

party strangled the "Monster," and are the pro-
ple of North Carolina prepared to join in the
hue and cry of this caucus against the chartered
institution of a sovereign State?

The "fame of Andrew Jackson!" The cau-
cus are altogether free to secure to that mis-
guided individual, ALL the little glory of that
dark, midnight act which so flagrantly violated
the constitution of their country. The Whigs
want no portion of his fame. They have not
assailed his character. They have only deman-
ded that the records of their country shall be
purged of the foul stain of the expunge, and
that their constitution shall be forever shielded
from violation or dishonor. Have they asked too
much?

The second resolution is totally destitute of
truth. Of the U. S. Bank, it says, "the country
has witnessed the most unprincipled efforts
by FRAUD and FORCE to obtain a renewal
of its charter!"—that "the quiet of the people
has been disturbed—the order of a good govern-
ment has been impeded—public fears have been
excited by the madness and corruption of this
expiring monster," and winds up with charg-
ing the recent convulsions in Pennsylvania up-
on the agents of the Bank! together, or separate-
ly, exhibiting charges of the most glaring and
libellous character. At what period has the
country "witnessed unprincipled efforts by fraud
and force to obtain a renewal of its charter?"
Will it tell the people when these
"unprincipled" efforts were made—and who
were the agents of the Bank in making them?
Will it dare to affirm that the Bank bribed the
people's Representatives, that it might secure a
renewed charter by FRAUD, or that it invaded
the halls of Congress with bayonets, that it
might obtain it by FORCE? Again they as-
sert, "the quiet of the people has been distur-
bed," "Aye! and with a vengeance! Consul-
tion, panic, and commercial disaster have been
the order of the day. The Banking institutions
of the States have been drawn by the party into
this conflict, and have been encouraged in swell-
ing the tide of ruin. It was in vain that the
sovereign people strove to sustain their own
Banks against the prostituting influence of Fed-
eral policy; it was in vain that they struggled
to withstand the shock which Executive power
forced the U. S. Bank, as its only means of de-
fence, to bring upon the country. And now,
after the Van Buren party have inflicted these
aggravated calamities upon the country, this
caucus very deliberately protests that the
Bank of the United States has "disturbed the
quiet of the people!"

The third resolution labors to keep up the
issue of "the people against the Bank." It
after issuing a homeward to Jackson's Veto, it
goes on to make out the Bank a very monster,
with "seven heads and ten horns." It charges
it with having "increased its loans to members
of Congress, so as to multiply the number of its
dependents." Here is another libel upon Con-
gress. If Congress be so corrupt, so dependent
upon the Bank, so servile to its commands—if
the Bank owns the government and the people,
it were enough to induce all good patriots to
resign their offices, and to leave the government
to the hands of the Bank.

Not made for the benefit of any Bank, far less
than to secure to it the rights chartered by Con-
gress, nor was the government designed to be
the child of those who may choose to war
against the honest Representatives of the people.
The fourth resolution denounces the Pet
System, and says the revenues of the Govern-
ment ought not to be entrusted to the Banks.
Gen. Jackson promised great things for the
country, when he adopted this system; and, like
the Lion and the Tiger in the fable, he united
quite pleasantly with the Banks in the chase of
the Monster. He was the Lion, in this great
hunt—the State Banks were his allies. But
the division of the spoils resulted in a battle,
which so exhausted both, that their boasted
benefits fell as easy prey to the Treasury foxes and
jacksals. What will the writer of this Manifesto
say to the re-union between government and
Mr. Bidle?

The fifth resolution declares "that an entire
separation from all Banks is necessary for the
safety of the Constitution," and asserts that the
arguments used against the "great measure of
debauched liberty" are "political calumnies—
artifices contrived by a party who have no
confidence in public intelligence; a party who
dread no influence in our government so much
as the rightful control of the people." Has this
caucus proved that the constitution had suffered
violence from the Banks, even though they
had been heard? But when the Banks have threat-
ened no violence to the Constitution; when they
change, if they would, affect that instrument, no
attention can be given to the reckless charges
made against them by those who advocate Sen-
ators who are themselves deeply stained with
the aggravated sin of having violated the Magna
Charta of the country. We deny that the Whigs
have contrived artifices to deceive the people on
the Sub Treasury project. They have shown
what would be the result of this unholy alliance
of the purse and the sword. They have shown
that it would increase the number of Executive
dependents and irrevocably fortify Executive
power. They have proved, from the history of
other countries, that such an alliance would con-
fer no benefit, but would result in evil—in pull-
ing down the landmarks of commercial order,
in a retrograde the full tide of civilization,
in a general-wind intellectual excellence, and in
obliterating all those magnificent monuments of
nationality which contrasted with the Ameri-
can people from the pre-Revolution and present
nations of the Old World. The Van Buren party
are the men who contrive artifices—for never
was there an artifice more delusive or impudent
than the one which promulgates the doctrine
that the President is the people, or responsible
to them alone. The President is NOT the
people. They have given to Congress the
right to enact laws, and to the President the
right to execute those laws. When the people
take from Congress the rightful disposition
of the public moneys, they transcend the limits
of their own Constitution; and when they give
to the President this constitutional right of Con-
gress, they virtually add the weight of the purse
to the power of the sword—they ignore how
their necks, and say STRIKE!

The 7th and 8th resolutions lead the Sub-
Treasury, denounce the Banks, eulogize Mar-
tin Van Buren; and will strike the reader as re-
sembling the Globe and the Washington Chroni-
cle in their tone and tenor of argument.
The 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th are mainly on
the Presidential question. This is growing
into something eventful, it will soon be As-
ton's red with the "Democrats" particularly;
and we are not therefore surprised to see
their premature and violent struggles to rid
their candidate of the charges of abolitionism.
Not will they convince the people of North
Carolina, that Martin Van Buren, the man
who employs white servants, the peculiar
mark of British nobility; the man who opposed
the admission of a sovereign State into the
Union, because she held slaves; the man who
acted to extend to free negroes the right of
suffrage; will they, we ask, convince this

State, or any part of the south, that he is de-
voted to her interests? or that his former con-
tract of abolitionism would not be put on again,
were he not bidding for southern votes? Mar-
tin Van Buren, the friend of the south! In
opposition to her interests by friendship, then
indeed is he her friend. There is another
watch-word of the Van Buren Party echoed
in this admirable Manifesto which deserves
the public attention. "Eversuchments of
associated wealth," that is the phrase eagerly
caught from the late Message of Mr. Van
Buren, and proclaimed under the high sanc-
tion of this caucus to the good people of North
Carolina. It is difficult for a superficial ob-
server of public events to comprehend the
full meaning of this party watchword. But
to those who know the party, whose nursing
it is, it is perfectly plain. Their aim is to hold
on to power—to strengthen their grasp upon
the public treasury—to perpetuate their reign
of misrule and "experiment;" and they know
that they never can do this, while the Bank-
ing institutions, and the wealth, the talents,
and respectable citizens of the country
stand in their way. Hence the perpetual cry
against the credit system—a system which
has made the country—and which, if crushed,
will leave a chasm not to be filled by any
system which they can devise. To overthrow
this system—to break down the able and nec-
essary Banking institutions of the country—to
destroy confidence between man and man—to
uproot and overthrow the firm foundations
of civil society—this Van Buren party have
united with a set of men who lurk in the
body politic of the North—and have initiated
the collar-men of Fanny Wright and Tam-
many Hall into the secrets of their political com-
munion! Thus associated with men who
would themselves take a run any small
country; they are driving a system of indisci-
plined warfare against the chartered institu-
tions of the greatest country on earth—
and yet they will tell you of their patriotism!
Of their public services! of the "fame" of An-
drew Jackson! while they are prostituting their
government—misdirecting the public finances—
and blotting out the records of the Senate!
We can tell the writer of this manifesto
that the people of North Carolina are not pre-
pared to become the agents and vessels of such
a party. She is not prepared to join in this
crusade of fanaticism against the chartered
institutions of the country, nor will she sup-
port those who do join in this crusade, if
they have been hitherto fed by her bounty.

MESSRS. BROWN AND STRANGE.
Nothing has been heard from these gentle-
men, since their strange epistle to the Legis-
lature, except that they observe from the
proceedings of Congress, they continue to show
their love of office more their regard for con-
sistency, by pertinaciously retaining their
seats,—and knowingly and wilfully misrep-
resenting their constituents. By the resolu-
tions of the Legislature, the will of the people
was conveyed to them in clear, emphatic,
and unequivocal language; but to cover their
contumacious designs of utterly disregarding
and setting at defiance the popular will, they
placed themselves in the humiliating "posi-
tion" of affecting not to understand what no
school boy in the English Reader could be
dunce enough to misconstrue! The Legisla-
ture said as much as this in the very ap-
propriate resolution adopted on the reception of
their insolent communication. We wonder
what they think of this resolution. Is it
sufficiently "manifestly" "obnoxious" to
them, so as to become the position in which they
stand? Will they obey, resist, or expunge
the right of instruction? We can tell them
one thing, and let them mark it well, if they
obstinately persist in their miserable course
of petty quibbling and shuffling—continue to
shut their eyes against instructions as plain
as the sun at noon-day,—and will not "per-
ceive," "expressly" or "impliedly," any
thing mandatory in "certain resolutions," the
people, when they speak to them again, will
teach them something damnatory.

Reckless and shameless as are the leaders
of their party generally, they are struck dumb
at the pitiful and contemptible subterfuge
with which these great "democratic" lights
have resorted. This flagrant violation of the
profession and boasted doctrine of the party,
has even almost choked up the perennial
fountain of the Globe and its satellites. What,
then, must be the feelings of surprise and in-
dignation which it excites in the bosoms of
the unsuspecting yeomanry of the country,
who honestly believe in the doctrine of in-
struction, and confided implicitly in the
professions of their satchels?

"ABOLITION IN NORTH CAROLINA."
The Standard adverts to the fact that Mr.
Morehead presented to the Senate memorial
from the Quakers in his county, and does
the whole gross injustice by a judicious attempt
to implicate the whole party in the transaction.
It says: "So we see that Federal Whiggery
in this State, is opening the way to assist the
Northern abolition allies."
Now, we happened to be present on the oc-
casion referred to, and from our knowledge of the
feelings manifested by Senators of both parties,
are able to set this matter right before the public.
We did not mention it in our abstract of the
proceedings, because Mr. M. withdrew the me-
morial, and the Senate unanimously resolved
that no notice should be taken of them on the
Journal.

The facts are simply these: Mr. Morehead
stated that he felt bound to present them as he
had been requested to do so by a large and respect-
able portion of his constituents; but to show
how far it was from his intention or desire to
state the object of the abolitionists, he would
state that he was probably the largest slave-
holder in that section of the country, and could
not be so blind to his own interest as to give
countenance to their designs. Considerable ex-
citement was manifested on all sides, and both
administration and opposition Senators emphat-
ically declared it was a subject they would not
entertain on that floor. Mr. Edwards especial-
ly, made some very excellent remarks, which
he concluded by saying, he hoped the Senate would
not be compelled to vote on the question; he
should be loth to act, he could not treat him-
self to think upon it; but if required to do so,
he should unhesitatingly vote against entertain-
ing the subject. He hoped, however, the peti-
tions would be withdrawn. The Senator from
Guilford, he said, had discharged his duty ably,
and he would now respectfully ask him to with-
draw the petition. Mr. Morehead then rose,
and remarked that as the gentleman from War-
ren believed he had discharged his duty, and
requested him to withdraw the memorial, he
would do so, upon which Mr. Edwards remarked
that he had him pleasure to say that the gentle-
man had not "only discharged his duty ably,
but manfully."

And this is the great matter which the Stan-
dard makes the ground of bringing out his
grave charge that the Whigs in this State are
opening the way to assist the Northern abo-
litionists! Obshamel where is thy blush!
We submit the petition published in the
Standard, with the remark, that we rejoice that
the Whig Senators were as prompt and decid-
ed in kicking it out of the Senate as any of the
other party. As to the charge that Mr. M.
"refused to permit the other to be seen," we un-
derstand it is so far from being true, that the pe-

tion was handed about in the Senate, and any
one was allowed to examine it who signified a
desire to do so.
"PETITIONS from your yearly meeting of the
Society of Friends, held at New Garden, Guil-
ford county, N. C., in the 11th month, 1838,
to the ensuing General Assembly.
"We entreat you to legislate for the termina-
tion of Slavery in this State.
"Signed by Direction of the meeting,
"by NATHAN MANDERHILL, Clerk."

A SHORT DIALOGUE.

DEMOCRITUS AND HIS AGENT.

Democritus.—Well, sir, how did my land
sell, and who hid it off?
Agent.—Why, I did not put it up at public
auction, but I got a fine price for it. I sold it
to the speculators, (I do to [himself] are
able to make me independent, and will not for-
get me when they come to divide the spoils,)
at two dollars per acre.

Dem.—What! how so? Did I not write to
you, condemning the course you had pursued
in relation to the other tract, and expressly
stating that it was my will you should ad-
vertise and sell the remainder to the highest
bidder! You have sacrificed this also at
less than half its value.

Agent.—Ye-ye-yes! but I-I-I did not
understand you; nor if I had, should I have
felt myself bound to obey, inasmuch as I
could not infer from your letter any express
instruction; nor did I perceive implicitly any
mandatory terms such as my old employer
was accustomed to use when he intended to
exercise that power. And as you did not
instruct me in due form, I went according to
my own notion.

Dem.—You faithless agent! Is it not
expressly stipulated in the articles of agree-
ment between us that you were to be gov-
erned by my will and interest alone? and did
you not repeat to me a thousand times that
all you wanted was to know my wishes, and
you would instantly conform to them to the
very letter? You have, shamefully violat-
ed that instrument, and all your solemn
pledges—made me a mere cypher, and
brought my family to suffering. And be-
sides, you have stabbed our free Constitution
in a most vital part, and struck at the best
principles on which it is established. Does it
not widely provide that no instrument shall
be void for want of form? What, sir,
will become of the proceedings of all our ma-
gistrates, if your treasonable heresy is to
prevail!

Agent.—But I do not care a fig for all that. I go
for a PARTICULAR kind of instructions; and I shall
always be ready to act as becomes the position in
which I stand, when I can perceive that I am ex-
pressly instructed; but I don't understand what
you mean by naming over a great many things, and
saying that I would carry out your wishes by
having them done; and can't help it if your interest
does suffer.

Dem.—Then, sir, you are an arrant knave, and
have betrayed your trust for selfish purposes, or a
miserable dot, incapable of comprehending the
meaning of the plainest language; and I shall dis-
miss you from my service, and employ a man of
better principles and sounder understanding.

Agent.—(aside.)—The truth is, I had com-
mitted myself to the speculators, and they had me
so much under their thumb, that I would sooner
have resigned my agency than incurred their displeasure.
So to avoid it, I pretended not to understand
their directions; but now perceive this was but policy
for my shallow artifice is sounded and exposed;
and not only is "Oholio's reputation gone," but
I am a laughing stock to all the speculators.

Dem.—Yes!—I have served them faithfully,
like a loyal subject; and if they are not ar-
rested in their fraudulent career, I may yet be stu-
pidly provided for.

[Sings] "Eight dollars a day, eight dollars a day,
eight dollars a day, de I de O!"

DEPALCATIONS.

The country has indeed fallen into the hands
of evil rulers. The public treasure, which should
be held as sacred as private treasure, has been
squandered by faithless public agents; the Treas-
ury Department is said to be reeking with cor-
ruption; and what aggravates the evil, the Rep-
resentatives of the people have been baffled, again
after session, in their attempts to lay open
its affairs. Not discouraged by defeat, the peo-
ple's Representatives, led on by the fearless and
indefatigable Wise, are again carrying the war
into Africa—are again demanding why and how
the public moneys have been squandered; and
if official cunning and arrogance do not again
predominate over searching inquiry and unquell-
ed patriotism, then may we hope that these mis-
deeds of a corrupt dynasty will be brought to light
beneath the imperatorial power of the people.

The investigations of Mr. Wise are to be es-
pecially instituted into the affairs of the Treasury
Department, and in connection therewith, into
the defalcation of Swartwout, the absent New
York Collector. With regard to Swartwout's de-
falcation, it appears, that Woodbury, the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, was in possession of the
most undeniable proof of the fact, long before
Swartwout decamped for Europe. Mr. Swartwout
left the country in August, and yet nothing is
heard of his defalcation until November! The
last return of Swartwout is dated March 28, 1838,
and the last public letter in April, to which an
answer was given by the Secretary dated April
also. This letter, or one immediately subse-
quent thereto, demanded a settlement with Mr.
Swartwout. Mr. Swartwout received the letter by
due course of mail, and on the 16th of April an-
swered it, but did not meet the Secretary's de-
mand for a settlement—nor did he subsequently
do so. And yet the Secretary tells Congress
that he heard nothing of, and suspected nothing
of the settlement, until some time in November!
Who believes it? It was also proved by Mr.
Wise that other custom house officers positively
knew of Swartwout's defalcations, and yet did
not inform against him. Where was their sense of
duty? Where their regard for the public inter-
ests? Mr. Wise also proved that the Secretary,
in making report of the defalcation, had omitted
some letters, and inserted others without date—
all of which were essential to a perfect under-
standing of the affair. Mr. Wise declared, that
if a majority of the House would help him, he
would have the Secretary impeached; and that
in any place in the country, with twelve honest
men, and without a single witness, he would
convict him on his own testimony!

What an alarming state of things is here
presented! But we are not started at it; we have
feared the result of Van Buren's possession of
executive power—that fear has been unfortu-
nately verified. Would to heaven it were oth-
erwise!
In this investigation the people must sustain
their Representatives. If they fail at this session,
they must renew the attack at every subsequent

one. The country has endured too patiently
this fearful and corrupt course of the dynasty in
power. Let it be quickly exposed and effectually
prevented—else the substance of our liberties
may wither and become a shadow.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have been obligingly furnished, by Wm.
Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, with a copy of the
Act passed at the late session of our Legislature,
for the establishment of common schools, which
we hasten to lay before the public. We shall
seize the earliest opportunity to publish the ver-
y able and interesting report of the President
and Directors of the Literary Board.

An Act to divide the Counties into School Dis-
tricts, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby
enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall
be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties
of this State, when they advertise the next
election for members of Congress, to give notice,
at the same time, by public advertisement in every
election precinct, that an election will be held to
ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject
of common schools; and all who are in favor of
raising by taxation one dollar for every two dol-
lars proposed to be furnished out of the litera-
ry fund, for the establishment of common
schools in each school district, will deposit their
vote with the word "school" written on it; those
opposed to it, will vote "no school" upon their
ticket; and all who vote for members
of the House of Commons shall be en-
titled to vote. And it shall be the duty
of the poll keepers to count the votes given at
each precinct for school or no school, and to return
the same to the sheriff, who shall count together
all the votes; and if a majority shall be found
in favor of schools, it shall be the duty of the
sheriff to furnish a certificate of the same to the
next County Court of his county; and any sheriff
failing to comply with the requisitions of this
act, shall suffer all the penalties imposed by law
for failing to discharge his duty in any election
for members of Assembly.

II. Be it further enacted, That the several
Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each
county of the State of North Carolina shall, in
such county as shall determine to accept these
terms, at the first court that may happen after
such election, a majority of the Justices of
such county being present, proceed to elect not
less than five, nor more than ten persons, as
superintendents of common schools, for such
county; and in such election it shall be nec-
essary for a choice, that each of the persons
elected shall receive a majority of the votes of
all the justices present.

III. Be it further enacted, That the superin-
tendents, or a majority of them, shall meet within
a reasonable time thereafter, and shall have power
to choose one of their number as chairman, and
shall proceed to divide their respective counties
into school districts, for the purpose of establish-
ing common schools, containing not more than
six miles square, but having regard to the num-
ber of the white children in each, so far as they
can ascertain the same; Provided, nevertheless,
that no greater number of school districts shall
be laid off in any county than shall be equal
to one for every six miles square of inhabited
territory in said county.

IV. Be it further enacted, That said superin-
tendents shall number the districts, and make
return thereof to the first County Court in their
several counties, which shall be held after the
first day of January, one thousand eight hun-
dred and forty; and it shall be the duty of
said superintendents, in making their return, to
designate, as well as they may, the natural bound-
aries and prominent objects of the boundary
of each of said districts; and it shall be the
duty of said court to cause such return to be
recorded in the Register's office of said county.

V. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid
boards of superintendents, in each county, after
completing the division as aforesaid, shall ap-
point not less than three, nor more than six
school committee men, in each district, whose
duty it shall be to assist said superintendents
in all matters pertaining to the establishment
of schools for their respective districts.

VI. Be it further enacted, That if any person
who shall be thus appointed to serve as superin-
tendent shall refuse or neglect to do so after
having accepted said appointment, he shall
forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be
recovered by action of debt in any court of
record in this State; and such penalty, when
recovered, to be paid over to the President
and Directors of the Literary Fund, and to be
applied to the Literary Fund; and it shall be
the duty of the County Attorney for the State
to prosecute suit in all such cases for and on
behalf of the President and Directors of the
Literary Board.

VII. Be it further enacted, That in any
county where a majority of the votes have been
for common schools, and a certificate of the same
has been furnished by the said superintendents
of common schools, it shall be the duty of the
superintendents to transmit the same, with a
certificate of the number of school districts in
their respective counties, to the President of the
Literary Board.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That in every
county in the State, where the vote shall be in
favor of common schools, it shall be the duty
of the said County Courts, at the first term that
shall happen after the first Monday in

January, one thousand eight hundred and
forty, a majority of the Justices being present,
to levy a tax to the amount of twenty dollars
for each district in said county, in the same
manner that other county taxes are now levied
for other county purposes, to be paid over to
the school committee of the respective districts,
upon the certificate of the chairman of the board
of superintendents.

IX. Be it further enacted, That forty dol-
lars out of the net income of the literary fund
for the year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine is hereby appropriated to each district
in said counties where the vote shall be in
favor of the establishment of common schools,
which shall be paid by the Public Treasurer,
upon the warrant of the Governor, upon the
certificate of the chairman of the board of superin-
tendents of said counties that taxes have been
levied to the amount of twenty dollars for each
school district in their respective counties, and
that school houses have been erected in each
district sufficient to accommodate at least fifty
scholars.

X. Be it further enacted, That every County
which shall refuse or neglect to levy the tax,
and build the school houses herein specified,
shall at any time hereafter be entitled to receive
the forty dollars hereby appropriated to each
district; upon complying with the terms herein
before specified.

XI. Be it further enacted, That if in taking
the next Census of the United States, Congress
shall fail to provide for ascertaining the number
of inhabitants, and especially of White Children
in the several school districts of North Carolina,
it shall be the duty of the Governor, as Presi-
dent of the Board of Common Schools, to make
such arrangement with the Marshal of the
United States for the district of North Carolina,
or with his deputies in the several Counties, or
with such other person or persons as he may deem
proper, to cause such Census to be ascertained,
together with any other information which he
may deem important to the establishment of a
just and equal system of Common Schools
throughout the State; and to communicate the
same, together with a full report of the returns
of the superintendents in the several counties,
and the proceedings of the Board of Common
Schools under this act.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be the duty of the County Trustee, or the agent
of Public accounts, in each county, to transmit
to the Governor, as President of the Board of
Common Schools, a full and accurate state-
ment of the whole amount of taxes levied
for the purpose of establishing common schools,
for the year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine and one thousand eight hundred
and forty (excepting the public revenues paid
into the public Treasury by the Sheriffs,) spec-
ifying in such statement what were the subjects
from which such taxes were levied, and how
much from each source of taxation; also a full
and true account of the disbursements of the
monies so collected; showing specially what
amount have been paid for the prosecution of
insolvent criminals, and their maintenance
in jail; and that such statements shall be
returned to the Governor on or before the
first day of December, one thousand eight
hundred and forty; and if any County Trustee
or other agent of public accounts shall fail to
make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and
pay the sum of two hundred Dollars, to be
added to the fund for common schools, and it
shall be the special duty of the solicitor of
each county to see for the same, if any failure
shall occur in his county.

Read three times and ratified in General As-
sembly, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1839.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, S. H. C.
A. JOYNER, S. S.
A true Copy.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Gov. Dudley's Inaugural will be found
in our columns to day. It is manly
and sound, as all who know the intelli-
gent and patriotic author expected.
Were every safe in the union thus
blessed with a Governor who combines
with the firmness and virtue of the man
a total independence and abhorrence
of low schemes and party contentions
for "spoils," the consequent estab-
lishment of law, order and prosperity would
drive anarchy and demagoguism
beyond our borders. The sentiments
of the Inaugural must find an approving
response in the heart of every
good citizen, every lover of rational
liberty.

New Spec.
Important Report from Mexico.—A
letter received at New Orleans from
Lagunadated, Dec. 15, mentions an
arrival at that place from Sacrificios,
by which circuitous medium we have
this improbable rumor. On the 5th
of Dec. the French le nig the Mexicans
had violated the treaty by introducing
more of their troops into Vera Cruz,
landed to spike their guns, when Santa
Anna, now for the first time heard from
appears on the scene of action, dashes
down from his hacienda with 5000
troops, comes near annihilating the in-
vaders, and receives a severe wound
requiring amputation. It is even as-
serted that this news had been corrob-
orated—that Gen. Arista had been tak-
en a prisoner by the French—that Mex-
ico, had declared war against France &c.
All this savours too much of Mexi-
can bravado. It is possible that there
may have been a Corporal's guard of
Marines on shore captured by some
2000 gallant heroes of the San Jacinto
stamp.

N. Y. Star.

The General Assembly of the State
of Virginia met at Richmond on the
7th inst. STAFFORD H. PARKER
was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and
all the old officers of that body were
re-elected without opposition. In the
House of Representatives T. W. GIL-
MER was elected Speaker without seri-
ous opposition, all parties concurring
in his support, and G. W. MUMFORD
was re-elected Clerk by a unanimous
vote. The Message of the Governor
was sent to the Legislature on the same
day. [It takes strong ground against
the attempt to divest the old thirteen
States of their rights in regard to the
public domain.]

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 10 inst, at the resi-
dence of Mr. Wiley Riddick at Middle
Swamp, Gates County, N. C. by Willis F.
Riddick, Esq. Mr. Himm-B. Davis of New
York to Miss Emily Jolley of Suffolk, Va.

DIED.

In Johnston county, on the 28th ultimo, af-
ter an illness of 14 weeks, Mrs. Betania Guil-
bert, relict of Mr. George Gully, dec'd.

TO PRINTERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the
Office of the Secretary of State, until the first
day of February next, for Printing, folding
and stitching the Acts and Resolutions passed
the last Session of the General Assembly, the Journals
of the proceedings of the two Houses of the Gen-
eral Assembly, and the public printing which
shall be required to be done by either or both
branches of the next General Assembly.
The law does not permit the Secretary of State
to pay for the performance of these services,
more than the following rate of compensation,
viz: for printing, folding and stitching the Acts
and Resolutions of the General Assembly, four
dollars per centavo per page, for all the pages
contained in a single number, for printing,
folding and stitching the Journals, \$150cts.
for each page contained in a single number, and
for all printing ordered by the next Gen. As-
sembly, one dollar and fifty cents for each printed
sheet, provided the number of sheets does not
exceed two hundred; and 12 1/2 per cent
on the cost of the first two hundred, for every
additional hundred copies that may be ordered.
Separate proposals must be made for each of
the three species of services required to be per-
formed, viz: the printing of the Acts and Resolu-
tions, the printing of the Journals, and the print-
ing for the two Houses. Each proposal must be
accompanied by a specimen page to be filed in the
Executive Office, of the paper, type and ink, that
will be used in the performance of the work.
The person contracting will be required to
give bond and sufficient security, in the sum of
\$1,000 for the faithful execution of the contract.
WM. HILL, Sec. of State.
Raleigh, January 14.

The Northern Spectator will please publish 2
weeks, and forward account to the office of the
Secretary of State.

NOTICE.
Merchants, Shop-keepers, and others, are hereby
warned not to sell or deliver any thing on my
credit to any Servant without a written order.
GEO. E. BAILEY.
Jan. 12 1839.

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
The Trustees of this Institution, having pro-
vided the services of a very competent and ex-
perienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovjoy, by leave
of absence, for the term commencing the 1st of
March, Mr. Lovjoy has been engaged to teach
for the last six months, with about thirty boys
under his tuition; and the Trustees and parents
express universal gratification at the skillful and
successful management of that gentleman as a
Teacher. Boys are prepared for College at cheap
rates, under the most approved discipline, and
strict attention to their morals and general de-
velopment.
The location is perfectly healthy, and board
can be obtained at \$10 pr. month in respectable
families.
Terms of tuition for students in the classics,
per session commencing the 1st of January 1839,
\$18; for other students, \$15.
By order of the board,
M. Q. WADELL, Secretary.
4 20

The Standard, Observer and Wilmington
Advertiser will insert this advertisement for
three months and forward their account to the
subscriber.
M. Q. W.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
The school here begins to school in the public
that a school for girls and small boys will be
opened at its house, situated in Wake county, N.
C. nine miles northwest of Raleigh, commencing
on the first Monday in February next.
Terms per session of five months, with board,
\$25. Books will be supplied by the subscriber,
but will be an extra expense.
The situation is high, healthy, and in an ex-
cellent neighborhood.
Pupils will be charged from the time of re-
ceiving the school, to the termination of the ses-
sion, and no deduction will be made for absence,
except in cases of sickness.
Early application invited to be made. Ad-
dress the subscriber at Raleigh.
ANUBERSON PACE.
Wake county, N. C. Jan. 10, 1839. 4 20
* Register and Standard three weeks 12 1/2

PRINTER'S INK.
The subscribers keep constantly on hand a sup-
ply of spring, summer, fall and winter
Printer's Ink,
which they will furnish on the most accommo-
dating terms.
DUPLY, ROSSER & JONES,
Agents for the Manufacturer.
Petersburg, Va. January, 1839.
N. B. Also keep constantly on hand a large as-
sessment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs,
Joints, galls, licorice, and various kinds of ex-
otics; which they will furnish to druggists and
physicians on the most favorable terms.

BOTTOMS, NOV. 28, 1838.
Dear Sir:—I should have written you sooner,
on the subject of the quality of the Piano lately
purchased of you, but, when, that experienced hand
would have an opportunity of testing for or as-
suring it. Various and skilled hands have played
on it, and