she might bear her atflictions, which were execuciating in the ex-treme, with patience. [Com On the 9th lost, Mr. John Cox, in the 83d

rear of his age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and since that time has been a respectable citizen of Anson county, B. C. He was remarkable for strength of Gody and mind, till a few days before his death. He has left a wife in advanced age, their children, and many friends to bemoau the loss. [Com. On Bear Creek, in Moore county, on the 20th September 1836, Mrs. Hannah Shovel, aged 106

years. She was the mother of eleven children when her husband died in 1776. Her mades name was Haunah Smith. It is not recollected that she ever was in any church, but was pious that she ever was in any church, but was pous, moral, honest and upright in all her dealings, atwars cheerful and fascinating in her discourse to her acquaintuness. In July tast, at a spin on the little wheel six ents of thread in one day. She retained her perfect senses till about the 10th of September, when she was taken each chills and high fevers, and they continued to increase in se-verity until she died. She walked briskly and lively, without assistance, until the day she died. She lived on course, strong diet, which was at-ways her choice. She never was tond of coffee or tea. She stated she had been accustomed to constant, hard domestic labor all her life; also that she had been in the habit of 'rinking spirita all her life, in moderation. I saw her in June and thought she was not more than sixty, untishe began to tell me her age. She walked per-fectly erreit her speech was easy and free; her memory perfect and sound; for she related things that had taken place but a few weeks before, and some things that had ecourred a number of years before. I would shatlenge att the states in the Union to show us her equal.

In Warrenton, on the 9th inst. George Vokes, Esq a native of Ireland. In Greensborough, N. C. on the 13th instant, Elisha P. Mendenhall, an aged and respectable citizen. Just Published,

Lemay's N. Carolina Almanael For 1837,

Containing, besides the astronomical calcula tions, the usual quantity of useful and entertaining matter. They can be had by the wholesale of the pub

isher and at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh; of Salmon Hall, Newbern; Editor of the Free Press, Tarborough; Jones Fuller, Fayetteville; and by the retail at most of the towns in the State. Oct. 20, 1836.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

The undersigned, School Committee, take leasure in announcing to the public, that Mr. ROBERT G. ALLISON, the gentleman enof this Institution, has entered upon the duties

The various branches of a Classical, as well as common English Education, will be taught; College and for the business relations of life, the course of studies and method of teaching will be such as as to ensure an education as

tofore. The time embraced in the present ses sion, will be equal to a session and a half, and

the charge will be made accordingly.

It is the intention of the 'Trustees, by the present arrangement, to establish a system of in-sent arrangement, to establish a system of in-struction and discipline in the Raleigh Acade-my, by which the institution will be placed on a basis of more permanent and extensive utility, and rendered worthy of the patronage of the State at large; and the Committee confidently believe this object will be accomplished under the management and labors of the the able In-structor who has been placed at its head. He is a graduate of our University, has had severa years experience in teaching, and is furnished with the most satisfactory testimonials both of qualifications and skill as a teacher.

S. BIRDSALL, B. B. SMITH, THOS. J. LEMAY. Committee

44 3w ( Standard and Register will please publis

\$200 REWARD.

For my bay GLY, who I sent to Brownsville, Monroe county

Gruegia, for some rye, with two mules and a carryull. The car ryall body was pointed yellow, and rouning gear, except the tongue, and that was pointed red. He had overstaid his time, and

I supposed that he was sick, and sent to see alter him, and could hear nothing of him, only at Marshall's old Ferry, on Flint River, having at that time a soldier in the earryall with him; and I am induced to believe that he has been invegled or persuaded off by the soldier. He has always been a faithful servant, and for the last & or 10 years my carriage driver. He is about five feet six inches high, of common size, tolerably dark complected, speaks pert and mild when spoken to, has a pleasant countennace and walks brakly. No particular marks recollected, only his hair in very short all over his head, and not very thick. He is shout twenty-five years old. He was raised near Raleigh, N. C and brought to this State in 1821 by me. The above reward will be giver for the thief, negro, carryall and mules, delivered to the subscriber in Harris county. Georgia, or fifty dollars for the negro, carryall and mules; or twenty dollars if the negro is put in jail, and information given me at Mulberry Grove Post Office, Harris county, Georgia. supposed that he was sick, and sent to see alter

VIRGIL H. WALKER. October 4, 1836,

Committed to the juil of Hertie county, on Sunday, the 5th day of June, 1836, a runaway slave who calls himself NATHAN, and says that he was sold by L. Thompson to col Smith, former of Palmyra, Martin county. Said negro is quitablack, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and apparently about sixty years of age. The owner i requested to come loward and prove his property, pay prison charges, &c. and take him a way, or be will be simposed of according to law CHAS. S. MOORE, Juiler. Windsor, N. C. June 9, 1856 2 6m.

Priss adv. 47

MORE NEW BOOKS, Just received and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store, viz:

Elkswatawa, or the Prophet of t Agues Serle—A save! Lafitte, the Prate of the Gulf The Devoted, by Lady Bury Frank, by Maria Edgworth Tales of Our Neighbourhood

Harry and Lucy, by Maria Edgworth
Adventures in search of Horse
A Year in Spain, by an American
Tales of the Woods and Fields, by the author
of two Old Men's Tales The Student, in one vol.
The Old World and the New, by Rev. O.

The Whole Art of Hoens Poeus
Paulding's Life of Washington
Crockert's Adventures and Exploits in Texas
Tin Trumpet, or Heads & Tails for the wise
and waggish
The Parraciste, by the author of Miscrimus
Tales of Fashion and Reality, by Miss Besseclerk

Skinumings, by Bosil Hall Stuart's Adventures in Search of Murrell Rattin the Reefer, by Capt Maryatt Descriptive Album
Architeshop Scaker's Lectures on Catechias
Frank Mildmay, by Capt. Maryatt
Lord Roldsn

Shepheid Lee Dary of a Disensuyee Capt, Back's Narrative Twelve Months with Zomalacarragui Nature Displayed in her Modes of Teachi The Gift for 1837

The Violet for 1837 Parley's Washington, Franklin & Columbus Crockett's Almanae for 1837, "go abend" Black Sand

Black Sand
Also, a large supply of School Books, Blank
Books, Footscap and Letter paper.
A splendid assortment of Curlery and Fanty
Articles. Also, Wm. W. Grat's lavaluable
Dimment, to be had in any quantity at the North
Cafolina Book Store. By
TURNER & HUGHES.
October 17.

ANTHONY URBAN. LATE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Manufacturer of Rifles, Muskets, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.



the commenced the above business in all its branches in the City of Ruleigh, nearly opposite the Bank; where specimens of his work may be seen, and where he will execute all orders in his line, whether for new work, or for the repairs of old, with neatness, faithfulness and despatch, it is clauges being moderate, he hopes to receive such encouragement as to junify his making this city his permanent location

October 17.

44-5w

Marks's Cintment FOR THE CURE OF PILES.

The anheriber begaleave to offer to the attention of the who are subject to that most disagreeable of discovers, the Piles, a remedy, the efficacy of which has been tested by the experience of years, and the utility of which has in no instance been impaired from failure to relieve. To those who have been subjected to this discase, it will prove, if applied when re-attacked, a sure preventative to its continuance, without the least pair, indeed many have pronounced it the most agreeable remedy everapplied. There can be no danger in its use as its component parts are of harmless vegetable matter.

The mother of the subscriber who is the maker of the outment, has been in the habit of giv-The inheriber begaleave to offer to the atten-

the mother of the subscriber who is the ma-ker of the omitment, has been in the habit of giv-ing it to ber friends and neighbors for the last five or six years, and in no instance to her knowl-edge has its application been ineffectual, as will be seen by a nomber of certificates annually, as well as the testimony of a medical gentleman who has used it himself, and prescribed it to the relief of others.

relief of others.

Those who are suffering will do well to make a trial of the remedy the efficacy is guaranteed.

may be arrested in its earliest siste, if no delay be made to its application.

The directions for use will be found on each bottle.

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 22, 1836.

I have used the Pile Ointment prepared by Mrs. Marks, and prescribed it to others, with the happiest effect. I therefore can recommend it to those afflicted with that disagreeable complaint—the Piles.

L. WHITE, M. D.

Prince George County, July 3d, 1836.
Mr. S. H. Macks:

\*\*Dear Nov: In compliance with your request I will inform the public that I have had two members of my family frequently attriked with the Piles, and from an ointment that I obtained from your mother, they have in all essessioned entire relief with a few applications.

\*\*JESSE HEATH.\*\*

Prince George County, Aug. 18, 1856.
Mr. Sand'l. H. Marka:

Dear Ser: Yours of the 17th instant was duly received, and it affords me pleasure to examply with your request. I have been afflicted with that disagreeable disorder, the Piles, and also my nego man, and I obtained from your mother the outturent that you offer to the public, and mall attacks both my man and myself have found entire relief. In addition to the above experience, I have given it to some of my friends, and I have never known it to fail giving relief. I would recommend this outment to those who are subject to this disagreeable disease, at an elficacious and agreeable temedy.

I am yours respectfully.

. I ma yours respectfully. JOHN MenROOM.

Richmond, July 16, 1836.

Richmond, July 16, 1836.

See I received yours of the 12th inst., you wish me to inform you of my situation at the time that you gave me a bottle of your Pile Ointment, and what effect it had on me.

I had the piles as bad as any person could have hem—so much so, that I could not attend to my daily labors; and in truth, I could accretly get out of my room. I commoned with your ointment, and in three or four days, I was entirely relieved. I would recommend it to the public, as being one of the most excellent remedies that was ever offered to the public.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Petersburg, Aug. 19, 1836. Mr. S. H. Marks:

Mr. S. H. Marke:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing the public, that I was very badly affilieter with that disagreeable disorder, the Piles, and obtained from you, a bottle of your ointment and in a few days the disease was entirely removed. I would recommend it as an infallible remedy.

JAMES T. MURPHY.

For Sale by Williams, Haywood & Agents, I