

that the prisoner, when asked by the Marshal what motive he had to make his horrid attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. His father was an Englishman, who died many years ago in this city. The son himself was apprenticed afterwards to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said that he was a young man of excellent habits, sober and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing to his disadvantage, until of late he was informed that he was quarrelsome among his friends, and had treated one of his sisters badly.

The total absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted, has suggested the idea that he must be insane. There was, however, no evidence given in the examination to authorize the supposition, although several persons intimately acquainted with him, and one boarding in the same house with him, gave evidence upon the occasion. The demand of the prisoner when committing the act—when he was seized—when under examination, bore not the slightest appearance of phrensy, or derangement of any sort. When asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make explanation, he answered in the negative—said that those who had seen the act could state the facts—and at the conclusion, when asked if he had anything to offer, said he could not contradict what had been given in evidence.

The prisoner is a handsome young man, well dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him—and the President, in conversing with us, since the event, observed, that his manner, from the moment his eye caught his, was firm and resolved, until the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink, rather than resist.

We were informed by Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotundo, that he had frequently observed this man about the Capitol—so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him—that he had endeavored to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. Whether Lawrence has caught, in his visits to the Capitol, the man which has prevailed during the two last sessions in the Senate—whether he has become infatuated with the chimera which has troubled the brains of the disappointed and ambitious orators, who have depicted the President as a Caesar who ought to have a Brutus—as a Cromwell—a Nero—a Tiberius—we know not. If no secret conspiracy has prompted the perpetration of the horrid deed, we think it not improbable that some delusion of intellect has grown out of his visits to the Capitol; and that hearing despotism and every horrible mischief threatened to the republic, and revolution and all its train of calamities imputed as the necessary consequence of the President's measures, it may be that the infatuated man fancied he had reasons to become his country's avenger. If he had heard and believed Mr. Calhoun's speech the day before yesterday, he would have found in it ample justification for his attempt on one who was represented as the cause of the most dreadful calamities to the nation—as one who made perfect rottenness and corruption to pervade the vitals of the Government,—inasmuch that it was scarcely worth preserving, if it were possible.

Judge Cranch saw nothing in the conduct of the prisoner, or in the evidence, to suggest the idea that he labored under any mental malady. He signed up an order that he should be bailed, if he could give security in \$1000. The District Attorney said that the atrociousness of the crime attempted should induce his honor to require bail in a higher penalty. The Judge seemed moved by this, but as the Constitution, he said, provided that excessive bail should not be demanded, he could not require a bond for more than \$1500!! So, if any of our patriots should think fit to furnish this sum to stand the forfeiture, we may have this desperate man with new weapons of destruction at the next Presidential Levee.

We attended the Court, and being asked to examine the head in one of the pistols, drawn out with a screw ball, of which about sixty would make a pound. It was well patched, and forced down tight on a full charge of excellent glazed powder. How the caps could have exploded without firing the powder, is miraculous. Providence has ever guarded the life of the man who has been destined to preserve and raise his country's glory, and maintain the cause of the People. In the multitude of instances in which he has hazarded his person for his country, it was never in more imminent danger than on yesterday, when, in a funeral procession, followed by his Cabinet—the Senate—and the Representatives of the People.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Two Medical Gentlemen of high standing in Washington City, (Messrs. Casin and Sewall,) visited the prisoner in prison a few days after his attempt on the President's life, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his mind. They make a detailed report of his conversation, but draw no conclusion of their own with regard to his sanity or insanity. A great deal of what he said was apparently rational enough; but it was only the rationality of madness, as the following extracts from the report of the Physicians will abundantly show. The man Redfern, mentioned in the extracts, appears to be the brother-in-law of Lawrence, and a friend of Gen. Jackson; and we are disposed to think that the threat held out by him, to Lawrence, "that he should have no more work, because he was opposed to the President," acting upon a mind soured and crazed by illness and disappointment, was the immediate cause of the diabolical attempt on the President.—Ed. Carolinian.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the President's apartment by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. Sumner, of Pennsylvania; that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the Bank, and the President remarked that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr. Dibble was in waiting for an interview.

He was questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this he replied, that he never had mentioned his in-

attention to any one, and that no one in particular knew his design; but that he presumed that it was generally known that he intended to put the President out of the way.

When interrogated as to the motive which induced him to attempt the assassination of the President, he replied, that he had been told that the President had caused his loss of occupation, and the consequent want of money, and he believed that to put him out of the way was the only remedy for this evil; but to the interrogatory, who told you this? he could not identify any one, but remarked that his brother-in-law, Mr. Redfern, told him that he should have no more business, because he was opposed to the President—and he believed Redfern to be in league with the President against him. Again being questioned, whether he had often attended the debates in Congress, during the present session, and whether they had influenced him in making this attack on the person of the President, he replied that he had frequently attended the discussions in both branches of Congress, but that they had in no degree influenced his action.

On being asked if he knew any member of either House of Congress, he replied that he did not—and never spoke to one in his life, or they to him. On being asked what benefit he expected to himself from the death of the President, he answered he could not rise unless the President fell, and that he expected thereby to recover his liberty, and that the mechanics would all be benefited; that the mechanics would have plenty of work; and that money would be more plenty. On being asked why it would be more plenty, he replied, that it would be more easily obtained from the Bank. On being asked what Bank, he replied, the Bank of the United States. On being asked if he knew the President, Directors, or any of the officers of the Bank, or had ever held any intercourse with them, or knew how he could get money out of the Bank, he replied no.

He was asked if he ever threatened to shoot Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Calhoun, or whether he would shoot them if he had an opportunity? He replied, No. When asked if he would shoot Mr. Van Buren? He replied, that he once met with Mr. Van Buren in the Rotundo, and told him he was in want of money and must have it, and if he did not get it, he (Mr. Van Buren) or General Jackson must fall.

He further stated, that, believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor pursued the same course, to put him out of the way also—and declared that no power in this country could punish him for doing so, because it would be resisted by the Powers of Europe, as well as of this country. He also stated, that he had been long in correspondence with the Powers of Europe, and that his family had been wrongfully DEPRIVED OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND, and that he should yet live to regain it—and that he considered the President of the United States nothing more than his Clerk.

Temperance.—The Anniversary Meeting of the "Jersey Settlement Temperance Society" will be held at Wesley Chapel, on Tuesday the 24th instant—the day of simultaneous meetings of Temperance Societies throughout the Union. The Rev. Daniel Jenkins will preach the Anniversary Sermon. The friends of Temperance and the public generally are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. MOORE, Secretary.
February 14, 1835.

A Small Supply of Almanacs for 1835
Just Received and for Sale at THIS OFFICE.
February 14, 1835. [Price 10 Cents.]

Ebenezer Academy.
THE Exercises of this Institution were recommenced on the first week in January. The Course of Study pursued is preparatory to admission into the University of our State; yet it will always be varied to accommodate such Students as wish to enter any other College. The following is the Course:

In the Latin—Adam's Grammar, Historic Sacre 144 chapter, Viri Romae through the second Punic war, Caesar 7 books, Sallust the whole, Ovidi Expurgata the whole, the Eclogues, Georgics and 6 books of the Eneid of Virgil, Cicero 9 Orationes, Horace the whole.

In the Greek—Goodrich's Grammar, in the Testament John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, Jacob's Reader 50 pages, Græca Minora the whole, Græca Majora 100 pages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5½ months each, commencing on the first Mondays of January and July.

Tuition is \$4, \$6, \$10, per session, according to the grade of studies.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week.

Having devoted several years to the business of Teaching, and intending to pursue it through life should his health permit, the Subscriber has made great exertions to keep pace with the improvements that are being made in Literature.—He therefore confidently hopes to be able to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH R. HALL.
Bethany, Iredell County, N. C.
February 14, 1835.

Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
(No. 88 Water Street, New York.)
ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

FLAT JUSTITIA
BUAY COLEM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, February 14, 1835.

TOWN OFFICERS.

On Saturday last an Election was held for a Magistrate of Police and two Commissioners for the Borough of Salisbury for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:

Magistrate of Police—Wm. Chambers, Esq.
Commissioners—Col. Richard W. Long, and John Utman, Esq.

In another part of this paper will be found a circumstantial account, taken from the Globe, of a recent attempt to assassinate the President.

We abhor assassinations under any circumstances; but more especially would our feelings and our reason revolt at the consummation of such an act as was attempted on the occasion referred to. And, although a large portion of the American People entertain the opinion that President Jackson has done much, very much, to bring our Republican institutions into disrepute, and even to impair confidence in the permanency of such institutions, still we cannot think that there is a single individual in the country, of good sense and reflection, who would even palliate the crime which was meditated by the madman Lawrence.

In the account of this affair given by the Globe, there is a base and insidious insinuation that the diabolical attempt originated in a "secret conspiracy."! And soon afterwards the name of Mr. Calhoun is introduced, as one whose conduct was calculated, if not designed, to instigate some desperate ruffian to the perpetration of such a deed of horror. No one who knows any thing of the noble magnanimity of Mr. Calhoun, of his lofty patriotism, or of his pure and elevated moral sentiments, can bear of such an insinuation against him, however remote, without a feeling of deep indignation and unmitigated scorn for the depraved tools of a corrupt party, who would thus endeavor to tarnish his fair fame, which ought to be the pride of his country, as it is an honor to the human race.

For our part, we have no idea that the attempt of Lawrence proceeded from any other cause than insanity. But, if there was any conspiracy in the case, we would much more readily impute it to the desperate aspirants of that party which is becoming hopeless of success, except by the demise of the President before the expiration of his term of office, than to those who have evinced their devotion to the Constitution and the Laws of their country, and their abhorrence of all enormities. Who would be profited most immediately by the death of the President? Upon whom would the Crown descend? Would it not fall to the adopted political heir—the heir-apparent—the Magician of Kinderhook! And who, then, can find a deeper interest in the death of the glorified—yes, deified—chief, than Martin Van Buren and those who look forward to his accession for the realization of their sordid hopes!

We do not—Heaven forbid that we should—impute to the Vice-President could be capable of such atrocity; but we merely state the case to show how much more plausibly such a suspicion might attach to him than to those who could not be benefited by such an outrage.

The servile Editor of the Globe seems shocked that the bail-bond required of the prisoner should not have been so large, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Constitution, as to ensure the close confinement of the wretched maniac. But we are not surprised at this.—We are rather surprised that this supple slavish flatterer of His Majesty did not recommend that all the Senators in the opposition should be imprisoned, and that Lawrence should be tortured like Ravillac.

DEATH OF THE HON. W. R. DAVIS.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 29th of January, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Pickens arose and announced to the House the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, a Member from South Carolina, who departed this life at 7 o'clock on the morning of the same day. After paying a proper tribute to the character of the deceased, Mr. Pickens offered the usual resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and a Committee of Arrangements appointed to superintend the funeral.

In the Senate, on the same day, the Clerk of the House of Representatives having announced the decease of the Hon. W. R. Davis, a Representative from the State of South Carolina—

Mr. CALHOUN rose, and said: In raising to vote the ordinary resolutions on this melancholy occasion, he felt it to be due to his own feelings, as well as to the memory of the deceased, to make a few preliminary observations commemorative of his many excellent qualities. I knew the deceased (said Mr. C.) long and intimately; he was my near neighbor, and personal and political friend, and we stood closely connected by ties of affinity and the strictest friendship; and I cannot but say that, in passing through life, I have rarely known an individual more richly endowed. His intellect was of the highest order, clear, rapid, and comprehensive. Combined with a wonderful facility of expressing and illustrating his ideas, both in conversation and in debate, he possessed a rich imagination, a pure and delicate taste, a gentle and sportive wit, and an uninterupted flow of good humor, that made him the delight of every circle in which he mingled. Nor were his moral qualities less deserving of respect and admiration. He was generous, brave, patriotic, independent, and disinterested, almost to a fault. For the truth of this picture—that it is not the exaggerated effusion of friendship—I can appeal to many a bearer around me, who knew him well. Such was WARREN RAMSON DAVIS. He is now no more. He departed this life at 7 o'clock this morning. I witnessed the departing scene. When my excellent friend, the Senator from Missouri, (Dr. Linn,) announced to him his approaching fate, though the sad event was unexpected to him, he received the information with fortitude and firmness, while he thanked him for his kind attentions. This communication was made to him immediately after the adjournment of the Senate yesterday. At one o'clock this morning he fell into a gentle slumber, from which he never awoke. He departed without a struggle or a groan, lost forever to his friends and his country.

The Senate then agreed to attend the funeral on the next day, and to wear the usual badge of mourning; and, as a further mark of respect for his memory, the Senate then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Preston.

Several original and selected articles crowded out this week by matters of more importance.

Moving and Re-Moving.—A singular and mournfully interesting spectacle was exhibited in our streets on Saturday the 7th instant. Two companies of "movers" met on the Courthouse-hill, the one seeking a more eligible dwelling-place in the south-west, the other returning to the old residence in this State, after having in vain sought a better in the "land of promise" in the west. The cavalcade going west consisted of about a dozen carts, and a large number of well-dressed and hearty-looking men, women, and children, white and black—conveying to the spectator an idea of comfort and independence—while the one returning to the homes of their youth counted only two poor old horses, upon one of which was something that had apparently to perform the double duty of a bed by night and a mangle by day, and upon which were seated a woman and two or three small children; the other horse carried the remaining property of this little band, and was also ridden by a woman: one half-grown youth on foot, and carrying an axe, appeared to be the sole protector of the journey, who, being questioned about the father of the family, replied that "he died in Tennessee!" Those two parties halted; and the intense interest with which they gazed on each other, was distressing to the beholder; while the difference in their appearance, pecuniary and personal, made him forget the loss which we encountered in the removal of the one, by the stronger feeling of sympathy for the distresses of the other. It would require the pencil of a Hogarth to do justice to the scene: on the one hand, a large and prosperous family leaving their home, friends, and all the endearing connections of childhood and manhood, to seek a kinder dwelling among strangers—while, on the other, a poverty-stricken, woe-begone company, reduced both in numbers and energy, returning to spend the remainder of their miserable lives in the very homes which they had previously left in far happier and better days!! Is it to be always thus!—Will nothing ever be done to avert the dire necessity which our citizens are under of leaving the State with their substance! And will not the above picture have the effect to deter from a hasty movement those who desire to emigrate to unknown regions, and who, possibly, may have to retrace their steps in poverty and distress, and drag out their days in their native State!

Tribute to departed worth.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the University of North Carolina, recently held at Raleigh, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That Professor Anderson be requested to prepare a Memoir or Oration on the Life and Character of our deceased President, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, and to deliver the same in the College-Chapel, on the Wednesday afternoon preceding the next Annual Commencement, in the presence of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the Institution, who on that occasion will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

Resolved, That Messrs. Nash and McPheters be appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare and report a plan for an appropriate Monument to be erected over the remains of the deceased, in the burial-ground near the University.

The late Cold Weather.—During the latter part of last week, and the first part of this, the weather is said to have been colder than it has been known in this region since the winter of 1779-'80, at which time the Yadkin River was crossed on the ice by loaded wagons. In this Town, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer ranged—

On Saturday the 7th, at 4 to 6 deg. below Zero.
On Sunday the 8th, at 5 to 7 deg. below Zero.
On Monday the 9th, at 4 to 6 deg. below Zero.

Jack Frost among the Rats.—We understand that a considerable number of Rats have been found, since the late "snap," completely dead, from the effects of the cold! This may be termed the "state of the animal thermometer." Our town is very much infested with Rats; and we suspect our citizens would be glad to hear from Winter more frequently if the old grey-beard will "go ahead" in the work thus happily begun among these noxious vermin.

The Mail.—The Northern Mail on Monday brought us nothing—not a single paper from beyond Oxford in this State. By the Southern Mail on Tuesday we received one Washington paper, the Telegraph of the 31st January; and a letter from the same place, dated January 30th, and post-marked the 3d of February.

We know not why, where, or how it happens; but for more than twelve months past we have received certain papers, printed North of this place, much more frequently by the Southern than the Northern Mail. The "searching operation" is dreadfully needed somewhere.

"The ice-boat 'State Rights,' of the Camden and Amboy Rail-Road Line, made another effort yesterday afternoon to open the navigation; she succeeded in cutting her way through the ice, and caused a portion of it to pass up with the tide. A number of scientific gentlemen were on board to witness the operation. Her efforts for the last two days were confined to a few minutes, merely by way of experiment."—Philadelphia paper.

Just what might have been expected! "State Rights" is the cognomen under which all should sail who intend to make "experiments" against Consolidation—whether consolidated water, or consolidated government. It is a charmed name, and none can fill who adopt it.

"Our friend of the Western Carolinian has 'hit' us fairly, and we acknowledge it. When we said that we could not imitate the Editors of the Raleigh Register in taking certain matters 'coolly,' we merely wished it to be understood that those gentlemen possessed a greater command of temper than ourselves; and we hope and believe that they so understood us.—We know that the Carolinian was in no doubt of the meaning which we wished to convey. We will catch the Carolinian 'napping' before long, and retaliate."—Newbern Spectator.

No doubt, no doubt. An observant "spectator" may frequently "catch us napping," when we can nap in safety. But we can assure our friends of Newbern that they will never find us asleep when corruption threatens the ruin of our country.—If they should do so, we will agree to submit to a course of "Lynch-law," which is rather more severe than "lex-talionis" when administered with the lenity which characterizes the Editors of the Newbern Spectator.

POSTSCRIPT!—The Convention.

Being requested to say, that, on Tuesday next, (it being Court-week,) a Public Meeting will be held at the Courthouse in this Town, on the subject of the Proposed Convention to Amend the Constitution of the State; at which several Speeches may be expected to be delivered on the question.

Salisbury, Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1835.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1835.

My Dear Sir: The business of both Houses has been suspended for two days, by the funeral ceremonies in honor of the memory of Warren R. Davis of South Carolina. Mr. Davis, as you know, was a highly gifted gentleman—a man of a most pointed and finished wit, of a delicate and refined taste, and a uniform good humor that made him at once the ornament and delight of every company into which he went. But he has sunk into a premature grave, asking nothing of the world but "the charity of its silence."

The Post-Office Committee in the Senate has at length reported. The Report is a long one, and discloses a scene of abuse and corruption which is both shameful and alarming. I speak now of the character of both reports, for the minority report, although somewhat palliative, discloses enough of corruption to break down any Administration that shall attempt to justify or sustain it. I, therefore, think the party in power will be compelled to give up the Post-Office gentry to their fate; and that Barry & Co. will have to go out. I am aware of the difficulty which the Van Buren party will find in doing this act of justice to an injured People. Col. Johnston is the fast friend both of the Postmaster-General and his assistant O. B. Brown; he will therefore take the removal of his friends from office in high dudgeon; but there is no alternative. The mismanagement and official corruption of this Department is too glaring. It can no longer be defended by any honest man.

Mr. Taney's nomination to the Supreme Court Bench is still undecided. It is the opinion here that the Senate will reject his nomination. If so, I suppose the President will nominate no other until he gets a Senate of his own—ready at all times to register his edicts, whatever they may be. I judge of his course upon this subject from what he has done in other cases. The Senate thought proper to reject the nomination of Andrew Stephenson as Minister to England. The President has nominated no other, although we have with that nation subjects of negotiation of the most delicate and important character. We have been on the very verge of a war with France, and yet no Minister at the Court of St. James! If there is any nation in Europe at whose Court we ought to have a Minister at all times, it is England; and yet the President refuses to have our Republic represented there because the Senate thought proper, in the exercise of their constitutional right, to reject the individual selected by him! I fear that the time is not very distant when the Senate will not be allowed to express any opinion of their own.

Supreme Court.—Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. has been re-appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court; and we understand, that he has associated with him in the discharge of his duties, Wm. H. Battle, Esq. of Franklin.—Raleigh Register.

The People are moving.—Meetings of the People have been held in Chowan and Tyrrell counties, consoling the conduct of the majority in the Legislature for passing the Resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum; and requesting that gentleman not to resign.—Jb.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

At Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 2nd inst., on the 55th year of her age, Mrs. FLORA PICKETT, relict of the late Col. Joseph Pickett. She has left a large family, to which she was kind and affectionate in every relation, and numerous friends, to lament her loss. But it is their consolation to believe that she is now at rest; having lived for a number of years in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and during her illness expressed her resignation to the will of her God, and her trust and hope in God as her Saviour. "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—[Communicated.]

In Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, after a lingering illness, which she bore with almost unexampled patience, Mrs. MARY M'KINNE FREEMAN, consort of Edmund R. Freeman, Esq. She died perfectly resigned, and the numerous relatives and friends who are left to deplore her untimely death, have the consolation of believing that their loss is her eternal gain.—Register.

In Lincoln county, on the 1st inst., Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, in the 77th year of his age. He was a Soldier of the Revolution.

In Stokes county, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH LINDBACH, consort of Christian Lindbach.

In Stokes county, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. ARMS-WORTHY BEVELL, aged 36 years.

In Stokes county, on the 27th ult., Mr. ANDREW CRAUSE, aged 65 years.

Having made another arrangement the Editor of the Western Carolinian hereby gives notice that Mr. James B. Campbell is no longer his Collecting Agent, and his power of attorney is hereby revoked.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1835.

Just received and for sale at the Sign of THE GREEN B & GOLDEN MORNING STAR!
FRESH RICE, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, WINES, Spirits, SPANISH CIGARS, Fine Chewing & Smoking TOBACCO, SNUFF, Lemons, Candles, INSTRUMENTS, Porter, Nuts, &c. &c.
WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, February 7, 1835.

Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold, on Monday the 2d day of March next, on the premises, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Catawba River, one half mile above the Island Ford, in Lincoln County. Also, Eight Likely NEGROES.

A credit of one year will be given, upon approved security.

MICHAEL HOKE,
Adm'r. test. annex. of J. Sherill, dec'd.
February 7, 1835.

Episcopal School.

As the accommodations of the Episcopal School of North Carolina are insufficient to admit more Pupils than those whose names have already been forwarded to the Rector, the Executive Committee take this method of informing the Public that further applications, during the present session, cannot be received. But that so soon as the accommodations of the School can be enlarged, notice of the same will be given. By order of the Committee.
L. S. IVES, Chairman.
Raleigh, Jan. 31st, 1835.—3t.