At Gibraltar, a month or two ago, ther occurred one of those extraordinary cases which show us how ineffectively the romancist, even when his imagination is strained to the uttermost, can portray the extremes of passion of which human nature is susceptible. A communication, bearing date February the 20th, from the rock-built fortress which England keeps as a key to the Mediteranean, relates the following particu-

A respectable merchant, named James Baxwell, born at London, had removed in early life to Gibraltar, induced partly by the circumstance of his being of the same religious persuasion to which the people of his a successful traffic in all the articles of British manufacture introduced into Spain. He acquired, in truth, a very considerable fortune in this way. All the country knew that his agitation. he had a large amount of treasure lying by him, not to speak of the capital belonging to him, which was embarked in commerce. His name was one of credit in all the principal houses of exchange in Europe.

daughter, aged seventeen, and of remarkable beauty. Her countenance and figure combined in a most agreeable manner the peculiar charms of the Englishwoman with the soft and languishing characteristics of the for some two or three years an object of de- scaffold-" It is I who am guilty!-I alone!" voted admiration to all the youths around Gibraltar. At church they devoured her with their eyes; and many, many a one thought to himself that happy above all men would be he that could win the smiles of Eliza Baxwell. But Eliza bestowed her smiles upon no one. She seemed, to those whose involuntary sighs she excited, to carry maidenly modesty to freezing coldness. At mass, her eyes were ever bent upon her book, regardless of all the glances cast upon her by others.

Such was at least the case till shortly besuperior to all the young men she had ever yet beheld. From that moment, her calm and self-possessed demeanor left her forever. Abroad and at home she was restless and uneasy. But, ere long, the stranger found an opportunity of being introduced to her, and mutual avowals of love followed at no great distance of time.

Assured of the affections of Eliza, the young stranger then presented himself to Mr. Baxwell. "I am named William Katt," said he to the merchant; " I am, like yourself, an Englishman; I am of respectable family and character, young and wealthy. Give me your daughter-we love one an-

"Never!" said James Baxwell, to whom the position and circumstances of the young man were not unknown; "never!" You belong to the dominant religion of England, by which my fathers suffered so much and so long. You are a Lutheran and my daughter is a Catholic. Such an union could not be happy, nor will I ever give my consent to it. Eliza shall never be yours!" The daughter, informed of this declaration, threw herself at the feet of her father, and endeavored to move him from his purpose. Her lover did the same. But the father remained obstinate, and a violent scene took place bethe fiery South coursed in the daughter's veins and she declared that she would maropposition. James Baxwell, on the other hand, declared that he would sooner kill her with his own hands, than see her carry such aresolution into effect. As to William Katt, who stood by at this scene, he kept silence. What thoughts were revolving in his mind, it would be difficult to say.

Two days afterwards, an alarming noise was heard by the neighbors to issue from a cave immediately adjoining the merchant's house, and used by him for some domestic purposes. The noise consisted at first of loud cries, which gradually became fainter, and at length died altogether away. The auditors looked at each other with amazement, and many were the conjectures as to the cause of the sounds alluded to. A solution of the mystery was not long in suggesting itself. Eliza had disappeared; she was no longer to be seen about her father's house. After many low murmurs had circulated, the father was interrogated respecting his daughter. He said that she was missing, certainly; but whither she had gone, he knew not He had nothing whatever to do, he said, with her disappearance.

This explanation was not satisfactory .-James Baxwell, and inquire into the matter. out his assortment - Hartford Pat. The dwelling of the merchant was examined, but nothing criminating was found. "The cave, the cave is the place!" cried some of the crowd. The magistrates then descended into the cave, and there, on lifting some loose stones, they found a portion of Eliza's dress, sprinkled all over with blood. They also discovered a small quantity of hair, clotted with gore, and that hair was recognised by many as having been taken from the head of Eliza.

Baxwell protested his innocence. But the proof seemed strong against him, and he was regularly brought to trial. The result was his conviction for the murder of his daughter, and his condemnation to death.

On receiving sentence, the unhappy merseemed utterly overpowered by the dreadful turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the public servant, voted him \$3,500 as one embodied in a memorial to Congress. nature of his situation. He continued in a streets."

state almost of total insensibility during the interval between his trial and the day apto him, for the final time, that the moment of fate was at hand. The merchant was seized again with a fearful trembling, and he cried, what he had reiterated to all who child's death !"

he found, among others, William Katt, who, it should have been said, was the most important witness against him at his trial, having repeated to the court the threat of assassination which had been uttered by James Baxwell in his presence against Eliza. No sooner did the doomed merchant behold Katt, than he exclaimed, at the very foot of the scaffold, " my friend, in one minute I shall adopted country belonged. For many years be in eternity. I wish to die in peace with he occupied a small dwelling near the base all men. Give me your hand-I pardon you of Mount St. Michael, so renowned for its freely for the injury your evidence has done caves and chrystal isations. He carried on to me." Baxwell said this with some composure, but the effect of his words upon Katt was very striking. He became pale head of it, with the power and title of King. In car. as death, and could not conceal the depth of rying out this plan they promised Washington that

Baxwell mounted the steps of the gallows slowly, and gave himself up to the hands of the executioner, to undergo death by the rope. According to the ancient custom of Gibraltar, the executioner commenced his James Baxwell had a daughter, an only last duties by crying in a loud voice, "Justice is doing! Justice is done!" He then placed the black bonnet on the head of the condemned merchant, and pulled it down in front so as to cover the eye. He had just done this, when he was stopped in his pro-Spaniard. Young as she was, she had been ceedings by a loud cry from the side of the cation of them must rest in my own bosom, unless

This cry came from William Katt. The closure necessary. magistrates in attendance instantly called him forward, and demanded an explanation. The young man avowed that he had carried off Eliza, with her consent, to be his wife, edge of myself, you could not have found a person to and that she was now residing not far off, in | whom your schemes are more disagreeable. concealment. But to her he did not communicate other measures which he had taken, chiefly to revenge himself for the scorn of her father. He had contrived to cut off a portion of her hair while she slept. He had clotted it with the blood of a lamb, and had also sprinkled in the same way a part fore the events to be narrated. At length, of Eliza's dress, which he had purloined. however, Eliza did see one who awakened These articles he had placed in the cave, in herself some of the emotions she had and there, also, had he emitted personally caused in others. At mass, one day, she those cries, which had borne so heavily aobserved the eyes of a young stranger fixed gainst the merchant. The generous pardon upon her with an expression of admiration which the merchant had bestowed on him the first draft in Washington's hand-writing. and respect. To her he seemed a being at the scaffold, had awakened [the young | The following certificate is appended to it and compelled him to avow the truth.

This confession he partly made at the scaffold, and partly afterwards. As soon as Katt had spoken out decisively, the executioner hadturned to James Baxwell to take from him the insignia of death. The merchant almost unobserved, had sunk down into a sitting posture.- The black bonnet was drawn by the executioner from off his eyes and head. It was found that he was a corpse? No exertion had the slightest effect in awakening in him the spark of life. The physicians, saying all they could on such a subject, declared that he died from strong imagination. William Katt was conducted to prison amid the clamors of the populace, there to a-

wait the judgment of his misdeeds. Eliza, the unhappy daughter of an unhappy father, retired to a convent for life, immediately on hearing all that had passed.

DISINTERMENT OF AN INDIAN .- The Providence, (R. I) Journal of Thursday says: "About three weeks since, Samuel White, Esq. of Burrillville, near Alum Pond, while removing the earth near his dwelling house, discovered the skeleton of an Indian. It was examined by Dr. Eddy, and from appearances, must have been seven feet high; it measured | plot was arranged before they left Richmond. tween Eliza and her parent. The blood of from the ancle to the socket bone of the hip three feet; the teeth were white and perfectly sound, and were all double. The ground ry the object of her choice, despite of all has been improved as a garden for half a century. The Indian, no doubt, has laid there two hundred years. He was found buried with his head downwards, and to the south."

ABOVE WORK .- I have always considered this (says Paley) as a most unfortunate phraseology. - And, as habitual modes of speech have no small effect upon public sentiment, it has a direct tendency to make one portion of mankind envious and the other idle. The truth is, every man has his work. The kind of work varies, and that is all the difference there is. A great deal of labor exists, besides that of the hands; and many species of industry besides bodily operation, equally necessary, requiring equal assiduity, more attention, more anxiety. It is not therefore, that men of elevated stations are exempted from work. It is only true that there is assigned to them work of a different kind; whether more easy or less pleasant, may be questioned; but certainly not less wanted, and not less essential to the common

WHAT NEXT?-A Blacksmith's shop round in Market street, was broken open a Mr. B. Urner, of Cincinnatti, stating his in-The whisper went abroad that James Bax. few nights since, and 150 or 200 horse shoes ability to meet the payment of a note held well had assassinated his daughter, to pre- stolen therefrom. It must be that the rogue vent her marriage with William Katt, and, is going out West somewhere to establish a ultimately, this conjecture was so forcibly Bank, founded on a metalic basis. We pressed on the attention of the public au- know of a capital lot of grindstones which thorities, that they were compelled to arrest he had better take along with him to make

To the Ladies .- Those having Canary birds are informed that common oats is an excellent substitute for Canary seed, which has become scarce, and much better food for them, than hemp, millet, or rape seed .-Hemp seed is too oily, and rape will cause the birds to cease to sing, and languish and expire .- Argus.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS .- Fill a clean stone bottle, about the size of a blacking bottle, with hot water, lay the ear on the bottle as hot as it can be borne, so that the steam may ascend into it, every night when going to bed. for five or ten minutes.

"To send an uneducated child into the resigned his seat, and the Legislature, as a meeting, and a Committee of five was appoinchant trembled to excess, and afterwards world," said Paley, "is little better than to testimony of respect to an old and faithful ted to collect all necessary information to be who said he shouldn't care so much about

THE PATRIOTISM OF WASHINGTON.

In one of the Lectures recently delivered pointed for his execution. On the morning by Mr. Sparks before the New York Histoof the latter day, the jailor came to announce | rical Society, Mr. Sparks gave it as his opinion that the purity and patriotism of Washington's character were never fully appreciated by the Congress of the Revolution. In illustration, he produced the following hissaw him in his confinement, "Before my torical anecdote, worthy of the character of party, commencing with the following truly Maker, I swear that I am guiltless of my that illustrious man, and sufficient, singly, to entitle his memory to the honor which the They led him out to the scaffold. There | Congress of the present day has rendered by the erection of a noble Statue to it in the very centre of the Capitol:

"It was a remarkable proof of Washington's modesty that the subjoined letter was never published during his lifetime, although copies of it were earnestly solicited. A council was held privately by some men of influence; every point of their deplorable situation was discussed, and it was proposed to tell their views, and hopes, and fears to Washingson. One man, Colonel Nicola, was chosen to write a letter expressive of their views, which letter was to be sent to Washington; and in this letter it was stated that nothing short of a monarchical system could save the country from the anarchy and disasters which threatened it : and they proposed to Washington that such a system should be established, and that he should take the he should have the support of the Army and of many men of influence and power.

Now mark the reply Washington made to this! Here it is:

NEWBURG, 23d May 1782.

To Col. Lewis Nicola SIR :- With a mixture of great surprise and as tonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the Army, as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence and reprehead with severity. For the present the communisome future agitation of the matter shall make a dis-

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my which seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowl-

At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, must add that, no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the Army than I do, and as far as my influence, in a constitutional way, extends, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

I am sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This remarkable letter is a transcript from man said instantaneous remorse in his breast and is also in the same hand-writing, except the signatures, which are autographs of the | far as it has been disclosed by the President)

> The foregoing is an exact copy of a letter which we sealed and sent off to Col. Nicola, one, which all experience has proved that at the request of the writer of it.

D. HUMPHRIES, A. D. C. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Jr. Sec.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The New Orleans papers of the 4th in stant contain the following account of a horrible revolt at sea by a number of slaves :-"The Brig Creole, Capt. Essos, of Richmone

bound for New Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco, one hundred and thirty-five slaves, and four or five passon on their pecuniary sensibilities by the Prossengers, was on the 7th ultimo taken possession of by pero of the Hermitage. in the best manner the slaves, who rose and mutinied-killing and wounding several white persons. It appears that, on the 7th ult. at 8 P. M., the brig was hove to in the belief that she was approaching Abaco. The next day, after the passengers and crew not on duty had retired, at about half past 9 P. M., the slaves mutlnied and murdered a passenger named HEWELL, owner of a portion of the slaves, by stabbing him with Bowie knife. They wounded the captain and one of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands severely. But little defence could be made, as the victims were totally unprepared for an attack, and had but one musket on board, while the slaves were handspikes. There is reason to believe that the whole

"Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. I'hey spared the lives of the mate, passengers, and immediately to Abaco, an English island. Forced to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 9th ult. On landing, the American Consul had the captain and two of the men immediately taken on shore and their wounds dressed, while every attention was paid to the wounded on board. The Consul likewise requested the Governor of New Providence to place a guard on board to prevent slaves from going ashore, as he well knew that if this were not done, it would be impossible to secure the guilty perpetrators of the murder. The request of the Consul was granted, and an investigation of the affair was conducted by two magistrates of Nassua. The captain also took the testim my of the passengers and crew. Nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the mutiny and murder. They were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to have them sent to America under the circumstances. The remainder were liberated by her Majesty's authorities, on the ground that the slaves must be considered and treated as passengers, having the right to land in boats from the shore whenever they thought proper. The captain is doing well and will probably recover."

A NOBLE ACT .- A Mr. Samuel Pike. Leesburg, Ohio, some time since, owing to the sickness of all his family, the death of Whenever Governments, whether monarchical or reyears, was brought to the verge of bankruptcv. and in this posture of affairs, wrote to a er, on the receipt of this information, encloof true greatness:

Being satisfied that you cannot pay me, and that you would if you could, I hand you your note enclosed, cancelled. A man in your situation is apt to grow misanthropic and unhappy. The world averts ite kindly face from him, and shuns him-some men because he is poor, and some fearing a favor might be asked. To hold a fellow man and brother enthralled

We learn from the Charlotte Journal that part of the Mail between Charlotte and Lincolnton was lost on the fourth inst. while crossing Dutchman's creek, and two Stage Horses drowned.

Judge GANT, of South Carolina, has year's salary beyond his legal compensation.

POLITICAL.

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING.

The Locofocos of Moore county held Political meeting lately (when they do not inform us,) at which a Preamble and Resolution, two columns long, were concocted by a Committee of eight of the Solomons of the original propositions and inferences.

"When the Creator, by his fiat had just called man

into being there was but one human being. This teaches that all men are brothers, and ought to live in one holy brotherhood. But when Cain slew his brother Abel, he was expelled from his happy abode, and the seal of condemnation was placed on him by his Maker. This teaches us that all evil-doers should be punished, if not by their fellows, at least by their Maker. And as the freemen of the United States of America are the makers of their public officers it is no violation of the bond of brotherhood, for them to fix the seal of condemnation on those officers for their derelictions from honest, and wise legislation, and to expel them from the seats which they occupy, Such expulsion is not only just, but it is absolutely necessary for the purity and stability of the body politic .-To keep this body pure and firm it is necessary that it should have wholesome food administered to it, and that there should be no jarring in its members; for unwholesome food will corrupt the vitals and jarring will wear out its members and finally the whole body will fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony. With such views we see our country in great danger, for those officers whom the people lately chose to throw on the troubled waters of political discord, and odminisler a wholesome ragimen to the political body, have raised a demon to lacerate our National Constitution and poison our whole system. The Constitution stands between them and the darling of their souls, and Shylock like, they prepare the knife to shed its blood. Yes those very officers who have taken on oath to preserve the Consti-Congress who will not join with them in cutting down the salutary veto power of the President."

If this is not a mess we have never seen one. In one breath they come down from the Creation to the Extra Session !- from conduct could have given encouragement to address, | Cain and Abel to the Whig Congressmen whetting their knives to "shed the blood" Cain to physicing the body politic, lest it should "fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony!" There is much more in the same strain, and want of room only prevents our giving our readers the benefit of the hearty laugh which it has afforded to Whigs and Locofocos wherever zette a "Clay paper." If the Madisonian it has been seen. The whole winds up with the nomination of that "sound Repub- as one of the greatest Orators and Statesmen lican," Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, as that this country ever produced-if it means their candidate for Governor.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Norfolk Herald. THE NEW FISCAL AGENT.

We have given our opinion of the plan (as of the new Fiscal Agent, which is decidedly this country cannot well get along without. But all in good time. The monetary affairs of the country are in such a state, that it is questionable, whether even that better Agent could diffuse the benefits which belong to it if, indeed, it be practicable to get it up at this time, of which we have our doubts. In the mean time, the people must ease the pinchings, cramps and side-stitches inflicted pero of the Hermitage, in the best manner they can; and the plan now before Congress offers infinitely more relief than the Sub-Treasury, or any other "half-way house," that has yet been pointed out. We go for it, therefore, as at present advised, as it is resomething better. In the mean time, let us hear the opinions of others, The New York or Colonies whence they were elected: American calls it "a Government Bank." The Editor says-

"It is a Government Bank in terms, to be conduct armed with pistols, knives, and bludgeons, made up ed by a Board of Control at Washington, with agencies of their appointment, when needed -authorized to issue Exchequer bills, or Treasury notes, to an amount not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, to receive pri- day. vate deposites of coin, and issue certificates in convenient sums therefor, and to deal in domestic bills of part of the crew, on condition they should be taken Exchange, whether drawn in or out of a State, so that there be a distance of not less than 100 miles between the points from, and on which, the bill is drawn.

The President proclaims this to be an effectual separation of the Purse and the Sword, but inasmuch as the Constitution vests the appointment of all officers not therein otherwise provided for, in the President and Senate, who must therefore create the Board of Control, we cannot but look upon this as to all intents and purposes, a Government Bunk. That it may, if well managed, be productive of good

effects on Exchange and Currency, we do not deny; but that it runs counter to every principle for which the Whigs have contended, seems to us clear. But we must forbear till the plan itself reaches us. The Washington Globe, the ancient organ

of the Locofoco party, is pleased that the President has forborne to recommend any thing in the shape of a Corporation; but, says that paper,

"The plan of a Government paper currency-of Government dealing in Exchange through a Board of last agony of expiring life. In accordance Control-and of receiving deposites and emitting certificates on them to circulate also as a currency, however convenient in many respects, we apprehend will not meet the sanction of Congress or the country his wife, and the reverses of the last ten publican, have undertaken to make any "by authority" substitute for the money of the world, it has hith- to remark that the deceased was a quiet, in-

What ridiculous stuff is this! The idea that any civilized government can conduct by and originally drawn in favor of the latter its fiscal operations without the aid of paper gentleman for the sum of \$102. Mr. Urn- for transfers and exchanges, is to the full as not get employment. In this truly pitiable absurd, and would be as tyrannical in its resed the note in a letter, from which we ex- sults, if attempted, as the edict of Pharoah the good nature and forbearance of an actract the following remarks, as characteristic to compel the Israelites to make bricks with. quaintance for a shelter for his head, and Raleigh, Oct. 5. out fuel. There is no enlightened Govern- wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. ment in the world that pretends to dispense with the use of paper.

heretofore made will be rendered uselvss.

The Magistrate of Police presided at the

Wilm. Chron.

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

We find in the last Madisonian a letter from Mr. Henry A. Wise, written in reply to an invitation to the Gilmer Dinner, at Green. field, originally published, with much honied commendation, in the Jeffersonian Republican, a rabid Loco Foco paper, printed at January next. Price, per session, (one half payable Charlottesville.

The language of this letter is utterly unworthy of the writer, who has intellect suffidepend on having them well treated and well taught. cient to understand that ribaldry and coarse abuse, while they do not injure those at whom they are aimed, recoil invariably upon their author.

We have not space to bestow on Mr. Wise's precious effusion of impotent malice, nor are we sure that if we had room to spare we would offend the good taste of our readers by inserting it; but there is one extract which will serve as a sample of the whole, and which we lay before our readers, feeling assured that when they have read this, they will thank us for not inflicting the remainder upon them.

Speaking of the retiring Secretaries, men in every way equal to himself, in every thing which constitutes a gentleman, and the least intellectual of whom is greatly superior to him in talents. Mr. Wise says:

"As to the war upon the President, it is most like a servile insurrection. Some of the Retiring Cabinet -not all of them, one or two of those men I respectreminded me of unfaithful slaves who had been caught thieving, and, knowing they were to receive "nine and thirty well laid on" the next morning, bundled up and put out the over night. Sure that no reward would be offered for the apprehension of such runaways, for they knew that they were not worth having, and there were plenty of better hands without them left on the plantation, they did what I have before known fugitive slaves to do-wrote back to their master most imputution as it now stands ask the people to elect none to dent and insulting letters, in the hope to discredit him among his neighbors. Forgetting that their testimony would not be taken by moral and just men in their own cases; that the President would not be excused for condescending to a controversy with them, because if for nor other reason, the tests of the truth of their statements were involved in Cabinet confidence and belonged not to him but to his office which he dared not betray; and that the only impartial witness who knew all the facts of the case, and the best witness of the Constitution !- from the expulsion of which the nature of the case admitted of, the Secretary of State, to whom they referred, could not confirm their statements, and would not follow their course."

Is not this pitiful? Is it not wondrous pitiful ?- Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Madisonian calls the Alexandria Ga means that we respect and admire Mr Clay that, with all his faults, we consider him one of the purest patriots that ever lived-if it means that with many imperfections of temper and some errors of judgment we regard him as equal to any emergency, and superior to any base or sorded motive—it it means, that we think he has during his public career achieved for himself an immortality of fame and conferred numerous benefits and favorable to it, as a substitute for a better blessings upon his country—then, in that sense, this is a "Clay paper." But in no other sense, light, or attitude. We stand prepared to do Mr. Clay justice, nothing more. We are not bound to his fortunes, and should as soon oppose him as any other public man, if our judgment condemned his acts. This is not a Clay paper, or a Tyler paper, or any other, than a free independent paper, wearing no party chains, and disdaining any partizan collar-ship. Alexandria Gazette.

Them's our sentiments, 'zactly.

Pay of Members of the old Continental Congress.—Jared Sparks, in a lecture in New York, stated that the following was the pealable whenever the people shall require pay allowed to the members who formed the Continental Congress, by the several States

> New Hampshire—Each member had all his own personal expenses paid; all those for his servant and two horses, and half a guinea besides.

Massachusetts-the same as New Hampshire in regard to the expenses, and \$2 a

Connecticut—the same in regard to expenses, and \$3 a day.

Rhode Island-40 shillings a day, and no

xpenses paid. New York-\$4 a day.

Pennsylvania-20 shillings a day, and all xpenses paid.

Maryland-40 shillings a day, and no ex penses paid. Virginia-A half Joannes a day.

North Carolina-\$500 currency a year. South Carolina-\$300 for their services during the first Congress. Georgia-£100 a month during the ses-

SUDDEN DEATH .- Thomas J. Davis, formerly engaged as a stage driver, died last Thursday morning in this place. The evening previous he was apparently in usual health; in the morning he was found in the with legal custom in such cases, and at the request of the gentleman at whose house he died, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that his death was caused by intemperance. It may not be unprofitable offensive, honest-hearted man; but such was his unfortunate habit of excessive indulgence in drink, that confidence had long been lost in his sobriety, and consequently he could condition, he was compelled to depend upon

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A black boy named A meeting of citizens of this Town was Lewis, about twelve years old, belonging to perience and undoubted qualifications as Teachers of held at the Court House, on Wednesday Mr. - Ratcliffe of this town, was killed the various English branches, together with the French last, for the purpose of making an applica- two or three days ago in the following manand depressed, and thus affect him and his dependent children, injuriously, is against my feelings, and cent to complete the Government works on as it appeared, a load in it, in the breech end the Cape Fear River, so essential to the of which there had been lead run in. This navigation of the same. These works, he attempted to get out by melting, and with which were suspended twelve or eighteen that end in the fire and the muzzle pointed months since, are rapidly dilapidating, and to his head, the charge exploded, hitting him unless something be done quickly for their just above one eye and coming out at the preservation the whole of the expenditures back of his head, causing his death in a few tours .- Wilmington Chronicle.

Greensborough Patriot.

musquitoes biting him, if they did'nt brag so like thunder beforehand.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION THE subscriber proposes to receive into his fan ily as boarders, and to teach, six or eight pupils.
The course of instruction will embrace all the studies

preparatory to a College education.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each, to commence on the first Monday of

in advance) Seventy-five dollars. Parents and Guardians who may be disposed to confide their sons and wards to the subscriber, man

WM. McPHEETERS. December 16, 1841. VINTER PRINTING INK, just to handwith our Book and Summer Ink, our stock is good. A supply constantly on hand, and offered low for Cash only. WILL. PECK.

Kaleigh 22, 1841. TOR SALE .- An excellent new frame Build ing can be had for \$150, if immediate application to be made at this Office. October 22, 1841.

THE RALEIGH INSTITUTE will be removed into the City, at the expiration of this ROBERT GRAY. Notember 23, 1841.

TUST RECEIVED, FIFTY SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, and Fifty do, Liver pool do., very fine; which will be sold low for Cash Apply at Sugg's Exchange. O. SEGG. November 24, 1841.

PETOBACCO and SEGARS !- If you want the best Tobacco, good Segars and Pease's genuine Hoarhound Candy, call at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Nov. 30, 1841.

RALEIGH ACADEMY. HE next Session of this Institution will com mence on first Monday in January. SILAS BIGLOW.

November 21, 1841. CARD.- Doctor Lewis will be absent from the City for a few weeks, on business in the South; but will return as soon as possible and resume the practice of his profession. Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1841.

Star, Standard and Biblical Recorder 3 times. CAUTION -- Edward Yarbrough executed his Bond for \$2,000, with Securities, to Jno. C Rogers, for the Rent of the Eagle Hotel, in Raleigh.

I notify the public not to trade for said Note, as I notify the public not to the claim that it is, in Equity, my property.

W. L. OTEY. Raleigh. Dec 11, 1841. The American Almanac for 1842. -This day received, at the North Carolina

Book Store-and for sale by TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1841. BUILDERS.—I have just received 20 Kegs nails assorted sizes, of a good quality, on

commission, to be sold by the keg only - low for cash, and daily expecting more. T. H. SNOW. December 10, 1841. traw Cutters of three different kinds, from five to eighteen dollars; for sale. WILL, PECK.

Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1841. ANTED. - For the coming year a good Wash erwoman and Ironer Call at this office. Dec. 18, 1841

OCTOR N. L. STITH tenders his services to the citizens of Raleigh, and the adjacent Country, in the various branches of Medical Science. He can be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his Drug Store, one door below William C. Raleigh, June 29, 1841.

PRINCIPE SEGARS. in quarter boxes, "Falla" brand They are POSITIVELY the genuine article--import ed by Messrs. Holt & Owen, of New York, who have nothing to do with " Spanish Segars" made in New York, Boston, &c &c. JOHN T. WEST.

North Carolina Almanac for 1842 TURNER & HUGHES' North Carolina Almanac, for 1842, just published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, and at their establishment, No. 10, John Street, New Raleigh, Sept. 17. 76 Star please copy.

THE Spring session of the Subscribers School commences the first Monday in January J. H. NORWOOD. Franklin, Nov. 27th, 1841 The Standard, Star, and Newbern Spectator

will insert for five weeks. LOVER SEED .- Just received from Baltimore one barrel, latest crop, nicely cleaned.

JAMES M. TOWLES. FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

will resume the exercises of my School on Monday, the 3d January 1842. Tuition,-Classical or Mathematical Students \$17,00; others \$12,00 a session. I would board 2 or 4 steady young men at

\$50,00 a session; tuition and lights extra. Only thirty Students will be admitted. J. Y. HICKS. Raleigh, December 10, 1841. Bank of the State of North Caro-lina.—A Dividend of Three per cent, on each and every share of the Capital Stock of this

Bank, having been declared, the same will be paid to the Stockholders at the Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1841. Star and Standard till 1st Monday in January. OLASSES.—Two more hogsheads of a very

Raleigh, December 17. Cook. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, December 17. NIEW GOODS-NEW GOODS-Only eight days from the North.-JAS M. TOWLES is now receiving and opening his late purchase of seasonable Goods, embracing every varie-

ty and quality necessary to render a Fall and Winter For particulars please call and see as he flatters himself that his terms must give satisfaction.

FEMALE TEACHERS

WANTING SITUATIONS. AM requested to obtain situations for several La-dies of unexceptionable character, considerable ex-Language and Music on the Piano Forte. Salary, \$400, and board for the scholastic year of ten months. Others not so experienced in teaching, but otherwise desirable, \$300 and \$350 and board.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. E. P. NASH,

Book and Piano-Forte seller. Petersburg, Va.

I have for sale about 30 Piano Fortes of different kinds, all of which will be sold upon the condition that payment may be withheld until the instruments are fairly tried. Oct 26.

J. W. COSBY, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.