THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THRMS. SURSCRIPTION, three dollars per sonom-one

half in advance.

Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Por every square (not exceeding 16 lines this sine type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

7. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent, higher; and a de-duction of 35% per cent will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year, Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Twenty Dollars Reward!





From the subscriber on Monday the 31st of A negro woman, about thirty-five or forty years of age, by the name of Eliza; she has a light an, about thirty-five or forty years somplexion for a negra, about the common size, and deliberate opini speaks quickly, such is a smart and intelligent we-

either of them.

LARGE MAPS

has just published (and secured the copyright dons or decisive in either the re-establishment according to law) the above Maps, which will be found minitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published to seperate sheets, each containing near-ly six square feet, and will be found especially must continue and aggravate the present state useful and saluable to those interested in the of things, or effect a radical and universal resolutions.

July 18.

by virtue of two Beeds of Trust, executed the one of the undersigned (John S. Powell) to Central Government—to direct the public view John Leach, Robert W. Snead and Henry C. towards a home policy of the States—the devel-Emis—one bearing date the 5th of October, openent of their resources, physical and intel-1855, and the other bearing date the 25th of tellectual—to attach men, if possible, to their January, 1817, for certain purposes therein ex- birth-place, and render them citizens instead of pressed, and one executed by the said Powell adventurers and speculators—and to re-animate to William W. Johnson, will be sold, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of August, instant, it being the 28th day of the entering and conscious of the vest importance attention; and conscious of the vest importance. miles of the town of Smithfield, and the other containing eight hundred and eight and a half seres, lying on Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of John Esson and others. Also sixteen lots in the town of Smithfield, including the lot whereso sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale will be made known on the day

F. JOHN LEACH. WM. W. JOHNSON. August 5th, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1837. TO ENTRY TAKERS AND CLERKS. It is made the duty of all entry-takers of va-enat lands in this State to make annual returns of the entries made with them to the Office of Secretary of State, under a posity of two hun-stred dollars; and as the Unislature will not convene the ensuing fall, this botter is given that convene the ensuing fall, this notice is given that such entry-takers as resule at a distance from the seat of Government may avail themselves of the opportunity of forwarding their returns by the sheriffs, who will shortly attend for the purpose of swilling their public secounts. The Clerks of the several County Courts are requested to give the names of the entry-takers to their respective counties and the names of their securities, in their sumual returns to the Comptroller, as required by law, that judgment may be taken against such of the entry-takers as fail to make returns in due time.

WM. HILLI, Sec'ly of State.

WM. HILLI, Sec'ty of State.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the Town of Oxronn, N. C., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the OXFORD KALEIDOSCOPE, Southern Republican.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

In the discharge of our Editorial duties, we thall be strictly guided by the following princi-

press, not implied or doubtful powers.

ment, in the exercise of such power are definitely delegated to it. 4. A rigid economy in the administration of

Government, which was instituted for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the aggrandizement of those entrusted with its manage ment.

ted to the Federal Government-equal and self-

governing parties to the compact which forms

3. The authority of the Federal Govern

5. The exercise of the elective franchise by all classes of our citizeny, without the interference of the officers of Government, or the conaminating influence of Caucuses.

6. Free trade, and the freedom of industry, and opposed to a protective tariff, believed to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppress-

7. We will advocate any system, which ashil appear practicable, to improve thep hysical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources. And knowing full well that the diffusion of Education amongst all classes of our citizens, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, we will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

Whilst we will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, we July, two negroes of the following description: will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. Our honest convictions and deliberate opinions, we will boldly pro-

many she has been accustomed to waiting in the house. She has a very large head of his; and with important councillance. The tempest is full mouth. Also, her are lien, admetimes call-fast gathering around us, and the flood of political Abel; a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age: cal corruption approaches, which, unless arresteil Abel; a muisito soy, asout 17 years in age; cal corruption approaches, which, unless arresthe is lame in his left hand, and is a little eross
eyed. He is slow in speaking, with a smiling
countenance; he resembles are Indian in appearance. It is expected that these negroes will make

Significantly. Already have the rights of the one. It is expected marines on the several years States been contemped—the sacred wait of the go runaway and was taken up and put in isil at Constitution rent in twain—the capacity and leigh, N. C. I will pay twenty dollars reright of the people to select the men for whom
and for their apprehension and delivery to me,
they are to vote, derided and trampled in the
fear Cheraw, and all reasonable expenses, or for
dust, by the influence of Presidential and Cautheir delivery in any jath in South or North Cacus power—one step more—and the very lights their delivery in any jath in South or North Ca-colins, so I may get them, or ten dollars for of freedom will be extinguished, and the hopes THOS. G. ELLERBE. of the patriot destroyed forever! This desecra-August 1, 1857.

The Fayetteville Observer, and Raleigh Star bold assumption of high-toned power by their will give this advertisement four insertious cach, constitutional rulers, have aroused the people, and forward their accounts to me at Cheraw.

T. G. ELLERBE.

The "great deep" of popular calmness is broken up, "Triffer" may float upon its dark surges. The "great deep" of popular calmaess is broken up. "Triffes" may fleat upon its dark surges for a moment, and be "preserved"-but their of Mississippi and Alabama, condemnation is unalterably fixed by that peo-Showing the Public and Indian Lauds, Indi- ple whose high prerogative it is to sternly an Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, watch, and prevent "all that is solid and valu-Streams, &c. engraved from the Government able from sinking to the bottom and being lost surgeys and plats in the General Land Office, forever." The signs of the times clearly indi-Washington city; by E. GILMAN, Draughtsman cate that the "crisis of revolution" is at hand in the General Land Office. The workings of that revolution may be "blood The workings of that revolution may be blood.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city: less"—but it will not, therefore, be less tremen-

lands of either State; as they show every item of form in the Government; which has been grad-information which is in the possession of the untily departing from its primitive purity and land offices relative to water courses, township incs, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent stay the torrent of usurpation and corruption. by mail to any part of the United States, sub- It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the jest only to single letter postage. Price two people on this subject by placing candid state-dollars, or three copies of either will be sent ments of the acts of their public servants bely mail for five dollars. A liberal discount fore them—to join with them in that stern rewill be made to travelling agents or to any who ill be made to travelling agents, or to any who buke which they are new giving to principles buy to sell again.

(7 Editors of newapapers, any where, who adverse to the existence of their Government—
swill give the above advertisement (including to vindicate our peculiar institutions—to repel, this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive with whatever ability we may possess, all exby return mail a copy of each map, it they will ternal interference with our domestic condition
send a copy of the paper containing it to the —on this point, our opposition to the Abolition

of Slavery either in the District or in the States of Slavery, either in the District or in the States, will be inflexible-firm as the 'seated hills:'-to VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR uphold a republican and federative, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of By virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed the national affairs, and the disorders of the

month, the following property: Hories, hogs attention; and, conscious of the vast importance and Cattles household and kitchen turniture; of the principles here advanced, we shall not detwo tracts of land, one containing three hundred viate from them, whatever the wayward tendenand twenty and a half acres, lying within S or 4 ey of the times, or the mad spirit of party devo tion may effect in the political world-or yield our influence, however small, to the promotion

Our Journal shall be just what its name puron the said Powell lives, on which is a large ports. Like the variegating 'Kaleidoscope, two story dwelling, with a kuchen, garden, and it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and at other necessary buildings, and two large and tractions of Oxford-and, like a true 'Repubcommodious store bouses and ware house. Al- lican, its columns shall be ever open, as a medium through which good principles shall be disseminated-the South heard, and her pecudisseminated—the South heard, and her peculiar institutions vindicated; from it the "pride of
the distance of the property is valuable, and a sale will
be certain to take place.

JOHN T. POWELL,

ROBT. W. SNEAD,

JAMES T. LEACH, Adm.

With this exhibition of our plans of future action, we confidently confide in the liberal pub-

of 'men,' regardless of 'measures.'

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

Terms-Three dollars per annum, if paid on he reception of the first number-\$3 50 if not aid 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. TEditors will please publish.

Books Lost or Miscarried. Some time in March last, a bundle of Books tage, which bundle has either been lost or sent, so that it has not reached its direction. Any information given the subscriber, at Rau-som's Bridge P. O. or Turner & Hughes, Raeigh, will be thankfully received. The Bandle bore the following direction. M. R. Garrett. Ransom's Bridge, Nucl. County care of Dr. Gray Sills, Belford, N. C. via. Louisburg. M. R. GARRETT.

Raleigh Standard St. August 2, 1837. 32 3w CANDLES AND OIL. Superior Sperm and Tallow CANBLES, Lamp, Whale and Linseed OIL, Just receiv-ed and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. SWAIM'S PANACEA, Just received, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Gen. Jackson told Mr. Duane that "A State Bank agency must be put in operation to show that ples—we regard them as the grand conservators the United Mates Bank is not neof well-regulated freedom, demanding whatever energy of support we may possess:

I. A strict construction of, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution—the exercise of expenses to show that the State Banks agency to show the show that the State Banks agency to show the show 2. The sovereignty of the people, as the source of all political power—the sovereignty of the States—invested with all powers not delegaare not necessary. We have not seen more striking specimens of

Reply to the Address of the Rolesville Committee. TO THE FREEMEN OF WAKE

COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: -

We have just seen an address to you, published under the signatures of Allen Rogers, the elder, and others, on the Congressional election. It is pended to it: and therefore its publication was reserved until a time so near to the election, in the hope that now, as on former occasions, an uncontradicted misrepresentation might have all the effect of truth and reason. Mark, fellow citizens, that these gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the charge of your understandings and the direction of your votes, have, at this late period, come forth for the first time with their communication. Why have they delayed it? If their address given to the public? Why was not an notive can be assigned for the delay. They intended to take you by surprise, died effort to deceive.

y making up a false issue, to wit: that the question now is between the Bank on one side, and the people on the other. This, fellow citizens, is not at all er the people are to be ruled by their own representatives or by the mere will of the Executive? The question as to a Bank is indeed important, as it deeply affects the prosperity of the country; but it derives its highest importance from the manner in which the National Bank was assailed by executive power in defiance of the representatives of the people. You all remember that in the session of Congress of 1831, a bill passed by a large majority of local banks and vast issues of pafor re-chartering the Bank, but the President refused to let it become a law. Again, Congress passed a resolution declaring that the National Bank was a safe depository for the public money. What did the President? So soon as Congress adjourned, he caused the public money to be removed from this place of safe deposite, and put it into such State Banks as he chose, & upon such terms as he chose. Again, he caused a Treasury Order to issue, requiring specie to be paid for the purchase of public lands; while all other dues of the government were left to be paid in bank notes. Was this right? was t fair and equitable? It was not right, because it was an abuse of power by the President. It was not fair and equitable, because no reason can be given why an importing merchant in New York should be allowed to pay in Bank notes, while an emigrant or new settler, removing to the west and desiring to get a home for his children. should be required to pay in specie. All debtors of the government ought to stand on an equal footing; but if any difference is to be made, surely a farmer or labourer ought not to be subjected to the hardest terms of payment. A merchant in New York, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, might without much difficulty procure the specie to pay his duties from the City Banks; but where is an emigrant to the far

west to get the specier or, if he had it, now is it to be transported? This order was therefore wrong in to be so, at the last session, passed a year after, all the Banks south of Bos- was right and the majority of the Comespecially that no discriminations fore long we had bank notes at a dis- the Committee reported to the House what are you to hope from the party should be made, but that the kind of money received from one class of debtors should be received from all. This resolution was drawn, supported and carried, not by men in opposition to the administration, but by its support-ers. What was the result? The President neither gave nor refused his assent to it; but to borrow an expression sent to it; but to borrow an expression the latter years of its existence, all all refused to pay specie. Now, this posits were removed—the bank was put used at the time, quietly "put it in his the banks every where redeemed their argument is totally fallacious. The down—the Specie Circular was issued pocket." And so this unjust and outrageous Treasury Order remained in lately expired, and what follows? An State Banks refuse to pay specie in opinion of Congress—and we were told force by the mere will of the Presi-universal stoppage of specie payments. defiance of their charters, but this the that in a few months every substantial dent, though more than two thirds of both houses of Congress had passed a resolution to repeal it. The main question, therefore, now is, shall this gove eroment be one of the people, by their representatives, or one of the Presidents, in spite of the people and their

where is it? Where it was perhaps rain, when he sees again a cloud ex-; the holders could not pass them twonmight be told, scattered amongst a bun- pects the rain. dred Banks established by the States, over which Congress cannot exercise any control; but where it is now, no one can conjecture. All, yea, every one of these Banks have suspended by the States, Is there any reason to be offered a would it not be wise to establish a Bank for the state at large under the control of the Legislature, to drive these paltry rags out of circulation by bear examination, he commences by specie payments, and the government an endeavor to excite prejudice-in- ry where? Now this is precisely the cannot command a dollar of their pub- sinuating that those citizens who wish question as to a National Bank; for lic funds; and millions of it, no doubt, a national Bank are under what he since it was known that the bank would an artful and uncandid attempt to im-pose upon the public credulity, and ken from a safe Bank, always prepared sort of personal interest, distinct from banks have been created, and hundreds was known to be so by the writer, to pay it where and how the public in- their concern in the general good, di- of millions of paper put in circulation. whatever may have been the notions of the treest required, and placed with those rects their conduct, and giving them the 'plain men' whose names are ap- who, whether they keep it safely or the appellation of "Bank Whigs." existence if the National Bank had not, certainly pay it neither where nor Fellow-citizens, why is this poor and continued. Besides, the State Banks how the public requires. Fellow citizens, one thing is cer-

tain: eight years ago, we had the best

currency in the world-our bank notes

were as good as gold, and paid every where in specie. We were prosperous, and the business of life was every where transacted with ease and advantage. How are we now? Every staple commodity is down in price; all the Banks in the country have suspended specie payments, and there is was important, and capable of bearing a general and severe pressure on all investigation, why was it not sooner the money and business transactions of the country. What has caused opportunity afforded to you fully to this state of things? We say the exhear both sides? No good or honest ecutive tamperings with the currency-The course of high handed measures to which we have alluded, is one of the and prevent the possibility of opposing most influential causes. The writer truth to falsehood. In this they may of the address tells you the want of a to a certain extent succeed; yet it is national Bank did not cause the fall in hoped that some remarks upon this the price of Cotton, for the cotton fell production may yet reach you in time in 1825, from 26 cents to 12, when to prevent the full success of this stu- we had a national Bank. Now, nobody supposes that the want of the The writer of this address sets out Bank directly caused the fall in the price of Cotton. But why has the fall in the price of that article induced now a general suspension of specie payments? In 1825, cotton fe I, and some sufferthe question of this period. The true ing was the consequence; but our question is, whether we are to be gov- banks did not stop payments; there erned by the judgment of Congress or was no general pressure; and the counthe judgment of the President-wheth- try passed safely through the difficulty. Why, then, does this general suspension follow the fall in the price of cotton now? The answer is plain .-In 1825, we had a national Bank; the local Banks were regulated and kept in bounds by it. We had a currency which was sound, because limited to the demands of the country, and being prepared for the shock, we withstood it easily. Now, we have no National Bank, but an enormous increase

per money; and when a storm falls

upon us, like a ship with more sails

than ballast, we are obliged to upset.

Fellow Citizens, at the ensuing ses-

sion of Congress, the public distress

must command attention-some measure of relief must be brought forward, an attempt must be made to give us a remedy for the present, and some safeguard for the future. One measure proposed is, the establishment, on a proper foundation, and with just and careful restrictions, of a National Bank, under the supervision of Congress .-What are the advantages of such a measure, looking to experience, which all admit to be a safe guide? Recolmoney currency and bank notes. The currency of this country is necessarily a currency of bank notes; for as all the States have the power to establish Banks, Congress cannot prevent it .-Madison as the only means of restor- | did not do. ing the currency. In a few years, it succeeded in bringing the general cur-rency into a sound state; and during restrict the State Banks, which have taken and diffigently pursued—the denotes in specie. Well, its charter facts prove the direct contrary. The and persisted in against the declared Let it be remembered, that neither the National Bank never did. That Bank citizen should have in his pocket a first nor the second National Bank ever redeemed its notes in Specie, in all purselined with gold. What has been refused to pay specie, but always replaces and at all times. Therefore it the result of these measures, what the deemed their notes promptly, on their is shown that Congress cannot regulate fulfill ment of this promise? We have being presented. As then, whenever late the State Banks, but it can regu- no specie in circulation, no notes for we have had a National Bank, our late a National Bank. But you are ask- which specie can be obtained, and our

accomplishment of the very worst.

poses of securing public liberty-is it it cannot. likely that he would have recommend- Again, it is said in the Address, that ed to Congress to establish a Bank to the "Bank leaders in Congress uniput down public liberty? How was formly condemn their own country." it with Madison? He lived to see the We suppose that according to the uture to say that Washington or Madison had either of them as much intelliheir country, as either the writer or signers of the Address.

It is said, however, that the late Bank made war upon the late President .lect, the question is not between a hard and he kicked, insulted and robbed by but the general expression of public a defensive war.

Again, it is said in the address that the Bank borrowed money 'to strength- to charge corruption-it is not meant The question is, which is best, a cir- en itself for a conflict with the people.' that our distinguished men are bribed. culation composed altogether of the This assertion is unjust and untrue. notes of local banks established in 26 and was no doubt known to be so when mean to charge corruption, to say the . different States, without any national it was made. The Bank never had was bribery. Such a charge, such an currency or national control, or to and never contemplated a conflict with assertion, he knew, would have been have one general bank, under the con- the people. No proof is offered or can false; but does he not an invade whattrol of Congress, as a regulater of the be produced for the assertion -- and it he does not charge? Does he not seek others, and to keep them within pro- is fairly to be ranked under the head of to make you infer what he does not per bounds. We think the latter is electioneering fabrications. The Bank say? And is it less criminal to insinshewn to be the best course by expenever did refuse to submit to an investuate falsehood than to charge it, to rience. How shewn? Attend to the tigation of its conduct by a committee fritter away the fair, and honorable facts, facts which no partizan of Van of Congress. It refused to put its Buren has yet dared to deny. While books into the possession of the Com- hints than boldly to assail it by direct the first Bank of the United States mittee and to permit an enquiry not assertion. But notice, Fellow Citiwas in operation, our whole circulation authorised by its charter or the resoluwas sound-all banks redeemed their tion of Congress, but got up by certain the writer admits that these distinguishtself, as it was unjust and partial in notes in specie. The charter of that members of the Committee for par- ed men are honest in their opinionsits operation; and Congress, feeling it Bank expired in 1811, and within a ty purposes. The proof that the Bank resolution to repeal it, and to provide ton stopped specie payments, and be mittee was wrong is found in this, that count of from 10 to 20 and even 40 of Representatives the refusal of the per cent. The second bank was in bank; and if the Committee was right, were told we had not a good currency consequence established, and was recommended by the late President Bank in contempt, which the House notes payable at pleasure in specie was

But it is said you cannot restrict a we must have hard money. To acdents, in spite of the people and their currency has been sound; and whenrepresentatives? Fellow citizens, can ever we have been without one, the cure the evil of too much banking? gold, can searcely exhibit the dim light you doubt on this question?

Yes, we answer to the profound and saof a half wern pistareen. But the But what have been the cousequences of this course of measures on the part of the President? The public money removed by him from the Bank of the United States, where by law it should have been deposited, and where Congress said it was safe: this money

ty milies from the location of the Bank; disingenuous course resorted to? to are now the only regulators of the curserve good purposes? No, but for the rency, and they do their business badly. Pray, let us ask, if a man had a Who, let us ask, recommended the es- large business to carry on, and had a tablishment of the first United States number of hands whom he found too ig-Bank? GEORGE WASHINGTON. Who norant or negligent, would it not be recommended the establishment of the wise to employ a suitable superintendlast? JAMES MADISON. Were these ent to instruct the ignorant, toquicken men "Bank Whigs? were they cor- the slothful, and to discharge those rupt? were they under the influence of who would not on any terms do their personal motives, and against their duty? So far is it from being true that country? Are we to be sneered at, the late Bank could not be restricted and gross insinuations thrown out a- by law, that no instance can be shewn gainst us, because we support what in which the Bank ever even violated Washington and Modison, supported? the law or failed to discharge its finties Were they less worthy leaders, or did to the public fully, and cheerfully, and they do less for their country than efficiently. It received all the reve-Martin Van Buren? one of the United States, kept it safe-But it is said a National Bank is ly, and transported the funds to every dangerous to public liberty. We ask, part of the country where the governis it likely that Washington, fresh ment required them, without delay, & from the glorious toils of our revolu- without one dollar's loss to the nation. tionary struggle, in which he had so It did this always and without a single freely hazarded life and what was to exception! Can this be said of Mr. him dearer than life, for the sole pur- Van Buren's pet banks? We all know

first National Bank in operation for sage of the Van Buren presses, by Bank twenty years; and in this time, if its leaders the Address means, such memtendency had been adverse to public bers of Congress as think a National liberty, would be not have discoverd Bank s ould be established. Now the it? Surely he would. And do you assertion that these men condemn their believe that he, knowing or suspecting country, is wholly false and without it to be dangerous to the liberty of his foundation. What are the cases cited country, would have recommended the by the Address ? The President reestablishment of a second National commended hostile measures against Bank? Assuredly he would not .- France. Congress with an unanimity Without any disrespect for the names almost unparrailed, refused to sanction appended to the Address, we may ven- his recommendation. This refusal was concurred in by men of all political opinions, those opposed to the Bankgence to discern, and as much desire and those in favor of it-those who in o promote the honor and welfare of general supported the President, and those who opposed him. According to the Address, the whole body of Congress condemn their country. But what is meant by condemning our This assertion is untrue; and, either country? In the Address, to oppose the writer of the address must be sad- the President is to condemn your counly ignorant, or wretchedly indifferent try-to differ from him is, in a ment-to the truth, to make it. The Presi- ber of Congress, a want of loyalty; dent, in fact, made the war upon the and so we are fast coming to the enur-Bank-all that the bank did was to de- mous assumption of the French Empetend itself; and we hope, however ror, that "he was the only representamuch the powers of the nation may tive of the people"-and to the Enghave been of late centering in the Pres- lish dogma, that the King can do no ident, as yet the meanest and poorest wrong. Certainly a large majority of citizen has a right to defend himself Congress refused to sanction warlike when attacked, although the assailant measures, against either France or should be the President. Surely, we Mexico; but the country, the nation are not required to lie down tamely was with them. It was no party vote the minions of the Executive ; surely opinion in Congress, sustained by the we may turn upon them and carry on people at large, to which nothing was opposed but the will of the President.

> No, the writer of the Address did not character of another, by calumnious zens, such corruption is not charged ; pray, are they not as likely to be intelligent as the signers of the Address? Judging of the future from the past,

The Address says, that it is not menut

now in power? Seven years ago we not a constitutional currency, and that