

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.  
THE FRIENDS WE LOVED IN CHILDHOOD.

AN ORIGINAL BALLAD, BY E.—  
The friends we loved in childhood,  
Oh, whither have they fled?  
Beneath the village churchyard,  
They slumber with the dead!  
In peace they rest beneath the sod,  
Their earthly labors o'er;  
Oh, the friends that we lov'd in our early youth,  
We shall meet on earth no more.

The friends we loved in childhood,  
When life was young and gay—  
How blithesome were their bosoms,  
Throughout the joyous day;  
And lightly tripp'd their merry feet  
Across the flowery plain;  
But the friends that we lov'd in our early youth,  
We ne'er shall meet again!

The friends we loved in childhood,  
How fond their memory seems;  
They haunt us in our slumbers,  
They whisper in our dreams!  
And then we wake with saddened heart,  
To find our bliss in vain;  
For the friends that we lov'd in our early youth,  
We ne'er shall meet again!

The friends we loved in childhood,  
Oh, peaceful be their rest;  
And green may be the willow,  
That sighs above their breast!  
And when in death we lowly sleep,  
Secure from all our pain,  
Oh, the friends that we lov'd in our early youth,  
May we meet in peace again!

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:  
Saturday Morning, July 27, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS:  
William A. Morris.

Independent Treasury System.

It seems much desired by his enemies, that the President should stand before the public, fully committed in favor of this System.—Well, they certainly will be gratified; inasmuch as Mr. Van Buren, has, on all proper occasions, since the failure of the scheme of giving the State Banks as depositories of the public monies, frankly and unequivocally declared himself in favor of separating the finances of the government from all Banks, and of permitting the government to exact specie for its dues, whenever it shall be necessary for the safety of the people's money.

On the eve of the elections, we should advert a little to this much talked of, and much abused, and much misunderstood Sub-Treasury System, as it is called: And we should give it a careful examination, as it is certainly the most important political matter which now separates the contending parties.

The greatest objection to the Independent Treasury System is, to that part of it, which we think the most advantageous feature; we mean, that part of it which shall authorize the Government by law, to exact specie for its dues, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall think it requisite to do so.

If a law were passed denying to an individual the right to demand specie for the payment of his debts, every one would say at once, this is unconstitutional. It would break down at once, and render useless the only standard of value which has been so wisely ordained by the framers of the great charter of our liberties.

Is it not the same thing when Congress refuses to the Government the same right that the constitution secures to every citizen?

Has Congress the power to say to a debtor of the Government, paper money shall be a lawful tender? for your debt to the Treasury of the United States, when nothing but gold and silver shall be a "lawful tender" for a debt you may owe the Treasurer in his individual capacity?

But if it were constitutional, is it expedient? Is it politic? Ought a citizen to have his rights of property and money better secured by law, than the Government under which he lives? Is one single man, in this regard, of more importance than the whole State? It is a principle laid down by the law writers, that "it is better that an individual should suffer an injury, than that the public should suffer an inconvenience."

Apply this wise rule, to the matter of the Government's right to demand hard money for its dues, as compared with a citizen's right to do the same thing, and who will doubt for a moment that the Government's right should be at least equal to the citizen's?

We have a practical, familiar example of the expediency and justice of allowing the Government this right, every day before our eyes. The Post Master in Fayetteville, is a Government officer. He is to all intents and purposes a Sub-Treasurer. He has an undeniable right by law, to exact specie payments at his office, for letters, &c. This is no more than the same gentleman has a right to do, for his own private demands.—And does not every one see, that it is a direct means of keeping specie in circulation? But we are told it will require too much specie. It will withdraw it from the Banks, and not leave them enough to keep their currency sound. Let every North Carolina voter ask himself this question, and let every Bank Director who also votes, answer it candidly. If all the Banks were in the condition of North Carolina Banks, would there be any danger in allowing the Government to demand specie for all its dues?

State Legislation has effected the soundness of our paper currency in this State; and can it not do the same thing elsewhere?

It has been done here without the aid of Congress, or a United States Bank. Why may it not be done in every State?

Nothing will do more in compelling all the States to make their Bank paper sound, than this very Sub-Treasury plan of allowing the Government to collect its debts in hard money, and keep it independently of Banks.

But the Whigs say, it will break down the credit system, it will ruin large speculators, merchants, and stock dealers, who live by dealing in large amounts owed to Banks.—We say in reply, the safety of the people's money requires it. We say that to secure the permanency and stability of the Government over our heads, it is indispensable that a check should be given to the mania, the paper money madness which we have been cursed with, by following the example of England.

The voters should be all told, that the Great Issue—Yes, the great, all important issue, is between Mr. Van Buren's plan of a hard money Government, unconnected with Banks, and Mr. Clay's plan of a great 50 million Bank, to overshadow and corrupt the Government.

Morris for Van Buren.  
Deberry for Clay.

Let the people look well to this, next Thursday week. We know they prefer a hard money Government, to a shin-plaster concern. Every man to his post!

Mr. Deberry and his letter, (called by the Observer his Circular.)

Mr. Deberry says in a letter dated July 18th, 1839, and printed in the Observer of July 24th, "You have no doubt noticed the efforts recently made by my political enemies to mislead the people in relation to my votes on the appropriation bill passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress. My competitor, in his speech delivered the 2nd day of June, at your County Court in Fayetteville, charged me with having voted for nearly all the appropriations for 1838, which amounted to more than 38 millions of dollars, and with inconsistency in doing so, after I had so often exclaimed against the prodigal expenditures of the administration."

"These charges were repeated and urged in his speeches at Montgomery county, and also at Anson county, during the last two weeks. To these charges so often repeated I replied, that I had voted for all these appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the Administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted; but I promptly denounced these charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had voted against many of the appropriation bills. My competitor attempted at all those places to support the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the journals of Congress before him, and that it did not appear that I had voted against any of the appropriation bills except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said I had not voted; referring also to pages on the journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was challenged to produce the journal, that reference might be had to it. These letters from the member of Congress to which he referred, were called for at Anson and Richmond Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed to Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolinian, and the other to Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county, both of which were placed in the hands of my competitor, and their contents widely disseminated. Though I had the journal of Congress referred to, delivered to me last winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday evening last, at Richmond Court."

I gave the Journal a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making appropriations to the amount of twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the yeas and nays being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the yeas and nays were taken on only one of them, of one million of dollars to suppress Indian hostilities. The yeas and nays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes of \$20,000 each, at the first and second sessions, to pay the expense of their issue.

There were two other bills, on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken, and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indisposition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up the 38 millions for that year.

Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, your will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he referred. They have not only done me great injustice, but have misled and deceived his own political friends in our District, and caused them to become the unenviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify.

In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these facts and produced the Journal, and challenged

full and through examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements herein contained, but they declined examining any more than the first page referred to by the letter of the Hon. member, which failed to show the yeas and nays, and thus ended their examination, though it was earnestly invited.

We beg every one who reads this, to attend particularly to the statements contained in this letter; and if we do not shew, that this letter of itself and by itself convicts Mr. Deberry, of a deliberate purpose to keep his late constituents uninformed of his votes, then we confess that a careful perusal of the letter has not enabled us to understand the writer's meaning.

Mr. Deberry says, the charges against him were in relation "to his votes on the appropriation bills passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress."

The two sessions of the last Congress, were held during the winters of 1837 and 1838.

The appropriation bills "for the year 1838" were passed at the first of these sessions, in the winter of 1837.

To prove that it could not have been the appropriation bills at both sessions of the last Congress, with voting for which, Mr. Morris charged Mr. Deberry; let us only observe what Mr. Deberry says in another part of his letter. These are his words: "Though I had the Journal of Congress referred to, delivered to me last winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday evening last, at Richmond Court."

"I gave the Journal a critical examination," &c. &c.

He further says, that "the yeas and nays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes of \$20,000 each; at the first and second sessions, to pay the expense of their issue," and further he says, "these make an aggregate of 37 millions of dollars, and other small bills, &c. will make up the 38 millions."

He further says, "now, sir, from these facts which the Journals faithfully shew," &c. &c. and in another place, "I adverted to these facts, and produced the Journal."

In the first place, recollect reader, that the object of this letter and the sole object is to prove that the charges as to Mr. Deberry's votes, mentioned in Dr. Montgomery's letter, "have been proved untrue by the authority to which he (Dr. Montgomery) referred."

In the next place, notice that when Mr. Deberry speaks of these charges as made against him, from the letter on the 2nd of June, in this place, he describes them as having relation "to his votes on the appropriation bills, for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress."

In the next place, observe that he afterwards speaks of "the Journal (in the singular) referred to," then of giving the Journal, (still in the singular,) a critical examination"—again of facts which "the Journals faithfully shew;" and lastly, (changing the expression a fourth time,) he says, "I adverted to these facts, and produced the Journal." Now in this last instance, which of the Journals did he produce? Most manifestly it must have been the one which did not correspond with the letter; keeping back the other, which we have no doubt will be found to correspond with it whenever Mr. Deberry shall be candid enough to let the comparison be made.

We have not received a copy of Dr. M's letter, and did not keep one; neither have we the Journal or Journals alluded to, if we had the letter. But we say, it is impossible that Dr. Montgomery could have written a deliberate lie, and not only that, but refer to pages to invite the proof of it against himself. We say further, positively, that Mr. Deberry, in the letter we re-print to-day from the Observer, has not stated correctly the charge made against him by Mr. Morris on the 2nd of June, at this place. We say further, that no allusion was made in that charge, to both sessions of the last Congress, but only to one of them.

And now what aspect does this whole matter present? The Observer asks if we still propose to write a circular for Mr. Deberry? We say without hesitation, YES! so far as we shall be enabled to inform ourselves of his votes. We say, that this letter, so far from shewing the voters of the District fairly, and plainly, what Mr. Deberry has been doing in Congress, for the money they have paid him; does not even explain how he voted for the two sessions he alludes to, does not mention the items of appropriation and their amounts (with one single exception of the item of \$20,000.)

We say that this letter, shows a manifest disposition to keep dark as to his votes.

Let us give a small portion of the circular we promised to write for Mr. Deberry, just to jog his memory, and answer as a postscript to his letter.

In the first place then, let the people remember, that Mr. Edmund Deberry, has received eight years pay as a member of Congress, amounting to at least TEN THOUSAND DOL-

LARS! of their money; for which not one public act that we have seen, has been pointed out by him, or his friends, as originating with him, for the benefit of the District or the country.

In the next place, Mr. Deberry voted on the 15th of June 1835, for a resolution "that the clerk be directed to supply such members of the House as have not been provided, under former orders; (He himself being probably one of them) with the following books, (viz): The Diplomatic Correspondence; The Documentary History of the U. States; The Land Laws; The American State Papers; The Register of Debates, including the two Volumes of the first Congress, published by Gales and Seaton, and the two volumes of the last Congress; Contested Elections; Commercial Regulations; Secret Journal to 1778, and Elliott's Debates; and that the Committee of Ways and Means, be instructed to report a bill for the necessary appropriation to carry this resolution into effect. In the next place we say that Mr. Deberry, at the same session of Congress, voted against a Bill making further appropriations to carry into effect, the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians; whereby the necessary steps were to be taken to remove those Indians, beyond the Mississippi.

We again call for all Mr. Deberry's votes in the two sessions of the last Congress.—We hope the Editor of the Observer will attend to this for Mr. Deberry, and where the yeas and nays were not taken, still we hope the member will not be dumb as to how he votes, if the Journal is. Come out! Come out, gentlemen Whigs, shew us what your member has done; give us a circular; we demand it as the right of one of the voters of the District, give us a full list of all Mr. Deberry's votes. Do not fight in the dark any longer; every man has not the Journals—Mr. Deberry has, and the people's money paid for them; will he not give them a peep, by only publishing his votes?

Adams, Clay, Harrison, Webster, White, & Company.

The Heroes of Modern Whigery. The Knights Errant of the New order of grumblers and growlers in politics. What Herald shall quarter their motley coats of arms on one ground? Who so skilled as to Chronicle in one harmonious field, the multiform mottoes on their adverse escutcheons? The varied hues of their nodding plumes, what heraldic pencil can paint, to decorate one gorgeous helmet for the Knight elect who is to preside over this heterogeneous chivalry? Oh! for the pen of a Scott, to figure forth in phrase chivalric, their multitudinous coats of arms; their ringed, streaked and speckled banners, their partitioned plumes of every rainbow die, the endless zig-zagery of their broad and narrow, round and oval, square, oblong, and triangular shields!

But why need a midling sized Van Buren editor, pray for such gifts? Walter Scott, the immortal, the prince, the father of modern writers, is dead. But then the whole class of whig editors are left in his stead to do the work. Their thousand grey goose quills are this moment at it, might and main, to rival Scott in this descriptive Heraldry. Ardent in their efforts, confident of success, they ply their work, and every week, in every petty village, shews a picture, a living diorama of most exquisitely defined political consistency; and all the works of all these masters, are headed Modern Whigery.

Deberry (the real Scott?) shows in his letter of this week, how well he could do the great piece, if Morris did not keep him busy electioneering, and when The Editor makes his observations upon the letter, and puts his pithy queries, the thing stands forth complete, the mighty, giant work is done; the picture of modern whigery is exhibited, one harmonious cluster of ineffable tints in beautiful and bright consistency.

Oh, Hogarth! oh, Praxiteles! oh, Scott! oh, painters, sculptors, poets, writers! masters of your arts! Drop your pencils, chisels and pens! Forgo your puny claims to immortal fame. All Whig editors who paint, or sculpture, or describe their party, throw you in the shade.

Let us give you some idea reader, of the picture that these men draw. A cat may look at a king. And although we would not attempt to draw, we can look at it, after it is so well done, and attempt a description. So here goes. Adams was a Federalist, (by inheritance you know,) but Jefferson and Democracy prevailed, and he became prime minister (with moderate pay) and wrote charming epistles, in Democratic diplomacy. Afterwards, he ascended the highest chair of state, (while one Clay held the ladder, received for pay the premier's office, placing his own foot on the first round of the ladder, or himself "in the line of safe precedents.")

But Adams was beaten by one Jackson, the "line of safe precedents" failed, and his father's son goes back to Federalism, Abolitionism and the Senate. (The pay of Senator is something.) This Adams the Federo, Democratico, Abolition, Anti-Abolition, New Light, Whig, and this Clay, the Democratic, Federal, Tariff, Anti-Tariff, Bank, Anti-Bank, New Light, Whig candidate for the Presidency; And one Webster, the Federal, High Tariff,

Bank, Anti-Bank—3rd New Light Whig candidate for the Presidency; And one Harrison, the Federal, Bank—4th New Light, Whig candidate for the Presidency; And one White, the Jackson, Anti-Jackson—5th, lowest, last, least, New Light, Whig candidate for the Presidency. All these, with their respective honors of signal defeat, fresh on their god-like brows; instead of seeking retirement which alone can give dignity to the mortification of a great mind, at such defeats; are seen impudently, unblushingly in the great Senate of this great Union, struggling to harass the Administration of the man whose talents had thrown their pretensions in the shade, and resorting to every device, to render that man unpopular; that one of themselves, yet any one of these glorious five; rejected candidates, might yet get into the Presidency.

It is the motley politics of these five men originally differing toto coelo the one from the other, that the opposition editors are working into one dirty batch of modern Whigery:

It is the ever varying hues and phases of the prejudiced and changing opinions of these very five intriguing aspirants after power, that must constitute the ground work and colorings, the lights and shades, the bright tints and ornaments of the gorgeous political painting, which the Whig prints are employed in executing. Verily, if these wretched are linguists, they had better attempt to write down all the tongues of Babel.

How can any man vote for any one of their candidates, if he pretends to consistency? If you are a Federalist and vote their ticket; if you are a Democrat and vote their ticket; if you are a Democrat and vote their ticket, Mr. Webster's and Gen. Harrison's party, and Mr. Adams party all swear, it is a triumph of Federalism.

If you are a Tariff man, and vote their ticket, Mr. Clay's State Rights friends in the South, vow it is proof positive that the people decide against a Tariff.

If you are a Nullifier, and vote their ticket, Mr. Webster's Federal friends take it for granted, that you support the "Southern man (Clay) with Northern principles" and look upon it as settled that the compromise act does not settle the Tariff question.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

After all the Whig meetings and Whig Conventions, and grand magniloquent Whig flourishes, in the two Whig prints, of the Whig town of Wilmington, is it possible they do not see a candidate in that District?—What has become of the staunch Whigery of "Old Brunswick" and the "debatable ground of Sampson and Duplin," so much talked of by the Advertiser? Where is the charger, with which the Advertiser threatened to run us "to the throat-latch," in the Congressional heats for that District?

All their political Whig stud, could not supply a courser. They evidently give the thing up for good and all. Well, this District comes next on the South Carolina line, between Hall's, Shepherd's and McKay's, on the East, and South East; and Conner's on the North West. We shall see next Thursday-week, whether it is to be any longer a non-conductor between old Mecklenburg, and the three sea shore Districts last mentioned. We think the Democratic fire is in the prairie, and Morris is setting it out every where in Anson, Montgomery and Richmond, as it already flames, and crackles, and roars in Robeson, Cumberland and Moore. Look out Messrs. Whigs, Whiglets and Deberryites, you will get your whiskers singed.

We receive cheering intelligence from the whole District, all our friends speak with entire confidence of Morris, receiving 500 votes in Anson and 270 in Montgomery.—We think, that that vote in those two counties will ensure his election, if the Democrats at the polls in the other counties will give a full attendance.

The farmers of this country sell their crops of cotton at the hard-money prices, regulated by the demand for the same in other countries, and buy their articles of consumption at prices dependent here on an inflated paper currency. Let them ponder on this, and ask the question, whether they will permit such a state of things longer to continue? If not, let them come out boldly in favor of an Independent Treasury, and thus limit that inordinate system of credit, which places property beyond their reach, and brings ruin and misery on their country.—Globe.

Mr. White, a whig member of the late legislature of Ohio, introduced a bill, just before the close of the session, with evident design of breaking up all the whig papers in the State. The bill proposed making the selling of wilful and malicious lies, a penal offence. Detroit Press.

The U. S. Gazette, an able federal paper, says of the returns of the Virginia election; "We are bound to say, however, that they do not meet our expectations, and fall far short of our wishes."

The Boston Atlas, Mr. Webster's organ, makes the following admission: "On the whole, the prospect certainly is, that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the presidential vote of that state."



LOSS BY FIRE.  
The barn of N. McLellan, of Tyson's, Moore County, was consumed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst. with its contents, about 400 bushels of wheat, a threshing machine, cotton gin, cotton screw, and family carriage, &c. supposed to be the work of an incendiary; the loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Brandy, peach,	\$ 1 00	a	\$ 00 00
" apple,	60 00	a	00 70
Bacon,	00 12	a	00 13
Beeswax,	00 20	a	00 25
Bale Rope,	00 8	a	00 12
Coffee,	00 12	a	00 13
Cotton,	00 18	a	00 13
Ottom. Baggings,	00 15	a	00 20
Corn,	1 00	a	1 10
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a	00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 25
Flour,	6 00	a	6 50
Peas,	00 45	a	00 00
Iron, bar,	00 25	a	00 00
Molasses,	00 26	a	00 40
Nails, cut,	00 07	a	00 08
Sugar, brown,	00 03	a	00 12
" lump,	00 16	a	00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a	00 20

WILMINGTON:

Bacon,	\$ 00 12	a	\$ 00 13
Butter,	25	a	28
Beeswax, scarce,	25	a	28
Bale Rope, dull,	8	a	8
Brandy, apple,	62	a	65
Corn, per bushel,	85	a	100
Coffee, scarce,	11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13	a	13
Cotton Baggings,	20	a	20
Flour, per bbl. dull,	6 50	a	7 50
Gin, American,	55	a	55
Lime, cask,	1 25	a	1 50
Molasses,	30	a	40
Peas, at the Stills,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	4 50	a	5 00
Rum, N. E.	40	a	42
Rosin, scarce,	1 50	a	1 50
Sugar, brown,	8	a	10
Tar, per bbl.	1 70	a	1 70
Fitch do	2 00	a	2 25
Rosin, do	1 50	a	1 50
Flooring boards, w.	1 50	a	1 50
Wide do do	7 00	a	7 00
Scantling do	5 00	a	5 00
Timber, river raft,	5 50	a	7 00

STATES:

W. O. hhd. rough,	12 50	a	16 00
Do do drawn,	28 00	a	30 00
W. O. bbl.	12 00	a	16 00
R. O. hhd. rough,	9 00	a	11 00
Do do dressed	11 00	a	16 00

SINGLES:

Country,	1 50	a	2 00
Contract,	3 00	a	4 00

Five Dollars Reward. LOST.

A POCKET BOOK. On the 12 day of May I lost a yellow calf skin pocket book, containing \$15 dollars in cash, and sundry notes. One note on George T. Barksdale, for \$50; 10; one other note on John McNeill and James Carrell, for \$15; one other note on John McMillan, for \$2; one due bill on John McMillan for \$3 25; one note on John McDonald and Edward Malloy, for \$5 with a credit of \$2. Several notes in favor of John McMillan, for collection; one note on John Evans, for \$25; one note on D. T. McArthur, and Archibald McDonald, for \$11 5; one judgment against Daniel Evans and Daniel Evans, for \$11 15; one note on Neff McMillan and Moses Patterson, for \$10; one against Neff McMillan and John McMillan, for \$25; with a credit of 50 cents. I forwarn all persons from trading for the above papers, as I have received no payment for the same. I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the same to me. D. S. MILLAN. Willis Creek, Cumberland County, North Carolina, July 20th 1839. 22-4t

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. FOR SALE. at Messrs. Hall and Johnson's store, Fayetteville. JOHN W. POWELL. Robeson County, July 27, 1839. 22-3m

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendance of the former Instructor, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy.

TERMS \$

Classics,	\$18 per session,
English,	15 do

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit a Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching. Pittsborough, June, 1839. 22-4t

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for cash, or on reasonable time for good paper, as cheap, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North. They have now just received and in store, 100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 150 do. Molasses, 200 bags Cuba Coffee. BARRY & BRYANT. Wilmington, N. C. June 22. 17-4t

STABLES TO BE RENTED on Hillsboro Street, a few yards below my Store. mar 2-1f T. S. LUTTERLOH.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.