ting their power, into operation. |ernment has faithfully performed | mischievous scheme of issuing Treasury notes as a circulating medium. Dr. Montgomery is now, by every argument he can command, advocating this plan. But the one on ments, brought on by the miserable which he chiefly relies is, that Trea-"experiments" upon the currency, mpy notes were issued during the the government has been unable the war, under the administration of present year to meet its engage-Mr. Madison. These notes, he takes ments with the Indians. They repains to persuade the people to bepaired to Rock Island, in June, to lieve, answered a very good purthe number of 400, to receive their pose. But what are the facts? annuity, but to their uttor astonish-Were they issued as a currency? ment, they found no preparations and did they answer that purpose? had been made to receive them, & Not at all. In the embarrassed that not even the agent was there. state of the public finances, they They returned highly inflamed, & it is feared will break out into open were employed as an expedient for the payments and receipts of the. hostilities. Indeed, they have algovernment; and the truth is, they ready committed some depredations utterly failed to answer those ends. on Skunk river, (below Burlington) It is a well attested fact, that by driving off two or three white after the burning of the capitol, families, and they have also killed these very Treasury notes of which some cuttle belonging to settlers on the doctor boasts, (T" were greatthe loway.

ly under their par value in bank paper, were at a depreciation of 20 to have raised the specie to pay these 25 per cent. belowcoin, and would Indians their anuaities, the ought to not be received on deposite, or in have adopted some measures to satpayment by the banks, although isfy them. How will he answer at Bank has become more a British Bank had ample opportunity to become acthey had nearly all suspended spe- the bar of his country for his highcle payments. They were then re- by criminal neglect to make arfused in payment for the necessary | rangements for their reception as supplies of our armies, while the usual, and to explain to them the been induced to believe that it is a reasons why government was not notes of the banks were freely received without distrust. Suppose, prepared to fulfil its contract? If then, the government should underproper steps had been taken to contake to issue a sufficient amount of vince them of the just intentions of these notes to supply this vast counthe Government, they might have try with a circulating medium; and returned to their homes contented. war, extravagance and prodigali- But this necessary and important duty was omitted, and the result ty, or some other calamity, should may be a bloody and diastrous Innot only exhaust the public coffers, dian war on the north-western fronbut involve us in a heavy national debt: what would be the consetier. quence? Let past experience answer. for REFORM. It would inevitably be a great & ruinous depreciation of its notes. They would certainly sink far below those of Bank corporations, though they the unconstitutional organization of

suspended specie payments. For the ten thousand men in Philadelsuch institutions are amenable to phia, for the purpose of enforcing the laws, and can be forced to pay; the orders of the Executive, and whereas the government could not the commendation they received be compelled, even if it had the from that dignitary? Did his remeans, to discharge its obligations. spect for our "attached and devo-In fact, what guarantee would there ted" brethren of the "loyal legion," be to the people, that its notes would enjoin silence? Or were his connot come down upon a level, as they victions as an honest man, supwould be founded upon/a similar

basis, with the old Proc. Money, & finally not be worth one cent in the counsel from either his affection or his fears, he might surely, have dollar? slyly pointed this most loyaleand Nor would the successful operaroyal band to the bleeding and suf- ing a new trial. fering condition of Florida-where warrant in the constitution, is inimthey may "vex the troubled air" with their protestations of bravery, and employ their bayonets with liberty. Gen. Smith, of Maryland, more success against the Seminoles, in a report to Congress, upon the and with more safety to their right subject in 1830, thus spoke of this loyal persons, than they can in "enforcing the orders" of the Usurper.

1st District .--- We are requested ; stitutions has been violated in them. Their principal design in breaking its contracts, and the Indians have to announce Dr. G. C. Moong, of down the United States Bank was been perfectly satisfied, & of course Hertford county, as the Van Buren to make way for their ambitions & entirely friendly to their white candidate to represent this district neighbors. But it appears from a in the next Congress. We also inletter from S. H. Davis, Esq. edi- sert, by request, his circular in antor of Peoria Register, that in con- other part of this paper. sequence of pecuniary embarrass-

Bishop ENGLAND, being a guest of the Washington Society of lic currency exclusively. It is a phantom never Charleston, at the celebration of I fear to be realized; but for all the common the 4th; gave the following excellent and appropriate toast:

WASHINGTON: Admired by the civilized world; why should his own People ever hesitate to be guided by his admonitions, to walk in his footsteps? Let his maxims Address, meets with my most hearty concur be our rule, until we shall receive better from some one more conspicuous for wisdom, more devoted to his country."

More Troops .- The New Orleans Picayune says that a requisition has been made upon Louisiana for a regiment of treops to go into the Florida service early next fall.

We learn from good authority, that Dr Montgomery presumes so much upon the ignorance of the people in some portions of this dictrict, that he even attempts to electioneer with them by telling them the "United States than a United States Eank!" The same tale is told in other quarters; and some gulls are so stupid as to have Bank of England, got up by the.d-Britishers, to overthrow the people, the common people of America." Such a low and contemptible artifice must cause loathing and disgust even

among those who possess any degree of intelligence of the Van Buren party. We are curious to know how Dr. Montgomery will account to the forecast could have anticipated so in his life." We are assured by one cy. of the most respectable citizens of Or-It is time for the people to strike ange that he did make the assertion, and that it can be attrested by at least of ordering the public money to be re-

fifty respectable men. And yet the OP Why did not the Editor of people of Wake know he has voted for Bank of the United States, for the purthe Standard inform his readers of a Bank.

Supreme Court .--- JAMES SAUN-DEES, of this City, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts; and EDWIN G. READZ, of Person, to Superior Court practice. Since our last, the and it will be remembered that immefollowing opinions have been delivered:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of O'-Kelly, v. Clayton et al from Bun-But, as he has, very evidently taken | combe, affirming the judgment be-

Can we nit to a state of circumstances, that enable less than the one thousandth part of the popul of these States, to regulate exclu the value of our property 1 Sirs, the banks reg-late the relative value of every commodity, by indiscreet expansions or heartless contractions We are, in fact, at the mercy of the moneye aristocracy of the country. Are you prepared to aid and assist in rearing up and perpetuating such a system? I hope, I trust not. But whilst I condemn the present plan of banking, I am not prepared to carry out the vision of a metal

transactions of life perfectly attainable, if assis ed in a measure, by a well regulated system of credit. This was offered to us by the last Congress, but unfortunately last elsewhere. In few words fellow-citizens I am anti-bank, anti internal improvement; and opposed to the rais-ing of more money, than the necessity of the government absolutely requires. The princi-ples set forth in the last Presidential Inaugural

rence and approbation. If Sirs, knowing these to be my political sen-timents, a majority of you, should think proper to confer your suffrages on me, it will give me pleasure to represent you in the next Congress G. C. MOORE. of the Nation.

Murfreesboro', July 16, 1837. The above gives the views of Doct. Moore with regard to the causes of the "deranged state of the country." Now hear those of Cov. Duncan, of Illinois, to the Legislature of that State, and judge between them. No one knows better than Governor D. what were the real designs of the late Administration, or better understands the motives of its feading measures, which, being himself behind the curtain, he

quainted with: Extract from Governor Duncan's Message. "In my message at the opening of the last session, it was my happiness to congratulate you on the prosperity then so eminently enjoyed by every portion of our beloved country; and from my inmost heart did I rejoice to see the industrious citizen every where reap the rich rewards of his labor. And although, even then, I was not without strong apprehensions of an early reverse, I am confident no human

citizens of Wake for his declaration, sudden a calamity as has been brought in the upper end of Orange county, upon the country by the action of the that "he had never voted for a Bank Federal Government upon its curren-

At the time the President of the U uited States assumed the responsibility moved from their legal deposite in the pose, as he avowed, of preventing the re-charter of that institution by Con-

gress, there never was a sounder currency or a more healthy state of things in any government in the world. To effect this great object, namely, that of destroying the United States Bank, rival institutions were to be created: & diately after the removal of the deposites, the government party commenced establishing State Banks, whilst State Legislatures, deluded by the fallacious promise of advantages to be derived

from the deposites to be made in these institutions, which were to be fiscal agents of government, readily fell into

-on the heads of the guilty massbottles, smash-general erashtumblers, chairs-pulling hairsfrom the upper quarter-showers of glass for water-now pelting stones-and broken bones-piazza fight-honor bright-bloody scuffles-torn ruffles-the outs take the house by storm-the ins driven out forlorn. Thus ends the glorious day-in a bloody brute affray!"

17? Thos., Couns, Esq. has been appointed, and will attend at the Court House in this city, on Sarurday next, for the purpose of taking the list of county taxes for the Raleigh district.

Surry District .- The rumor, that Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson was a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to the Hon. Lewis Williams, though extensively circulated, proves to be unfounded. The General, we learn, has been much solicited to run. and with highly flattering prospects of success; but he was induced, by domestic afflictions and other considerations, to decline it. Mr. Williams has no opposition.

A friend in Wilkes county, under date 18th July, writes to the Editor as follows:

"This section of the State affords nothing sufficiently important, at this time I believe, to communicate; save the fact, that the crops of small grain, which have just been harvested, are unusually good, and the growing Corn. Crop is also very promising, We are looking forward, therefore, to an abundant crap, which will perhaps, in some measure, relieve us from the distressing embarrassments which the miserable tinkers who have been tampering with the currency of the country for the last four or five years, have contributed to bring upon us. I have no idea, however, that any thing like permanent relief and security will or can be afforded, until we have a National Bank of some sort to control and regulate the currency, and to perform the duties of a financial agent of the general government.

LIVERPOOL, June 7. Cotion Murket .- There has been : rood demand since last week. Frilay's sales were particularly large, and in some instances an advance of 1-8 people on this subject by placing candid state-ments of the acts of their public servants beto 1-4 per lb. took place; but on Sat-urday the unfavorable news from Lon-don had the effect of neutralizing the advance.

Bank Convention. - The Richmond Enquirer publishes a proposition "to old a Convention of the Banks of the United States, at the town of Baltimore, on Monday, the 18th of September next, for the purpose of devising means to bring about a resumption of specie payments.

"It is hoped, that such banks as are disposed to accede to the proposition will immediately open a correspond ence upon the subject, and arrange the defails."

MARKETS.

Charleston, July 20,-Corn \$1:37 per bushel. Flour, 11 a S11:50 per parrel. Cotton, good, 81-2 a 10.

Fayetteville, July 19 .- Cotton, 6 a 8. Corn \$1:15 a 1:25 per bushel. Flour 6 1.2 a 9 1-2.

Petersburg. July 17 .- Cotton, 9 a

ence of the officers of Governm

Free trade, and the in and opposed to a protertive tar itional, u ual, unjust and opp

We will advocate any shall appear practicable, 03 ... her internal resources. And knowing full that the diffusion of Education amongs classes of our citizens, will prove one of strongest hulwarks of our free institutions, we will advocate any system which promises to effect that object. Whilst we will ever have too m

spect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, we will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. Our honest convictions and deliberate opinions, we will boldly mulge at all hanards. We believe that a crisis has arrived pregnant

with important consequences. The te fast gathering around us, and the flood of cal corruption approaches, which, unless arrest-ed by the timely interposition of the people, will sweep away every vestige of the liberties of their country. Already have the rights of the -the sacred vail of the States been contemned-Constitution rent in twain-the capacity and right of the people to select the men for whom they are to vote, derided and trampled in the dust, by the influence of Presidential and Cancus power-ene step more-and the very lights of freedom will be extinguished, and the hopes of the patriot destroyed forever! This desecration of their most sacred immunities and this bold assumption of high-toned power by their constitutional rulers, have aroused the constitutional rulers, have arensed the people. The "great deep" of popular calmass is broken up. "Trifle" may fleat upon its dark surges for a moment, and be "pressreed"-but their condomnation is unalterably fixed by that peo-ple veloce high percention in the people whose high prerogative it is to sternly watch, and prevent "all that is solid and ve able from sixing on the basiese and being loss forever," The signs of the times clearly indi-cate that the "crisis of revolution" is at hand. The workings of that revolution may be "bloo -but it will not, therefore, he less trem dons or decisive in either the re-cats or complete overthrow of republican usages and institutions. The people must act in this great drama. The ballot box must decide for th must continue and aggravate the present state of things, or effect a radical and universal reform in the Government; which has been grad ually departing from its primitive purity and simplicity, until we have reached that poin when its outward forms are utterly impotent to stay the torrat of usurpation and corruption nt to It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the to vindicate our peculiar institutions-to repet, with whateve, ability we may posses, all external interference with our domn ulition -on this point, our opposition to the Abelition of Slavery, either in the District or in the States, will be inflexible-firm as the 'scated hills:'-- to uphold a republican and faderative, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of the national affairs, and the disorders of the Central Government-to direct the public view towards a home policy of the Statesopement of their resources, physical and intel-tellectual—to attach men, if possible, to their birth-place, and render them *citizens* instead of adventurers and speculators—and to re-animate public spirit, and give it purpose as well as an ergy. These subjects shall command our fixed attention; and, canacious of the vast importance of the principles here advanced, we shall not de viate from them, whatever the wayward tenden-cy of the times, or the mad spirit of party de ra-tion may effect in the political world-or yield our influence, however small, to the prom

of 'men,' regardless of 'measures.' Our Journal shall be just what its name pr ports. Like the variegating 'Kaleidescape.' it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and at-tractions of Oxford-and, like a true 'Repub-10. Wheat \$1:5-8. Tobacco, prime, for stemming, 5 a 7; other kinds 2 1-2 a 5. line institutions vindicated; from it the "pr the Nullifler must receive no diminut fidelity of the Unionist no repreach." With this exhibition of our plans of future ac-tion, we confidently confide in the liberal public spirit of the citizens of Granville, and of the whele South. Judge us-but first know our merits. Terms-Three dollars per annum, if paid on the reception of the first number-\$3.50 if not paid till the end of the year. Letters-may be addressed, at present, post-paid, to the editor at Raleigh, or to J. M. Wiggins, Esq., at Oxford. (T) Editors will please publish. DISSOLUTION. The firms of Evans, Hives & Co., Haywood Evans, Horne & Co., Pittsborough, sre dis Evans, Horne & Co., Pullsonough, six on solved by mutaal consent PETER EVANS, JAMES J. HORNE, MICHARD HINES, HENRY A. LONDON, Pittsborough, No. Co., July 21st, 1837.

tions of such an institution be fraught with less evil. It has no ical to the genius of our free institutions, and subversive of public scheme:

"Of such an issue of paper money, the executive at Washington would be the natural fountain; the : gents of the executive, the natural channels. The individuals, and corporations, & States. who borrowed it must become debtur to the government; and the inevitable consequence would be the creation of a moneyed engine of direct dependance on the officers of government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions. The limit to which this currency should be issued, the persons to whom it would be lent, the securities taken for its re-payment, the pla-ces where it should be redeemed, involve great complication and great ha zard, regarding it merely in a financial point of view, while, on more enlarged considerations of political expediency, the objections to it are, in the opinion of the committee, insuperable and fatal. "

We hope, we confidently believe, the people will nobly spurn the miserable device of a Treasury Bank, and all who advocate such an experiment.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

North-Western Indians-Threatened Hostilities .- By the treaty of 1832, in which the Sacs and Foxes 1832, in which the Sacs and Foxes ed the fireman. No other person-eeded their lands bordering on the al injury was inflicted. The acci-Mississippi to the United States, generally known as the Black Hawk Purchase, government pledged it- The Mandamus Case .--- The self to pay them \$20,000 annually Postmaster General has taken an in specie, and to furnish them with a certain quantity of tobacco and salt. In the treaty of 1836, ceding

OF The Standard persists in his declaration, that United States Bank notes are 113 per cent. below par, and 2 per cent. below N. Y. City paper." We recommend to his consideration the following represent you in the next Congress of the nastatement of his brother, the Baltimore Republican, a print that generally goes as far as he that goes farthest in misrepresentations a- munity, more generally known to the voters of gainst the Bank:

pressed by a lack of independence?

If President Van Baren could not

"Facts for the People .--- United States Bank note 2 per cent, below par. Jackson currency, gold and silver, 10 per cent. premium."

The Republican even forgot to add, the notes of the United States Bank are from 10 to 20 per cent. premium throughout nearly all the south and south-western States; and in some places as high as 35 above a knowledge of my political principles, in the Jackson pet bank currency.

Rail Road Accident .--- The Petersburg papers state that one of sober reflection; and but too many are disposed to lay their misfortunes at the door of the Adthe engines employed in the transportation of the regular and ex-press mails, ran off the Petersburg tary system. Its causes are occult and not to and Roanoke Rail Road, about 18 be reached by the superficial observer; but demiles from Petersburg, on the 18th pendant mainly upon the imperfect and daninstant, and instantly killed Mr. Samuels, the Engineer, and wounddent was caused by the carclessness the cause have sprung from whatever source it of the Engineer.

appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court, in the ease of the Mandamus, to the Supreme Court be imperatively demanded, by the true interest

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Adcock v. Fleming, from Chatham, award-

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Dunn v. Tharp, Adm. in Equity, from Franklin, declaring the plaintiff entitled to have the mistake corrected as prayed for in the bill.

CIRCULAR,

To the voters in the Congressional District, compasing the counties of Hertford, Gates, Chrown, Pasquatank, Perquimone, Camden, and Currituck.

In obedience to a call from a large and very respectable portion of my follow citizens, I now appear before you, as a candidate for your tion. A sense of public duty, and a desire to gratify a number of, perhaps too partial political friends, have induced me to respond to the invitation. I would that some member of the comthe district; and accustomed to the scenes of political warfare, had been selected, on whom the duty should have devolved. Accustomed to retirement, and restricted to the practice of a laborious profession, I enjoy the pleasure of an ac. quaintance with but lew of my fellow citizena of the district; and unfortunately, the time between this and the election, is so short as to preclude the possibility, of my visiting the various counties of which it is composed. Were rule of a despot. These Experiments, my powers commensurate with my desires, the difficulty should be overcome; but at this late period, all I can hope to achieve, is to give you form of a Circular.

The agitated and deranged state of the country, at this time, seems almost to have banishe ministration of our general government. We have indeed experienced a most disastrous, and gerous plan of banking, now in vogue in our country. It would be hazardous for me, to ven-ture my little bark in the sea of speculation, so rife at present in trying to account satisfactorily for all its causes. It has engaged the atten-tion of clearer heads, and abler minds; but let may please speculators to attribute, can the esment of a national bank, correct the evil? Shall we violate the spirit of our constitution, that good may arise? Ours is a government of limited powers; and if the principle is not clear-ly granted in that institument, should we not repudiate such a measure? It a National Bank salt. In the treaty of 1836, ceding the Ioway reserve, similar stipula-tions were made. Hitherto gov-

the measure. As might have been espected, hundreds of new banks instant-

ly sprung up, their enormous issues of irredeemable paper afforded the inducement of universal extravagant mium. speculation, and gave us what all must now regard a depraved and worthless

currency. Before the Public were aware of the ruin which this wild scheme portended, the Executive, and a portion of its party, seeing their error, it would

seem, endeavored to escape its consequences by amusing the People with the absurd and impracticable project of an exclusive hard money currency. I say absurd, for as well might the Executive of the United States expect to compel the citizens of the Great Valley to abandon the use of steamoats and resume the flat bottom and barge in the navigation of its thousand streams and rivers, as to force them to give up a sound paper currency, at all times convertible into specie, with all its adaptedness to the purposes of the commerce and business of the country. Before such a scheme can be prosecuted to the results they promised, the intelligence, commerce, liberties, and boundaries of all these United

States must be obliterated, and the People yield to the stubborn will and as they have been styled by their authors, may, and I believe, have had

their political effect, but they have also For publishing in the Town of Oxronn, N. C. had their effect upon the country acknowledged to be full of resources; distinguished for its intelligence, its enterprise, and wonderful prosperity, in reducing it to an almost universal bankruptcy; in prostrating alike its business, its energies, and confidence."

A COLD WATER CELEBRATION. -Major Noah says: "There was tremendous row at New Berlin, Chenago county, in this State, on the 4th. Two parties quarrelling who should have the dining room at William's Hotel, one of them got out the engine to play into the house. Gen. A. C. Welsh stood before the piazza—the master of the hotel held a cowhide and pistol. The General, like Napoleon at Grenoble, bared his breast and said, "Shoot your Emperor if you will!" The mob shouted-the water spou-ted-decanters flew-the landlord

Specie is declining in New York & New Orleans. In the latter place it has fallen from 30 to 15 per cent. pre-

U. S. Bank Stock 1131 and rising. All other stocks falling. Shaving in the loan of money is entirely at an end. The act imposing the penalty of imprisonment and forfeiture of the money loaned, has broken up the system.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, about 6 o'clock, Laura Ariella, young est child of J. R. Whitaker, after a severe ill-

est child of J. R. Whitaker, after a severe ill-ness of 12 days, aged 18 mouths and 13 days. It must be sweet in childhood to give back The spirit to the Maker, ere the heart Hath grown familiar with the path of sin. Morning spread over earth her rezy wings, And that meek sufferer, sold and wory pale, Lay on the bed asleep. The morning air Came through the open windows, freighted with The fragrant olors of the opening leaves: She breathed it not. The langk of passers by Jarred like a discord in some mournful note, But worried not her slumbers.—She was dead— Yes, dead. She is gone, her short course run, And now lies, ailent, in the narrow tomb. [Gom. [Com

Recently, at his residence, in Franklin county, aged upwards of 90 years, the Rev. John Young. He had laboured faithfully and efficiently, as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, about 50 years. He preach ed with zeal and ability to within a very short period of his death. He was distinguished for his consistency, piety and zeal, and has left a numerous circle of friends and relatives to lament his death.

PROPOSALS

a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the OXFORD KALEIDOSCOPE,

Southern Republican.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. In the discharge of our Editorial duties, we shall be strictly guided by the following princi-ples—we regard them as the grand conservators of well-regulated freedom, demanding whatever

energy of support we may possess: 1. A strict construction of, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution-the exercise of express, not implied or doubtful powers.

2. The sovereignty of the people, source of all political power-the sovereignty of the States-invested with all powers not delegathe States-invested with all powers not delega-ted to the Federal Government-equal and self-governing parties to the compact which forms

and glorious Union 3. The authority of the Federal Govern-ment, in the exercise of such powers only as

ment, in the exercise of such powers only as are definitely delegated to it. 4. A rigid economy in the administration of Government, which was instituted for the bene-fit of the whole people, and not for the aggran-dizement of those entrusted with its imanage-ment

We have appointed Peter Evans our sgent with full power to settle all the business of the abare firms, to whom all persons interested will please apply in person or by letter at his re-sidence, near Pittsbarough.



The subscriber, having pareliased the eathy Stock of Shoes and Materials of Mr. James Newton, has removed to the store formerly ne-ended by him, on Payettevile Street. This ince prepared to exemite all orders in his line with greater promptuess and despatch tan formerly. Having a number of first rate workmen in his employ, and a stuck of good materials, he san assure the public, that none need go further than bisleigh to be suited for neathers and durability in any article inhis line. Medias and Gentlemen's Shoes, of every descrip-tion, f Northern work as well as his own mane-bion, the remeetfully requests them to give him a call.

him a call. In returning his thanks for the liberal sup be has received, he hopes still, by his at tion to business and his desire to please, to re it that confidence and support which has hith to been given to him. IENRY PORTER July 17th, 1837.

A BALL Will be furnished at bluccos S Tuesday, the 15th of August. Good be provided on the occasion.

July 17: 51 5. 40 Barrels Herrings,

Balaigh, July 26, 1887.