

CONGRESS

IN SENATE

Thursday, Feb. 17. By Mr. Simmons, the following Resolution Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary...

The Chair, (Mr. Graham, of North Carolina occupying it at the time) was of the opinion that the Resolution could not be entertained at this time.

Mr. Berrien said, if the motion now submitted could be entertained, the subject had not been settled at all, and any Senator could bring the subject before the Senate at any moment upon his individual motion to postpone.

The motion to receive the Resolution being put to the Senate, the decision of the Chair was sustained as the judgment of the Senate by a large vote, and without a count.

Mr. Cushing, Chairman of the Select Committee on Finance and the Currency, rose and said that he had been instructed by the Select Committee on the Plan of Finance to request permission to make a report in part on this subject this morning.

He accordingly read a written Report, accompanied by a Bill, entitled "A Bill, amendatory of the several Acts establishing the Treasury Department." We annex a synopsis of its provisions.

The bill establishes at the City of Washington a Board of Exchequer, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, for the time being, with one Commissioner, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum—said Commissioner to be appointed for four years, and not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect of duty; and, in case of removal, the reasons therefor to be laid before Congress; the Board to establish agencies or offices, not exceeding ten, viz: at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, N. Orleans, and five other places in the U. S. to be determined by the Board; the officers to consist of a principal clerk, and a register for the Board, at salaries of—dollars each, and for each agency one superintendent, at a salary of—dollars per annum, and a register, at a salary of—dollars per annum, with a clerk for each agency, if the business requires it—said superintendents and registers to be appointed for four years, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, only subject to removal in like manner with the commissioner above mentioned.

The Board and agencies to receive and safe keep the public moneys, and to transfer and transmit the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; said Board and its agencies, to pay all warrants, drafts, &c., of the Treasurer of the U. S., and perform the duties of commissioners of loans. To receive from individuals deposits of gold and silver coin and bullion to be held for safe keeping, and to issue certificates therefor; the amount never to exceed ten millions of dollars, unless otherwise provided by law. To issue certificates of debt to the public creditors for the amount due them. The several mints of the U. S. to receive deposits and issue certificates in like manner. Such certificates to be receivable and redeemable at each and every agency, and no premium is to be charged on them, and they shall be issued in sums from five to one hundred dollars.

The Board and agencies to be authorized to draw bills or drafts on the several agencies, and to sell the same at a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment; provided that no bill or draft shall be sold, except for cash or such funds as are received in payment of the public dues; i. e. Treasury notes, certificates of the Board and agencies, and the notes of specie paying banks. To purchase domestic and foreign bills of exchange, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, when necessary for the purposes of the Government.

All payments made by the Board or its agencies to be in gold or silver coin, or with the consent of the public creditor, in Treasury notes, or certificates of deposit, as herein provided, and in no other medium of payment whatever. All dues to the United States, or any other or department thereof, may be paid in gold and silver, in certificates of deposit issued under this act, in Treasury notes, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately payable, on demand, in gold and silver, at the places where received.

The bill contains suitable checks and guards to prevent the embezzlement and improper use of the public money, and to secure the fidelity of the officers of the Board. After the report and bill were read, Mr. Garrett Davis submitted a paper containing his views on the subject, which was read.

IN SENATE

Friday, Feb. 18.

The day was occupied in the consideration of Private Bills, except a brief interval of debate upon the presentation of a memorial concerning the Tariff. After which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After receiving Reports of two or three bills, the House passed over the Unfinished business of the morning hour, (the Ketchum Report,) and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Un-

ion and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.—Some little progress was made therein, and the Committee rose in the midst of an unfinished debate on a motion of Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, to amend the bill by providing that hereafter no Statutory shall be allowed, at the public expense, to members of Congress.

The bills above alluded to as being reported, were, first, a bill reported by Mr. J. C. Clark, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish additional ranks (of Admirals) in the Navy of the United States; and, secondly, a bill by Mr. Mallory, from the same Committee, to regulate the pay of Clerks in the Boston, New York, and Gosport Navy Yards, both which bills were read twice and committed.

Mr. Caruthers, of Tennessee, Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, and Mr. Meriwether, of Georgia, were announced by the Speaker as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Messrs. Holmes, Chapman, and M. A. Cooper, resigned.

Saturday Feb. 19.

The Senate did not sit to-day, and the House of Representatives was exclusively engaged in private business, having no sort of interest for our readers.

IN SENATE

Monday, February 21.

After the presentation of several memorials, some Reports from Committees on private claims, and the report of the Committee for the District of Columbia on the House bill relating to the District Banks, which was reported without amendment.

The Report from the Select Committee relative to the Exchequer Plan was made by Mr. Tallmadge; which being read—The Senate went into Executive session, and remained therein until after 5 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Tillinghast offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary take into consideration the act establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, passed at the last session, and report to the House such amendments and alterations thereto as to them may seem necessary or expedient.

Mr. Washington of N. C. offered the following Resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the bankruptcy law so to give the Circuit Courts of the United States concurrent jurisdiction with District Courts of the United States in all cases arising under the said law.

Mr. Stanly offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the 132d Rule of the House be so amended, that the House may at any time, by a vote of a majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders for the purpose of providing for the discharge of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, from the consideration of any bill referred to it, after acting, without debate, on all amendments pending and that may be offered.

Mr. Stanly demanded the Previous Question, and the Speaker entertained the motion. Mr. Wise took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, that the motion could be entertained, but to the House sustained the Chair by a vote of 90 to 87; and then, after a variety of motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c. the House finally adjourned without taking the question.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.

In a suit for divorce, recently tried in New Haven, a Mrs. Leonard Tuttle, was called on to give testimony. She declined swearing or affirming. The New Haven Herald says:

The Counsel for the Petitioner now rose and stated to the Court that he wished the testimony of Mrs. Tuttle. Judge Church asked if the Counsel on both sides could not agree, that the lady might tell her story without either oath or affirmation. To this they agreed. His Honor then requested Mrs. Tuttle to tell what she saw, without going through the formality of oath or affirmation. To this she replied, "I do not feel at liberty to do so."

Judge—"Do you refuse?" Mrs. Tuttle—"I do." Judge—"I see no way to avoid a commitment; and if I do it, I shall do it with more regret than I have felt in any official act I have ever done. Mr. Clerk, make out a warrant of commitment for contempt of Court, till she give evidence in this case, or until further order of the Court, and predicate it upon her refusal to give evidence either upon oath or affirmation, or in any manner whatsoever."

The lady was then taken into custody.—Mr. Hinman asked his Honor if the husband of the lady might go to jail with her? His Honor answered, that he certainly had no objections, if the jailor had none.

The cause remains in statu quo, and, unless the lady gives in, or the Petitioner gives in, must remain so to all eternity. The lady expressed great satisfaction at the comfortable accommodations of the Sheriff, and said they were much better than those her Saviour had. She is determined to be a martyr of the nineteenth century, and is no doubt now highly enjoying her martyrdom in her quiet way.

TARBORO, Feb. 19.

We learn that on Thursday evening, the 3d inst. an inquest was held on the body of John Culloway, near Hamilton, Martin county. The jury returned a verdict, that he came to his death by wounds inflicted on his head. The deceased was an intemperate, turbulent person, and at a public sale on the previous Wednesday week, had repeatedly attacked Arthur S. Cotten, Esq. who in self defence struck him two or three blows. He fell, and as is supposed, struck his head against the corner of the steps, receiving a blow over the eye which occasioned his death.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After receiving Reports of two or three bills, the House passed over the Unfinished business of the morning hour, (the Ketchum Report,) and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Un-

STATE CONVENTION.

The avowed objects of the Whig Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of April next, are to nominate a candidate to the office of Governor, and to adopt measures to ensure success, as far as it is practically, to the Whigs in the approaching canvass of the State. The purpose is most good, and should be furthered. The avowing of the Whigs from the apathy into which their disappointment by Mr. Tyler, and his recency has thrown them, is an object truly laudable, and he who is most efficient in accomplishing so desirable an end, will deserve well of his party, and receive, no doubt, its hearty thanks.

It must be recollected that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and if we would preserve the advantages obtained by our late most signal and glorious victory, we must not fold our arms and sit in listless inactivity around our hearths; we must not forget that our adversaries sly, insidious and crafty, are ever watchful to seize the first opportunity to regain their former station, that station whence we hurled them a year ago. They are not open in their mode of war, but, like the Indian, attack us unnotified and unprepared.

Though other States have gone to the ballot-boxes with no oil in their lamps, yet let not us. When the day arrives upon which we are to cast our votes, let us be found like the wise virgins, wanting nothing. It would little excuse us for neglect of duty that others, yea that other States, have been guilty of negligence. It can be no justification to any one Whig to sleep at his post, that others have suffered the enemy to pass. No. The sin of following a wicked example, is as great as to be a leader in wickedness.

The next Legislature will be a most important one; and by its action the policy of this State may be settled for the next ten years. By it another apportionment must be made of the State, and it would not be a matter of very great difficulty so to arrange the Counties into Districts, as to give a preponderance to the Loco foco party in the National Legislature, which no organization of our party could lighten, much less destroy. Hence the necessity of action, untiring action by the Whigs in the next canvass.—Another important act of the next Legislature will be the election of an United States Senator, as Mr. Graham's term of service expires with the present Congress.

These important questions must be settled at the next election, and it is high time that every Whig in the State was arming and preparing for the fray.—Old North State.

U. S. TREASURER.

The gross inconsistency of Mr. Tyler, in retaining Mr. Selden in the post of Treasurer, is not so strongly stated by the Independent, as is warranted by the facts. We heard his Excellency, in the Log Cabin in this City, rail, with especial bitterness, against this appointment, as involving the most shameful corruption, and of itself constituting an ample reason why the people, should hurl Mr. Van Buren from power. He told the people that they need not go to Mississippi, to Indiana or to Illinois—to the Boyd's, Spencers, &c., for evidences of the corruption of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren—a case had occurred in their midst, and he shook his finger with awful emphasis, as he pointed to the appointment of Mr. Selden. Now he makes that act his own, by retaining Mr. Selden. Probably, if the reasons of this retention were known to the country, they would, in the public estimation, affix a fouled stigma upon Mr. Tyler for retaining than upon Mr. Van Buren for appointing. As we could merely guess at these reasons, we will not trouble the reader with them.

Richmond Whig.

From the Independent.

Why is William Selden permitted to remain Treasurer of the U. States? His appointment as such, presents a most indelicate instance of the conflict of government patronage with purity of elections. He resigned a valuable office (Register of the Land office in his own State) to become a candidate in opposition to Mr. Boats, the Whig nominee for the Richmond district, it being supposed by his party that it was possible to elect a Democrat, he (Mr. S.) on account of his great personal popularity was the man. But should he lose a good place, when chance of his election to Congress was so unlikely? Oh! no! That is not the way that Democrats do business—they provide better for the faithful. "If you are defeated, you shall not be loser by your sacrifice to serve the party; you shall be made Treasurer of the U. States, with a better salary than you now have." If these words were not gently whispered in the ear of the Register, or of some faithful friend of his, one thing is certain, that the forth-coming provision for him, was a thing so well understood, as to have been universally predicted months before its consummation, and the prophecy was literally fulfilled. This, most clearly, should have made one of the "numerous removals rendered necessary under the rule" by the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and a few kindred Presses, speak out—"Guillotine, guillotine, proscription, proscription."—A second term fits across Arabion's added brain—and lo! William Selden continues Treasurer of the U. States!

Again—even if there had been nothing exceptionable in the circumstances of his appointment, we ask if he has not forfeited all claim to longer continuance in office, by the free use of the Treasurer's Frank in the circulation of political documents in the Presidential campaign of 1840? We heard this charge made against him from high authority, and we do not doubt its truth. What makes this case more peculiar, is that no one, more unreservedly than Mr. Tyler himself, denounced this appointment at the time it was made. Then, however, he was wooing the popular breeze, and not an incident escaped him. Now that accident has placed him in the Presidency, and he is an aspirant for re-election,—he has not the courage—though he is compared with Napoleon—to give the country even one example of his promised vindication of a great principle of his own and of his party.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

What we are about to relate came within our official notice; and we honestly confess that it has made a very deep impression upon our minds in favor of the Temperance Cause.

One morning in the early part of last week, a Police Magistrate in one of the largest and most populous wards in this City, was visited at his private dwelling by a Police Constable and another person, who said they had called for the purpose of procuring the release of a man who had been committed as a vagrant and disorderly person a few nights previous. The person accompanying the officer remarked to the Magistrate, that the poor fellow in confinement had seen his error and acknowledged it, and was now fully resolved to leave off drinking intoxicating liquors, which had broken him into the present difficulty, and which in time past, had caused him so much sorrow. On the Magistrate's intimating to the person thus pleading for his good behavior, and that some costs had already accrued, the kind hearted fellow declared that, as though he was a poor man himself, he was able, and would willingly become the surety and pay all the costs; for he had full confidence in the Prisoner's assurances of a permanent amendment, as he had promised, to take the pledge of total abstinence, and was anxious to join the society of those who have abjured the use of all intoxicating drinks. "Do you think," said the Magistrate, "the Prisoner will abide by his pledge, after he has taken it?" "I do sir," said the man emphatically; "and I am determined to rescue him, and stand by him till he becomes a totally changed man. I feel confident that he will not deceive me; and if he does, (why then, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that I have done my best, to reclaim from beastly intoxication one who is a good workman, and a good fellow, whenever he is sober and in his right senses." Struck with silent admiration at the speaker's disinterested friendship, Christian philanthropy, and noble sentiments, the Magistrate paused for a few moments, and then said he would accompany the generous man to the prison, and there make out the Prisoner's release.

On their way, the person accompanying the Magistrate, looking him earnestly in the face, exclaimed, "I perceive, sir, you do not know me; indeed, I do not wonder at it, for I am certain, an altered man since you committed me, and properly too, to the Workhouse, as a drunkard and a street brawler."

Here the speaker mentioned his name, and the Magistrate then, and not till then, recognised before him, the same man, well dressed from head to foot, clean, healthy looking, and altogether in appearance "a new creature," and an altered man.—"Sir," continued the speaker, "all this blessed change is owing to my having taken and kept the pledge of total abstinence.—You know, sir, when you committed me to the Workhouse, had neither money, nor friends to go my security. I was then in rags and misery. Now, since I have left off drinking, I have good clothes, money enough, and plenty of friends withal, to provide me with work, and all that is necessary to make me respectable and comfortable." Here the poor fellow's feelings were evidently touched; still, he added, in a subdued tone, "How can I, who owe so much to total abstinence, refuse to help a brother in distress, when I see a fair chance of making him as comfortable as myself." Here, indeed, were Faith, Hope, and Charity, all united in the person and grateful heart of one, who, to use his own emphatic and feeling language, had become totally changed by his having taken and kept the pledge of total abstinence. What an excellent example! What strong encouragement is hereby afforded to all the remaining inebriates in our community to "get and do likewise." National Intelligencer.

FOR SALE.

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber, intending to close their present business, offer for sale their entire Stock of Goods now on hand (all of them perfectly fresh). The stand is one of the best in Petersburg, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal wholesale stores in the town, and now enjoying a good run of Virginia and North Carolina custom. Persons wishing to engage in the Drug business will find it to their interest to make application as soon as possible, as it is our intention to close the present concern by the 10th of March.

WM. R. HILL & CO. Pr. Adv. \$2.50. Feb. 19.

ARAB

A beautiful sorrel, 6 years old this Spring, full five feet one inch high, in form and action unsurpassed by any horse in the country.

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first of March, and end the first of July, part of his time at his stable in Raleigh, part at Rogers' old Cross Roads, fourteen miles North of Raleigh, and the remainder of his time in suit customers. Arab will be let to Mares at the reduced price of \$8 the season, to be paid when the service is performed; \$5 the season, and \$1 to insure—also to be paid with the season. A change of property forfeits insurance. Those who pay by insurance, will be bound to attend regularly, or forfeit the same. Arab will attend to stand regularly, public days, and high waters excepted. He is thought by the best judges, to be one of the finest progenitors of his celebrated sire, and his doer he would have distinguished himself on the Turf, had he been permitted to run. A foal-getter has been let to some few mares, has proved himself to be sure. We need not say that it is the interest of every man to improve his stock by putting to fine blooded horses, as experience has proven that for service, long life and durability, they fully meet the sanguine expectations of all those who patronize them. Feeling disposed to improve the stock, we have thought proper to stand Arab lower than any horse of equal blood in North Carolina, in order that every Farmer may have it in his power to improve his stock at a low rate.

JOHN C. MOORE.

I certify that the above named Arab was raised by me, that he was five years old last spring. He was sired by the genuine Arabian horse Yeoman, his dam by old Sir Archie; his sire by Eagle; his dam by imported Dred, and his dam by the celebrated horse old Mark Anthony. THO. D. BENNEHAN. Orange county, February 23, 1842.

BISHOP IVES' SPRING VISITATION.

Fourth Sunday in Lent, with two previous days, at Christ Church, Elizabeth City. Wednesday, 8th March, St. Thomas' Church, Windsor. Fifth Sunday in Lent, Herford, Pennsylvania Co. St. Paul's Church, Edenton. Wednesday before Easter, St. Luke's, Locust Grove. Good Friday and Easter day, Lake Scuppernon and Peitrew's Chapel. Wednesday 21st, St. Thomas' Bath. Thursday, 21st, St. John's, Durham's Beautort Creek. Saturday, 24 April, Zion's Chapel. First Sunday after Easter, St. Peter's, Washington. Tuesday 6th, Trinity, Beaufort County. Wednesday, 6th, St. Paul's, Swift Creek, Craven County. Second Sunday after Easter, Christ, Newbern. Monday, 11th, St. Thomas', Craven County. Third Sunday after Easter, St. James, Wilmington. Fourth Sunday after Easter, Calvary, Wadesboro. Fifth Sunday after Easter, St. John's, Fayetteville. Wednesday, 11th May, Trinity, Scotland Neck. Thursday, 12th, Halifax. Saturday, 12th, Louisa. Wednesday, Henderson, Consecration of Church. The week following, Convention at Oxford. Collection and Confirmation, as usual.

A. J. BATTLE.

Commission Merchant and General Agent FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. (Except dealing in Spirituous Liquors.) WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES: Gov. E. B. Dudley, W. & A. Smith, A. Bowden, Rev. D. Thompson, Weston & Harrison, Rev. J. McDowell, February 25. 1743y

A WHIG MEETING will be held on the 4th of March, at the Neuse River Oil Works, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County of Wake in the General Assembly. Feb. 11.

Postponed Sale.

In pursuance of two deeds in trust executed to me by S. B. Spruill, I shall offer at public sale before the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 5th day of April next (being the second day of Wake Superior Court) all the right, title, and interest of said S. B. Spruill, (being his interest in the Dower of Mrs. Spruill) in and to a dwelling house and lot and brick store and lot in the City of Raleigh, and a tract of Land containing about four hundred acres situate in the County of Wake and lying on Swift Creek.

Terms of sale, six months credit, with bond and approved security. H. J. CANNON, Trustee. February 23, 1842.

SALE OF NEGROES.—In pursuance of an order made at February Term of Wake County Court, 1842, I shall expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 22d of March next, at the dwelling of Mrs. E. J. Ridley, of Wake Forest, (late the residence of William J. Ridley, deceased), ten or twelve likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said William J. Ridley.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security will be required of every purchaser. SETH JONES, E. T. Wake County, N. C. 25th February, 1842. (1743)

HOUSE and LOT in PITTSPURGH.

For Sale.—THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining the town of Pittsburg, in Chatham county, formerly owned and occupied by M. Q. Waddell, Esq. will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Pittsburg, on the 2nd of March next, being Tuesday of the Superior Court, on a credit of 8 and 12 months. Notes negotiable at Bank of the State. CH. DEWEY. February 24, 1842. 174

Lost or mislaid, a Note on NANCY FRANKSON, for Forty Dollars. This is hereby to forewarn all persons from trading for the same, as said Note has been in part paid. JOSHUA R. HINTON. Feb. 23.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE.

Rutherford, Will make the present Season of 1842, commencing the first day of March, at my Stable in Raleigh, at Gand Priors, in Johnston county, and at Eagle Rock, and will be at each stand every ninth day, unless on public days, which will be reserved for exhibiting him. He will be let to mates at eight dollars the season, and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be in foal; the season money to be paid within the season, and the insurance when the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or parted with. Fifty cents to the groom. Mares from a distance will receive good attention, as every preparation necessary has been provided. Pasture gratis, and fed upon grain at twenty-five cents per day.

Rutherford is six years old in June. His color is a deep red sorrel. He is upwards of five feet two inches high, and with a horse of superior quality. Those wishing to patronize this horse will be assured they are breeding from a thorough-bred stock horse, upon terms more moderate than ever known. He has proven himself to be a sure foal-getter. PEDIGREE.

Rutherford was sired by Yeoman, the imported Arabian; dam by Washington, a son of the distinguished race horse and foal-getter Timoleon; her dam by old Sir Archie, her grand dam by Heston's Gray Diamond, and he by old imported sorrel Dionis; his dam by old Pig of Truce, Mead's Pigeon Imported Jans, imported Valiant, imported Jolly Roger, imported Shark, imported Sobor John; grand grand dam by imported Bare Devil; &c. &c. dam by imported Shark. WM. F. COLLINS. February 25, 1842. 174

CARD.—Doctor Lewis

having returned to this City, has resumed the practice of his profession. He may be found at his office or residence on Fayetteville Street, at all hours when not professionally engaged. Punctual attendance, as heretofore, at all hours, both in town and country. Feb. 23. 1842. 18-32

The Subscriber offers

his services for the Engraving or Copying Deeds, Patent Papers, &c. or in any business requiring the aid of a Copyist or Accountant. Communications left at the Office of the Registrar, or at the residence of Mr. John H. Reynolds, will meet with prompt attention. THO. J. JUMP.

A VERY FAIR OFFER.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Piano Fortes from the subscriber, can have the privilege of trying them before paying for them, and by this arrangement no matter how many fairs they may have, they run no risk of getting an indifferent instrument, as all the risk of their being bad rests upon my shoulders. Prices 275, 300, 325, 350, 400, and so on to 600 dollars. I am perfectly willing to take the risk of selecting for purchasers myself. E. P. NASH. Petersburg, Va. February 6, 1842. 18-

THE REV. ALBERT S. MEDES, of the City of New York, designs to open a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th day of May next.

This Institution is to furnish a thorough and elegant Education, equal to the best that can be obtained in the City of New York, or in any Northern School. The School Buildings, situated in a beautiful elevated Park ground, furnish the most spacious accommodations. The Dormitories are separated into Academies for two Young Ladies each, of a construction to secure privacy and at the same time a free circulation of air. Every article of furniture is provided by the School except books, (which will be furnished) and incidental expenses (including washing and laundry, &c. \$100 per Session, payable in advance. The extra charges will be for French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, at the usual prices of the Masters. There will be no other extra charge. Pupils will be admitted at any time desired. No Pupil, except by a written request of the Parent or Guardian to the Rector of the School, will be allowed to have an account at any Store or Shop in the City. A discharge of this prohibition will be followed by an immediate dismission from School. Day-Schoolers will be received from such Parents as Guardians or reside in the place. The year will be divided into two terms of five months each. The former commencing, after the term, on the 15th of May, and terminating on the 15th of October. The latter commencing on the 20th of November and terminating on the 20th of April. REFERENCES. City of New York.—The Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. The Rev. Dr. McRickard, Hawks, and Taylor, Chief Justice Jones, the Hon. G. C. Vesey, and R. B. Minnott, Esquires. NEW JERSEY. Burlington.—The Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D. I. L. D. Princeton.—The Rev. G. E. Hare and John Potter, Esquires. VIRGINIA. Richmond.—The Rev. A. Emrys, D. D. and the Rev. William Norwood. Petersburg.—The Rev. N. H. Cubbs and Mann White & Blum. Norfolk.—The Rev. B. M. Miller, and George Howard, Esq. NORTH CAROLINA. The Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. and the Clergy of the Diocese generally. Raleigh.—The Hon. Duncan Cameron, the Hon. James Fredell, the Hon. Richard Hines, the Hon. G. E. Bunker, the Hon. Roger M. Saunders, the Hon. John I. Bryan, William H. Haywood, George J. Mordecai and Charles Manly, Esquires; Dr. Watson and Beckwith; Charles L. Hinton, W. R. Galt and Edmund B. Freeman, Esquires. Fayetteville.—Louis D. Henry, Charles T. High, Charles P. Muller, and E. J. Hale, Esquires. Wilmington.—William O. Lord, Esquire, and M. T. H. Wright. Newbern.—Hon. J. R. Donnell, Hon. Charles Shepard, James W. Bryan, and John M. Roberts, Esq. Washington.—Dr. D. C. Freeman, Major Thomas Blount and Eli Hoyt, Esq. Raleigh.—Joseph Rogers, Esq. Plymouth.—B. F. Moulton and John Beasley, Esq. Lake Scuppernon.—Hon. E. Pettigrew, and Josiah Collins, Esq. Edenton.—Dr. James Norcum, M. Page, and William Warren; Augustus Moore, and Joshua Skinner, Esquires. Elizabeth City.—The Hon. William B. Shepard, Charles N. Kinney, and John McMorris, Esquires. Herford.—Benjamin Skinner and T. F. Jones, Esquires. Windsor.—J. B. G. Routhace, and Wm Gray, Esq. Washington.—R. W. Washington, and James Gray, Esquires. Pollock's Ferry, Roanoke.—T. P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax.—F. S. Marshall and Thos. B. Hill, Esq. Tarboro.—Theophilus Parker, Esq. Kinston.—J. C. Washington, Nathan G. Blount, George Whitfield, Esquires. Greenville.—Dr. N. Joyner and George D. Baskerville, Esquires. Henderson.—John S. Eaton, Esq. Williamborough.—Thomas Turner, Esq. Oxford.—John C. Taylor and Russel Kingsbury, Esquires. Orange County.—Chief-Justice Ruffin, Hon. Wm. P. Maitland, and Hon. Wm. A. Graham. Chapel Hill.—Frederic G. Graham, Esq. Pittsburg.—William H. Heston, Esq. and Dr. Hall. Wadesboro.—William E. Troy, Esquire and Dr. W. G. Jones. Salisbury.—William Chambers, Esq. Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Esq. Lincolnton.—Michael Hoke, Esq. Beaufort.—Alfred M. Burton, Esq. Rutherford.—J. G. Bynum and Thomas Carnahan, Esquires. Morganton.—John Avery, Esq. Flat Rock.—Charles Baring, Esq. SOUTH CAROLINA. Charleston.—Rt. Rev. G. C. Gadsden, D. D. New Orleans.—The Rev. Dr. Wheaton. GEORGIA. Savannah.—The Rev. E. Newville ALABAMA. Mobile.—The Hon. James Martin. Applications for admission to the School, may be made to the Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. or the Rev. S. Maxson, D. D. at Raleigh, and to the Rev. Mr. Maxson, at New York, until the 1st of May, and after that period to Mr. Maxson, at Raleigh. The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle will insert the foregoing Prospectus with the Raleigh and Charleston references; the Pictorial, New Orleans will insert it with the Raleigh and New Orleans references; and the Mobile Chronicle with the Raleigh and Mobile references; each six times and forward bills. Feb. 25, 1842. 17-4

WATCHES and Jewellery VERY LOW!

The Subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Levers, Anchor, Expansion, Duplex, Penicils, and Verge WATCHES, Gold and Silver Keys, &c. &c. retail, lower than at any other place in the City. Gold Watches at low as \$5 to \$40 dollars each. Watches and Jewellery exchanged or bought. All Watches are warranted to keep time, or the money returned. Watches repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the finest workmen in America. Importer of Watches and Jewellery, Wholesale and Retail, 30 Wall Street. (Up Stairs.) New York. February 4, 1842. 18

FEEMALE TEACHERS

WANTING SITUATIONS. I am requested to obtain applications for several Ladies of unexceptionable character, considerable experience, and undoubted qualifications as Teachers of the various English branches, together with the French Language and Music on the Piano Forte. Salary \$400, and board for the school year of ten months. Others not so experienced in teaching, but otherwise desirable, \$300 and \$350 and board. Communications addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will be promptly attended to. E. P. NASH. Petersburg, Va. February 6, 1842. 18-