

We have witnessed the Secretary of the Treasury appointing one defaulting receiver to examine the accounts and vouchers of another! We have seen him, when branded with corruption, when threatened with impeachment, meanly skulking behind his subordinates, and endeavoring to throw upon them the deep odium of his malfeasance in office, and what is more alarming, we have seen his party in and out of Congress laboring to white-wash his corruption and resisting investigation into the affairs of his department.

We have seen the administration party forming a league with Northern Abolitionists to protect Southern slavery!! we have seen them exclude Southern men on party grounds from a participation in the deliberations of the midnight caucus which assumed upon itself the right to fix the landmarks of constitutional power and to deliver up the tenure of slavery to its Northern adversaries. We have seen them, in pursuance of the designs of this caucus, admit Abolition petitions into the halls of Congress—petitions which meditate treason against the Constitution—and which are no more entitled to notice than would be a proposition to burn or destroy the manufactories of the Northern States.

We have seen a Van Buren Editor in one of the Southern States deprecating at one time the agitation of Abolition, and at another advocating the reception of abolition petitions into Congress and hollily endeavoring, without the aid of the slightest argument, to identify a portion of his fellow-citizens with Northern Abolitionists for no other reason than that they are opposed to the disorganizing principles which he advocates, and over which they have achieved a triumph. We have seen this Editor directly contradicting the professions which he made one year ago for party purposes, and recklessly hurling the fire-brands of agitation and discontent into the vitals of his adopted State!

These are only a few of the abominations which have so indelibly stained the administration of the Jackson Van Buren party; these are the crimes which will be perpetrated if the people shall again trust them with power. And it is for such a party, that the blood of our forefathers gushed out like water upon the battle-fields of the revolution! Was it for the protection of defaulters and plunderers, or for the perversion of the elective franchise, or for the prostitution of public justice and the corruption of private virtue, or for the security of incendiaries in their efforts to excite brother against brother, that the States gave their highest loyalty to the Constitution? Ask old Virginia, the oldest and brightest link in the Confederation—and she will tell you that such principles and such abominations were never favored nor practiced by her ancient and noblest sons. She will tell you that she will support the Constitution of battle for no petty purpose, and that she anticipated a more glorious career for his liberated country; she will tell you that Henry's tongue burned with denunciation for the very schemes of Sub-Treasury power which Mr. Van Buren is attempting to establish; she will tell you that the shades of Jefferson and Madison frown upon the prostitution of their noble principles and condemn the men who disgrace the stations they once dignified.

We call upon Massachusetts and North Carolina, the pioneers of American Freedom—we call upon those who now live upon the theories which witnessed the first gallant struggles for human liberty—we call upon the millions who own this broad country—to drop every minor question, every unadjusted sectional controversy, and to come up as one man to REFORM the Federal Administration—to drive robbers and plunderers from power and office—to arrest the progress of those Federal principles which threaten to sway or break down the constitutional rights of the States—to rebuke that bold disregard of the popular will which aims to place the Representative above his constituents—and to crush those Jacobinical doctrines which are making swift and fatal progress toward exclusive and arbitrary power.

THE GUILFORD MEMORIAL.
'Guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, drums & thunder.' The Standard is still endeavoring to make the public believe that the Whigs of North Carolina are the allies of the Abolitionists! And on what ground? Why, that Mr. Morehead presented to the Senate in his representative capacity a memorial from the Quakers of Guilford, asking the Abolition of slavery. As their representative, Mr. Morehead felt bound to present the Memorial, he is in common with every other Senator, deprecating its introduction, as he scorned a discussion of it, and so well satisfied were the Van Buren party with the conduct of Mr. Morehead on that occasion, that Mr. Edwards, one of the Van Buren leaders in the Senate remarked, that Mr. Morehead had discharged his duty FAITHFULLY and WELL.

If we truly interpret the language of the Standard, it intimates that our explanation of this matter was a "disrespectful apology." All this intimation was intended to apply to our article, we sent it back upon its author as a "disrespectful" misrepresentation. We made no apology for any body. Our remarks were simply explanatory, containing an unvarnished statement of facts and if the Standard will do us the justice to lay before their readers, we shall be perfectly satisfied to let them speak for themselves without note or comment. They show that the mad ravings of the Standard are perfectly ridiculous—that a man who could draw any thing from the whole affair to form the least pretext for charging the Whigs with favoring the disorganizing principles of Abolitionism, must either be bent upon willful perversion and misrepresentation, or culpably blinded by prejudice. We clearly attribute the course of the Standard to the influence of the latter, which looks upon every thing through a jaundiced medium. If the Editor of that print desires to speak the truth in this matter, we advise him to cool down his passions, to examine the subject calmly and dispassionately; and in this new and laudable task, he will be much assisted, if he will procure from Mr. Edwards, the intelligent and honorable Van Buren Senator from Warren, a full statement of the matter. We recommend him to that gentleman more particularly, because he professes a political faith similar to his—because he participated in the debate which took place on the presentation of the Memorial—because he took a proper view of the subject—and because we believe him to be ready now to do justice to all parties.

Should the editor of the Standard succeed, as we think it may be possible, in subduing his passions, we advise him to ask himself this question, and answer it in good faith and honestly:

Do I really believe the Whigs of the South, whom I represent to be the "antagonists of the country," and who are therefore the principal holders of the slaves, would be so blind to their highest interest as to favor the fanciful schemes of those who seek to abolish slavery? For a sensible refutation of the Standard's allegations, we refer the reader to the subjoined remarks of the Greensboro Patriot. We need add no more. Indeed it would seem almost an insult to the understanding of the community to undertake seriously to prove that the Whigs of North Carolina are tainted with Abolitionism—a fact that every one knows as well as he knows the entrance into his own domicile. What, then, must the public think of those who attempt to identify them with that dark spirit of fanaticism?

In reply to the inquiry put by the Editor of the Standard in a late number now before us, whether that Whig Presses that made such a fuss last Summer about the "Affairs in Guilford," would dare to "hope," their guilty mouths on the occasion of the attempt made by Mr. Morehead to introduce certain petitions addressed to the Legislature relative to the "termination of Slavery in this State," we have but little to say, for the plain reason that the abolition mania is confined to the distempered imaginations of a few misguided fanatics who are to be rather pitied for their folly, than feared for their power of harming,—while it has no place in the mind of the true statesman, or in the affections of the enlightened philanthropist.

We beg leave however to assure the Editor that he cannot entertain a more contemptuous opinion than we do of that effeminate and puerile band of Northern disorganizers, who would sacrilegiously throw into our midst the fire-brands of servile insurrection, or contribute in any manner to the odious amalgamation of white and black, the example of some of his own party in high places to the contrary notwithstanding.

We do seriously deprecate that spirit of party rancor in certain Editors which affects to believe and strives to produce the impression in others, that abolition is the real question at issue between the two great contending parties of the Nation, when both parties publicly affirm through their respective journals, that they are opposed to abolitionists. We deprecate it because it is intended and calculated to blind the eyes of the people as to the true questions of national policy which divide the country, lest having their eyes open they should see, and seeing should become alarmed at the huge dimensions and hideous deformities of the schemes entertained by their rulers for their own aggrandizement. While we are willing and ever ready to render the justice due to Mr. Van Buren for his regard in behalf of the peculiar institutions of the South, we think it but the part of country and candor in those of our brethren who differ from us in political sentiments, to treat with becoming contempt every effort, come from what quarter it may, to create the belief that the Whigs are leagued with the abolitionists.

We regret that the course adopted by the Editor of the Standard in relation to the petitions from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends at New Garden, is any thing rather than conciliatory and plausible: With what kind of propriety can he arraign at the bar of public scrutiny the Whigs of Guilford county merely because the Society of Friends at New Garden chose to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of slavery? Does he suppose that the Whigs of Guilford, as a political party had any part or lot in that matter?—Can he be so fool-hardy as to believe that Mr. Morehead was at all privy to the affair before it was presented to him in his representative capacity? and will he dare to say that the representative is accountable for the conduct of his constituents?—Surely not. If he condemn Mr. Morehead for merely insinuating that he was about to introduce certain petitions from a portion of his constituents, although in his prefatory remarks he expressed the utmost abhorrence of every thing savoring in the least of abolition, & actually consented, on motion, to withdraw the petitions as being unworthy and unfit to be entertained by the Legislature, why not also condemn Mr. Brown for presenting the Resolutions of the same Legislature in the Senate of the U. States? Was Mr. Morehead less bound to treat with common respect a portion of his constituents who differed from him on a certain subject than Mr. Brown was to treat with like deference a portion of his acknowledged constituents, who differed from him in this matter? We think not.

We assure the Editor of the Standard that we go with him hand in hand in opposing every attempt, come from what source it may, to interfere with the domestic institution of slavery, and advise him not to insinuate for the future so absurd and ridiculous an idea as that Mr. Morehead would favor the abolitionists, while nearly his whole subsistence consists of slaves; we advise him too to let the Whigs of old Guilford alone, for they are made of sterner stuff than are scared by any humbug that his fancy or his Quixotic fears can create.

Since Mr. Morehead's return home we have visited his house to obtain a copy of the petition so loudly complained of as having been concealed from the administration party in the Legislature, but he was absent; we now venture to say that if the Editor of the Standard himself is not presented with a copy of this petition within ten days hence, we will procure it and publish it to the world; we venture further to say that it contains no sentiment at all calculated to inspire the mind of any man of com-

mon sense with serious apprehensions of danger.

In conclusion we respectfully ask the Editor of the Standard, nay, we dare him, to mention the name of any member of the Legislature, who expressed a desire to see the petition and was denied the privilege of seeing it.

GREENBORO PATR.
MR. THOMAS H. BENTON.
This noted individual, celebrated only for his obnoxious sins against the Constitution, his partisan recklessness, and his empty declamation, seems to have been constituted, appointed, and most especially set apart by the dominant party to eulogize and falsely flatter the old hero of Orleans. True to his position, the country is periodically deluged with his hosannas to the "greatest and best." And, it is not a matter of very grave wonder with us that Benton should thus bind with chaplets the chariot wheels of his tyrant master. As Mr. Clay once observed he belongs to General Jackson by right of conquest. The General, aided by several of his friends, did whip Benton quite fairly, in the Nashville affair of honor. Benton's humor was thrown completely into the frantic, by this uncivil thrashing, and the most affectionate epithets he then "felt himself safe" in applying to Gen. Jackson were "bully and liar." But the tune has been changed; and he now tells the Senate in a grave speech, that the General is "covered, illustrated, irradiated with every species of glory," and appeals, in confirmation of his remark, to the "present unparalleled, unrivalled, unprecedented, unexampled, universal pervading and exulting prosperity of the country." And, after all this slavish adulation, he very modestly tells the Senate that it "was no part of his intention to make a eulogy upon Gen. Jackson."

Benton no doubt has a long eye upon the occasion. He knows that the partisans of Martin Van Buren will support any man who will worship Gen. Jackson, and become the pliant instrument of extending their misrule and perpetuating their power. Hence his suppliant prostration before the man whom he once called a liar, and whom he once malignantly encountered in personal combat. Hence his reckless championship in the expunging of the constitution—his violent and unprincipled advocacy of an extravagant administration—and his unqualified praise of every act which Gen. Jackson ever originated or supported. But it is believed that in this vaulting ambition after power he will most signally fail. It is not possible that, even four years hence, the people will have forgotten the black and daring iniquities of Phos. H. Benton. The weight of the guilty expunge, "too heavy for the man to bear who hopes for heaven," will gather a mountain's heaviness from the accumulated execrations which time will enable the people to heap upon him, and should even his polluted feet essay to stand where Washington has stood, that mountain's heaviness will throw him back to that degradation from whence he sprang.

Privilege and Equality are new political distinctions which the Globe is endeavoring to create. It published, on the 12th inst. a long article from the Boston Quarterly Review, on the state of political parties, in which it is attempted to be shown that the Whigs are the friends of privilege and the loco focos of equality. The article referred to, and which bears the patent stamp of the Globe, contains the following significant sentence: "On the side of privilege are the whole battalions who belong to the army of equality; while more than one division of the army of equality is led on by a chief, whose only appropriate place is in the ranks of the army of privilege." Now, who is this "chief" is we do not presume to affirm. But we do not believe we would be wide of the mark, were we to say it is Mr. Calhoun. If he, it is easy to perceive what the administration design with regard to that gentleman. They desire that he should support yet a little longer their darling Sub-Treasury, and just so long will their abusive tongues and presses be restrained; but, (as we intimated last week) should he refuse to support it, because its provisions do not entirely suit him, the whole pack of loco focos will soon join in full cry after him. Should this occur, we can assure them that, blood-hounds as they are, they will not have a galley-slave to chase down. Keen as they are for blood, they may smell a terror in a Bruce of Bannockburn.

We hazard nothing when we assert that Mr. Calhoun will not take counsel of his fears, and that he would shrink from an union with the men of Tammany. We know that some of his friends have disagreed with him of late on the great question of finance—it has been our misfortune to differ with him there, but we have not for one moment believed that he had ceased with the present corrupt dynasty; nor have we feared for the integrity of his principles. As to the Privilege and Equality parties we are perfectly indifferent. The Globe is welcome to draw any and every party line it may choose to draw; it may name them and select their leaders; it may assign to a "chief" his "appropriate place," but when the people shall come, the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE will break down these party landmarks and the builders of them, and re-establish the laws and the public liberty upon their ruins.

THE STANDARD—OUR SENATORS.
The Standard of last week labors to apply an *Ellipsis* to the torn and bleeding consciences of "our Senators." And, before we write another sentence, we beg leave most respectfully to assure the Editor that he is throwing away his labor; for he might as well attempt to drain the Atlantic by a Dutch canal as to convince the people of North Carolina that Messrs. Brown & Strange did not understand the Instruction Resolutions. Equally unnecessary is his very kind attempt to administer comfort to our Senators; for one of them has declared that "he scarcely expects justice from his friends," and it is confidently believed that both of them have

strong claims upon the Administration. And if they get office under the matchless "imitator," what will they care for the sympathies of the North Carolina Standard?

But let us examine this weak defence of the Standard's unimpaired Senators. The timid "belief" is hazarded that "our friends will applaud the course of our Senators, as they will approve the manly and eloquent exposition of their views and feelings;" and then a venture is made upon the assertion that they "were not bound, on any principle, moral or political, to obey or resign, under Resolutions most obviously and not instructions."

Now, we should not only be delighted but astonished, if this profound Editor would say when and where the aforesaid "manly and eloquent exposition of their views and feelings" is to be found. As a citizen of North Carolina, we profess to feel an interest in the fame of her sons, and no one could be happier to admire their "manliness and eloquence." Tell us whether their "manliness and eloquence" stood erect and flashed forth beneath the scorpion lash of Henry Clay! "Manly and eloquent exposition of their views and feelings!" Was it "manly" in them to scoff at the plain will of their constituents, after they had publicly pledged to it their most unqualified devotion! But they were "eloquent" also. Ah! 'eloquence' here is but a feeble word. We must go back to old Greece for a parallel: "Not manly eloquence the boom fired. When genius thundered from the Athenian tongue!"

But these Whigs are most incorrigible fellows. Some of them have quite shamefully supposed that our Senators *did*—(to use a word of Niles, that profound Connecticut Senator), was not "eloquent," but ill-eloquent, on the reception of their instructions.

and where they will have every opportunity to obtain facts. We understand, says the Express, they intend to push their investigations with all possible industry, and with entire devotion to the service in which they are engaged.

It is feared that the investigation may be delayed a few days in consequence of the loss of Mr. Wise's trunk which it is believed, was stolen between Philadelphia and New York. It contains many important papers and documents upon the subject of the inquiry.

William D. Merriek has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

Ruel Williams has been re-elected Senator from Maine.

John Wickham Esq. of Richmond, an old and eminent lawyer, died on the 23d January.

Judge Colcock, President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, died on the 26th ult at Charleston.

Robert Stanard (Whig) has been elected by the Virginia Legislature, Judge of the Court of Appeals vice Judge Brokenbrough, dec'd.

PRINTERS INK.
We would respectfully invite the attention of our brethren of the type to the advertisement of Messrs. D. Gray, Rosser & Jones in another part of this paper. We are now using some of this INK, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent article.

MARRIED.
In Bucks county on the 17th Inst. by F. P. Glass, Esq. Abner Summers, Merchant, to Miss Mary Freeman, daughter of Rodrick Freeman.

DIED.
In this city, on Wednesday last, Mr. John R. Tanner, an old and respectable citizen. In Newbern Mrs. Ann E. Harvey, wife of John Harvey, Esq.

JAMES LITCHFORD, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Having bought out the entire interest of Phos. M. Oliver, in the above business of Litchford & Oliver, and having secured the services of Mr. Oliver I respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the firm. Orders from our friends at a distance, will meet with the same attention as heretofore.

STRAYED.
Taken up on the 25th of Dec 1838, and entered on the Ranger's Book of Franklin County, one small bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, a star in his forehead, 7 snip in his nose, about sixteen years old; taken up on the plantation of William P. Williams, of Louisa, N. Carolina. The owner if requested to prove property and pay charges according to law.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
Just received, at the North Carolina Book Store, Rob of the Bowl, by the author of Horse-shoe Robinson, &c.
Althea Vernon, &c by Miss Leslie
Oddities of London Life, by Paul Fry
The Wise Hunter
Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, containing a faithful account of the fortunes, misfortunes, upfallings and downfallings of the Nickleby family in 7 numbers
Oliver Twist, and David Copperfield
Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope
City of the Czar
The Only Daughter
Stanley of the man of the world
Heir of Selwood
Mary Raymond and other tales
Harry Austen
The British Senate
Public Life of Mr. Talburt, once Major of Madras, by Box

All the new Publications regularly received, &c.
TURNER & HUGHES,
No 1 Cheap Side.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1839. 7

Valuable Property for Sale.
I wish to dispose of my possessions in, and adjacent to the City of Raleigh. The lot on which I reside contains between 15 and 20 acres. The Buildings are numerous, spacious and convenient, and the Plantation, the nearest point of which is distant about one mile from the City, contains 500 acres.

On application to the Subscriber, further particulars will be made known.
W. M'PHEETERS.
Raleigh, January 9, 1839. 7 3

GARDEN SEEDS.
A fresh supply of garden seeds, growth of 1838, from the gardens of D. Lindreth, Philadelphia, and J. White, Enfield, Connecticut, just received, and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store.

Also A lot of grass & Flower seeds, assorted.
TURNER & HUGHES,
No. 1 Cheap Side,
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1839. 7 Sw.

RED WASP.
The thorough bred Race Horse Red Wasp, the winner of thirteen races, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Raleigh. Particulars will be given hereafter.
DAVID M'DANIEL.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1839. 7 4

THE SILK TRADE!
PROSPECTUS
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
TO BE EDITED,
The Southern Silk Manual
AND FARMERS' MAGAZINE.
The work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen actively engaged in the cultivation of MORUS MULTICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and the manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. YEATERS REESE, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum. A ample arrangements have been made, and arrangements established to enable the editor to present a work containing all the information necessary to the planting and cultivation of the trees, the feeding of the worms, and the successful management of the entire silk business. The work will also contain valuable information on agriculture and farming generally. It will be the particular object of the editor to promote the interest of those engaged in the silk culture in the Southern and Western States; as there the cultivator possesses peculiar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labor &c. Orders by letter (post paid) with the subscription for the year, will receive prompt attention. Address: E. YEATERS REESE, Baltimore. Editors who will give this advertisement four insertions, by sending a number containing it to the Editor, will be entitled to a number of the Southern Silk Manual.

Persons who are desirous to act as agents for the "Southern Silk Manual," will please give information to the Editor. A remittance of ten dollars will pay for eleven copies. Hereafter the covers of this work will be open to advertisements. Individuals or companies having trees for sale, will find it to their advantage to give us their cards. The present number will be sent to many individuals who are not subscribers. Should they feel disposed to encourage the work, we will thank them to advise us of the fact as early as possible.

PREPARE THIS!
THORPE'S
VEGETABLE PILLS.
These Pills make a speedy and permanent cure without regard to diet or exposure; and in the most obstinate cases, when all other remedies have failed, they have effected cures in the short space of two weeks, and, in cases more slight, it generally takes from three days to one week. They never have been known to do more obstinate cases to occupy more than two weeks to effect a permanent cure. They possess great advantages over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not affect the stomach or cause any sickness at the stomach whatever; on the contrary, they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerful in their action.

Three pills are put in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box at \$1 per box (Cash) bearing the signature of
C. G. B. THORPE,
For sale, wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of W. M. MASON & CO. who are principal agents of the State of North Carolina.
Feb. 2, 1839. 7 coveit

REWARD.
Ran away from this office, about ten days ago, a bonded apprentice by the name of Tho. Marshall. Said runaway, without 15 years of age, had a growth of a sickly, yellow complexion, and had on when he left a far cap, and roundabout and trousers of blue stuff. He had also a new waist and pantaloons, with other apparel, which he took with him tied up in a bundle. To any person who shall return said runaway, or detain him in jail or otherwise, so that I get him the above reward will be paid, together with all reasonable expenses for collection.
JAS. LITCHFORD,
THOS. M. OLIVER
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1839. 7 3L