

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.  
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."  
VOL. XXXII RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841. NO. 22

**Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.**  
This excellent work, published about a year ago, by Thomas Cooper, Esq., & Co. of Philadelphia, has already obtained a patronage almost unparalleled. It has been received with the approbation and recommendation not only of numerous professors in our best academies and schools, but of many literary gentlemen in private life. So great has been the demand for this work, particularly by schools and academies, that the enterprising publishers have recently increased the additional expense, (thereby rendering it still more valuable,) of adding the additional maps to the Atlas, the one comprehending Great Britain and Ireland, and the other Germany, Switzerland and Northern Italy. It is unnecessary to add anything further, than to say that this is the best completed and most correct School Geography and Atlas which has ever been presented to the public.  
U. S. Gazette.

**Mitchell's Primary Geography.**  
It would seem that Mr. Mitchell's enterprise, industry and desire to do good to the existing generation is unbounded, he having just completed another, most excellent work for younger pupils, (which is published by the same booksellers as the above,) entitled Mitchell's Primary Geography, being an easy introduction to the study of geography, designed for the instruction of children in schools and families. It is a beautiful little work, well printed, and containing one hundred and twenty-six pages, illustrated by one hundred and twenty engravings, and fourteen colored maps. Every child from seven to ten or twelve years old, should have this book, and it should be introduced immediately into every primary school in our country. It is divided into eighty-three lessons, some of which relate to astronomy. It is designed as a first book of geography for children as soon as they are old enough to comprehend it. Its simple and its arrangements are beautifully adapted to the geography of our country, and the other countries of the earth, and it is decidedly superior to any geography for primary schools which has ever been published.—*Id.*  
These valuable works are for sale at the N. Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, by Turner & Hughes.

**The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1841.** This day received at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, by Turner & Hughes. 43

**Walker on Inter-marriage.**—Just received by TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 3rd. 6

**HERDS GRASS SEED.**  
Just received one hundred bushels genuine Herds Grass Seed. Price 30 cents per bushel. C. S. H. TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, N. C. March 21st, 1840.

**A SITUATION WANTED!**  
A Gentleman, who is qualified to prepare students for admission into any College in the United States, and who has had several years of successful experience in teaching, both in the North and South, wishes to exchange his present location for a more healthy one. He is willing to take charge of either a male or female Seminary; but as his Lady, who is prepared to teach the solid and ornamental branches of female education, is desirous of continuing her present employment in teaching the latter would be preferred. Satisfactory testimonials, as to character, abilities, and faithful discharge of duties will be cheerfully furnished. Address J. H. G. Deaufort, Carteret, N. C.  
P. S. He is prepared to teach French, Mathematics, and all other branches usually introduced into Academies. His Lady teaches Music upon the Piano Forte, Drawing, Painting, &c. April 26, 1841. 17 16wp

**NEW CHEAP STORE.**  
The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now receiving and opening at  
**FRANKLINTON,**  
(on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.)  
A large & splendid assortment of  
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
AMONG THEM—  
Plain, Striped, Figured and Plaid Silks, latest style and very cheap; Elegant Printed Lawns and Muslins; White Muslins and Lawns; French worked Gapes and Collars, splendid; Bobinet and Thread Laces, Calicoes of all styles and patterns, from 5 cents upwards; Gingham, Linen, Muslin, & Childrens Bonnets; Florence Broad, single and double face, very fine and cheap; English Straw, Willow, fancy Silk Cottage and Hoods; Flowers, Ribbons, Scarfs, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Brown and Herring's Shirts and Sheetings; Irish Drawers, Linens, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vests, Stocks, and Gentlemen's Summer wear of all kinds.  
**GROCERIES.**  
St. Croix and P. R. Loaf and Lump Sugars; Java and Laguira Coffee; Tea, &c. Whiskey, N. E. Rum, French and Apple Brandy, Wines, &c. of the best quality. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Hammers, Crockery, Glass Ware, Castings, &c. and all other Goods usually kept in this section of country, too tedious to mention, all of which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, and his prices will be regular and uniform.  
Having permanently located here, I will attend strictly to the Forwarding and Commission Business.  
WILLIAM J. ANDREWS, S.  
Franklinton, 20th May, 1841. 21 5w

**FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
The ensuing session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S School, will commence on Monday, the 14th of June.  
The sessions will hereafter take place in the Spring and Fall, in order to accommodate pupils from the low country, who find it best to visit home at those seasons. Terms as heretofore.  
Tuition, \$17 50  
Music, 25 00  
Cost of Piano, 15 00  
Drawing and Painting, 10 00  
Fines, 15 00  
Linen, 10 00  
Board in the most respectable families in the place can be had at \$10 per month, (including every thing) and parents who may wish to place their daughters under our care, can hear of places on application to us.  
No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered, except in cases of protracted sickness.  
REFERENCES.  
Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.  
Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough.  
John W. Lenoir, Hillsborough.  
Miss D. Nancy, Raleigh.  
Miss M. Holcomb, Hillsborough.  
Mr. Amos H. H. H. Newbern.  
Mr. Saml. Simpson, Newbern.  
Mr. Robert Primrose, Newbern.  
Mr. Richard Washington, Waynesborough.  
Rev. F. Nash, Lincolnton.  
Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Greensborough.  
May 19, 21 5w

**OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.**  
The examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on Wednesday the 29th of June. Parents, Guardians, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. The exercises of the next Session will be resumed on Monday the 29th of June, under the care of the present teachers. Prices of tuition and board the same as heretofore.  
THOS. H. WILLIE, Principal.

**OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.**  
The first Session in the above Institution, for the present year, will close with a public examination on Thursday the 10th, and the second Session will commence on Monday the 25th day of June next.  
This School is under the control and direction of the undersigned, who superintends its operations, and who is determined to spare no pains or expense to make it a Seminary of sound and thorough instruction in all the usual branches of useful and elegant learning, and deserving the full confidence and liberal patronage of the friends of education. The ladies to whom the business of instructing is entrusted in the Academy, is chiefly confined, (Miss S. A. Nichols with whom is associated Miss L. T. Jones in the department of literature, drawing and painting, and Miss J. K. Watson in the department of music,) have proved themselves eminently qualified for the parts assigned them, and have gained for the School a high and distinguished reputation in this community. Young ladies who may be entrusted to the care of the undersigned, will find in his house another home, in which teachers and pupils live together as one family.  
Terms for the Session of five months: \$30 00  
For Board, 10 00  
For tuition in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 7 50  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition & Geography, 10 00  
All or any of the above, with Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mineralogy and Geology, 12 50  
Latin, Greek and French Languages, 10 00  
Cash, 20 00  
Piano Forte, 15 00  
Guitar, 10 00  
Drawing and Painting, 10 00  
Vocal music and Needle work taught without charge.  
BENJ. SUMNER, Oxford, N. C. 18th May, 1841.

**REFERENCES.**  
Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Oxford. Hon. W. H. Battle, Raleigh. Hon. L. D. Henry, Fayetteville. David Outlaw, Eq. Winding. A. Moore, Eq. Lev. S. Johnston, E. Johnston. F. E. Jones, Eq. Hertford. C. R. Kinney, Eq. Elizabeth City. C. G. Lamb, Eq. Camden. Col. J. McLeod, Smithfield. Register and Standard 3 times 21 3t

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wake County.  
Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1841.  
William Somerville and others, Ex parte.  
**Petition to sell Land.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity made in the above named case, the Subscriber will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest Bidder, on Monday, the 16th day of August next, (it being the first day of August County Court) a certain

**TRACT OF LAND,**  
situate, lying and being in the County of Wake aforesaid, on White Oak Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Goodwin, Moses Upchurch and others, containing three hundred and nineteen acres. The terms of Sale, as prescribed by the Decree, are, a credit of twelve and eighteen months—the purchase money to be secured by bonds, with approved security: And also, under a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake aforesaid, made in the case of Thomas F. Hunt and others, in their Ex parte Petition for a sale of Land, the Subscriber will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place above mentioned, A TRACT OF LAND, situate, lying and being in the County of Wake aforesaid, on White Oak Creek, adjoining the lands of Howell Olive, Ferrill's line, and others, containing four hundred and one acre.  
Terms of Decree—twelve and eighteen months credit. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser.  
TH. L. WEST, C. & M. E.  
Raleigh, May 20, 1841 (Pr. adv. \$5 60) 21 6w

**PLEASING INCIDENT.**  
There lives in our city, (says the Baltimore Clipper,) a merchant, who for years past made it an established rule to keep in his store a barrel of herring, which he always kept open for the accommodation of the poor. An interesting little beggar girl made her acquaintance with our generous merchant. She was admitted to all the privileges of the herring barrel, and consequently, paid it daily visits for a long time, taking home with her the quantity that best suited her taste. One day the little visitant repaired to the store of her benefactor, looking unusually melancholy. She did not partake of the herring, as she had been accustomed to do, but stood with tears in her eyes, looking steadily at a very fine, freshly cut ham, that had been hung up on a nail to the ceiling of the store. The storekeeper observed the sadness upon his pensioner's countenance, and inquired the cause. After looking down modestly, the little innocent again raised her head, looked into the merchant's face, through a pair of swimming eyes, and remarked with a faltering, artless voice, "Indeed, kind sir, marm has got tired of fish, and so has me—can't you have the goodness to gim me some of that 'ere ham just for a change?" "Yes, honey, you can have some with pleasure," was the reply; "beggars you know, should not be choosers, but modesty, virtue and artlessness are always sure of their reward." The gentleman ordered his clerk to give her a piece of ham, she smiled, courtesied, thanked him for his kindness, wiped the tears from her eyes, and tipped home with a joyful heart.

Individuals sometimes fall into the error of supposing that newspapers are to echo their own notions only; and would, if they had the power, shut up every press that did not speak, as they would speak, in every thing. The sooner they get out of this notion, the better.—The charm of a newspaper consists in just two things—being honest and independent in all its views, and paying the editor a handsome dividend for his toil. Such a paper is a jewel; any other is—worse than get out, if you know how bad that is.  
Richmond Star.

**Culture of the Mulberry.**—The communication of Mr. Downs, which was presented on the 13th ult. to the Senate of Louisiana, as the best method of raising silk-worms, and of introducing into our State, this new branch of industry, recalls to our mind an article from the Louisiana Courier of the 19th December last, which contains the following information in relation to this subject:  
A rich proprietor in the South of France, a very talented and industrious man, who for many years has occupied himself with the ameliorations of which the raising of silk-worms is susceptible, gives to one of his friends in the United States, the following details: Many persons belonging to Societies which have for their object the cultivation of the Mulberry and the raising of silk-worms, are of opinion, after long experience, that the multicaulis, is unfit for these worms, after the third shedding of the worms—since the leaves are too watery and not sufficiently nourishing, and they think that the leaves of the white mulberry of China or Italy would be much better. That of the China, which the French call *datura*, is preferable in every respect. In the first place, it has no need of being grafted as that of Italy; moreover, it can resist the severest colds of Northern climates. Besides, the tree in addition to its bearing fruit, is also ornamental. The Germans use it in forming avenues, promenades, and embellishments of every kind. We recommend to our citizens to look for a moment at the immense resources which the Southern countries of Europe derive from the cultivation of this plant. France alone, from this source of industry, makes thirty millions of dollars annually. Let us observe also, that the different classes of society profit equally by these great advantages: the rich proprietor plants the mulberry, the poor man raises the worms; and the middle class purchase the silk, and make by it a lucrative commerce. Let us hope then that our industrious population will endeavor with their characteristic zeal, to introduce into our country, this new species of manufacture; the resources of which are incalculable.  
Louisiana Opelousas Gazette.

**REASONS FOR MAKING SILK.**  
The Adams county (Pa.) Silk Society, offer the following reasons why they should cultivate silk:  
1. Because it has been proved by the experience of many, that the soil and climate of this country are well adapted, and that the crop is as certain as any other.  
2. Because it can be produced by the ordinary members of the family, to the value of several hundred dollars. Mr. Heer, a plain German farmer, of Lancaster County, with the aid of a little girl, and for two weeks, the additional aid of one of his farm hands, made this season about \$260 worth of silk, exclusive of state bounty.  
3. Because one pound of silk will sell for as much as a barrel of flour, and can be more easily produced.  
4. Because it requires one fourth of an acre to produce a barrel of flour, whilst the same amount of land will produce twelve pounds of silk, as proven by the Rev. D. W. McLean, of New Jersey and many others.  
5. Because one pound of silk, worth \$6, can be taken to market at as little expense as a pound of flour, worth four cents.  
6. Because the labor of producing silk is performed in six weeks, whilst any other article of produce requires six months.  
7. Because it will add much to the wealth of the country, without any material additional cost, since most of the labor can be performed by children and infirm persons.  
8. Because it is encouraged in this country by State bounties, whilst in European and Asiatic silk growing countries, a tax of \$3 per pound has been paid by the producers.  
9. Because the Chinese mulberry, more multicaulis, can be propagated more speedily, and at less cost, than any other tree that is raised in the country, the leaves of which may be used for worm feeding in two months after the bud is planted.  
10. Because our importations of foreign silk already amount to \$20,000,000 annually.  
11. Because there are hundreds of silk factories in operation in our country, at which they are anxious to purchase all the raw silk that can be made, being at present forced to import raw silk to keep them employed.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society, and Rural Economist.  
**REELING SILK IN TENNESSEE.**  
[The following letters from the Rev. Mr. Ross, do not convince every reader of the practicability of the silk culture in this country, we know not what will.—Those who doubt as to the reeling process may find a good lesson here.]  
Kingsport, (East Tennessee), Feb. 23, 1841.  
GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq.  
Dear Sir,—I never felt so sanguine of the silk culture as at this moment. There is nothing now in the way of its immediate advancement in East Tennessee, unless it may be that slowness which seems inherent in the motion of a farming people to change their habits. I say there is

nothing now in the way—because, since I recommenced reeling on the first day of this month, my success is such, that I intend to advertise to buy from 1 to 2,000 bushels of cocoons.  
The great bug-bear has been the reeling. That question, as to quality, I considered settled by my experiments last summer, although at a costly trial. Since I have recommenced reeling I deem the question of quantity disposed of forever. Presuming I should not be able to obtain cocoons for more than two reels, until the summer, I began with that number on the first day of February. My cocoons were very indifferent, with few exceptions, some not yielding more than 8 oz. in the bushel—none exceeding 14 oz. Part of the time the weather has been very severe, filling my room with condensed steam; nevertheless, I reeled, and two hours after dark. Thus showing, what was not believed, that reeling can be done after night. Under these circumstances my average has been between 9 and 10 oz. for each reel per day. This reeling is better than the best average I saw on the books of the Model Filature in Philadelphia last summer. The best average I saw there, in three weeks was 10 1-2 oz. in long summer days too, and having some, if not many, first-rate cocoons—none of which I have. And I saw no cocoons there, so bad as many of mine. I think I will show one lb. per day to each reel, even with such cocoons as I have, before the 1st of March. I have reached 14 1-2 oz. Now, my dear sir, do you not say I have some reason to be pleased. Many thanks to you for your encouragement to perseverance.—The cost of my reeling is 2 shillings per day to each spinner, who finds herself. The flossing and turning the reel may be, together, 1 shilling more, if hired, or nothing, if little servants are employed. Before the 1st of March, I will show, that without counting interest on fixture, &c. which will be a thing of nothing, I can exhibit beautifully reeled silk, which cost me 2 shillings per pound for reeling.  
In a short time I think I shall have a very convenient filature, and silk reels enough, if I am sure of cocoons, to turn off sufficient silk to redeem the bold promise I made you last spring. I am making improvements in the sawing of time, &c. every day. The double strainer to each pan I find works well.  
Very respectfully,  
FREDERICK A. ROSS.

[We must apologise to our friend, Mr. Ross, for the publication of both the preceding and following letter. They were not intended for publication, but they will do more public good than private harm.]  
Rotherwood, April 6, 1841.  
GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq.  
Dear Sir,—Your esteemed favour of the 21st March, is to hand. Mr. Lynn I presume called on you, returning from Philadelphia. We think exactly alike on the subject of our national independence. And I have always, before there was any personal interest, been a tariff man; my silk enthusiasm has hardly abated at any time in six years. It is now higher than ever. I delivered a lecture the other day twenty miles from home in a court-house, and exhibited the model of a feeding and spinning frame, which I had carried in my saddle-bags. I enclose you an advertisement which I am spreading through this country, you see from this advertisement that the business is no child's play with me. It is no longer experiment. I can instantly make it part of a large business operation. I want nothing but the certainty of sufficient cocoons to secure the fact of immediately converting multicaulis leaves into gold. The victory is won. The people have nothing to do but to secure it. Cocoons can be made in this county for \$1.25, and when labour is not hired, thousands will say, as a man said to my enquiry, 'what it cost to make the five bushels he sold me.' 'Cost' said he? 'Yes' said I, 'what did the production of these cocoons cost you?' 'O!' said he, with surprise at my question, 'they cost nothing, sir, my little brothers and sisters made them, and their labour would have been nothing otherwise.' If \$20 had fallen from the clouds into that man's hand, he would not have had a clearer gain to his income without additional expense.—Thousands will answer in this spirit, ere long, I believe.  
My two reels are steadily at work.—The silk reeled since the 1st February amounts to about 70 lbs. Some of it was good as they can reel in Piedmont, to save their lives, (as the boys say,) and the worst, many times, better than any I have seen from Smyrna, or Bombay. Up to last Saturday, two girls in 52 days, all sorts of weather and cocoons, had reeled 62 lbs. of silk, without their being pushed at all, and idling some of course. They are singing half their time. I hear them now. And are delighted with their work. The profit I am making at present, is greater than I expected it to be, or desire it should be. I could make more money at reeling silk than any cotton plantation, or sugar, or gold mine in the United States. Two girls in 52 days have reeled 62 lbs. of silk. The cocoons cost me \$185 00  
The 2 girls, wages, at 2 shillings each per day, 36 33j  
Two reels, at 1 shilling for the 2nd per day, (2 children who turn the aspel.) 8 66z-3

**Flossing cocoons, 12 cents to the lb. of silk, 7 75**  
**Price of 62 lbs of silk, at \$5.50, 341 00**  
238 73  
102 25  
From which must be deducted interest on fixtures, expense of coal, water, &c. After all of which is taken off, some of which would be only nominal, there is left a greater profit than I could expect or desire on a large business. In my advertisement, you perceive I offer, conditionally, 20 per cent. more than the price now given, which, with the deduction on the cotton yarn (to the farmers as money) from the retail price, will overgo \$4.00 on a bushel, making a pound of silk. It may be less on the inferior cocoons per ounce. I shall probably pay the equivalent to \$1. per 16 oz., without regard to my condition, since I have read your letter.

I am fitting up my cocoonery to feed with the branches, on the principle of Mr. Morris, of Burlington, modified. I dispense with his spinning frame as he has it horizontal above each feeding frame, and have it perpendicular between the two shelves, which form one row. I have no apron or shelf to catch the litter, that may riddle through to the ground.  
We talked about this, and you thought there was no need of anything to catch the litter. The whole affair is very cheap, and I intend to give it a fair trial; my first crop will be 300,000. I kill the crystals (which I forgot to tell you) in a house, such as is used for drying fruit.—It cost but a trifle, and in one night the work is done, and well done. I want nothing else, neither for speed, cheapness, or perfect work.  
I have scribbled this in a great hurry. But being on my hobby, I have kept him going. Of the best reeler in Philadelphia, wrote to me last mail, she would come to Tennessee if I said so. I will say nay. I will not invite my Hawkins county girls by an instructor, who knows no more than they do, after they have learnt themselves, with my instruction, second-hand from you. Mr. M. of B. says he stopped for the cold weather. I reeled when the thermometer was nearly at zero; and two hours after night besides, every night until 1st March. But I must dismount.  
Very respectfully,  
FREDERICK A. ROSS.

P. S. I forgot to say, I reeled my pound to the reel in the day as I promised you, and I wish I could send you one of the hanks. The cocoons were fine, and the silk is beautiful, like threads of silver, and as even and smooth as glass. The best day's work as to quantity, is not surpassed by any other in quality. And that day's work can be done any time with such cocoons, and more than that, although the average is nothing like it in quantity. The cocoons are indifferent. F. A. R.  
[We must remind the reader that the girls who reeled the silk for Mr. Ross, had never seen a cocoon or a reel, till last fall; that they learned to reel, under Mr. Ross' direction, from instructions given in the Silk Journal; and to this day have never seen a foreign reeler or a thread of foreign reeled silk.—E.]

Political and party rancor is feelingly and well rebuked in the following extract from Dr. Bethune's funeral address in Philadelphia.  
What a severe rebuke does this sad event give to political bigotry and rash invective against the motives of those who differ from us in opinion!  
Standing in our imagination, this morning, beside the grave of our departed patriot, who, even of those that struggled most against him, can look down upon his sleeping dust, and feel a pang of keen remorse, if ever the bath done his honor wrong, or breathed a harsh word that might have touched his honest heart or cast an insult upon his time honored name? And vile, yes, very vile is he, whose sentiments the grave cannot still.  
Whence this sacredness which death throws over the memory of character and life? Is it because the dead are defenceless, and return not an answer again? Is it because God hath come in between us and our fellow creature, and vindicated his right to be judge a one? Is it because in the humiliations of the sepulchre, we see the frailty of that nature we share with the departed, our own aptness to err, and how liable we are to be misjudged? O my friends, why should we wait for death to teach us charity, when it is too late to practice it, and repentance hath become remorse? Why not remember that the living require our candor and forbearance? Why reserve all our gentleness of judgment for the dead, who are beyond the reach of our absolution? They were once as the living, and the living shall soon be as they. It is indeed, enough to bring us back to a better trust in human nature, to witness such a spectacle of union in sorrow and honor for our departed chief among those, who, a little while since, were divided into earnest and opposing factions; but oh! would it be not far more ennobling, to see the living pledging themselves to the living over the fresh earth of his grave, that henceforth, though they may honestly differ in their doctrines and policy, they will yet believe in the uprightness of each other's motives and the

**COUNTERFEIT HARD MONEY.**  
We saw a few days ago, a very well executed counterfeit Mexican dollar, and learn that many such are in circulation. It was made of Copper, glossed over with silver, and required some examination to detect the fraud. Our readers would do well to be on the look out.  
It is said that there is a Mint for the coinage of this kind of hard money, in Moore county. If it be so, cannot the good people of Moore get some clue to its location, and break it up? It is due to themselves and the public that the effort should be made.—Fay, Ob.

**SHOCKING OCCURENCIES.**  
We have been shocked to hear of two homicides having been perpetrated in Anson county within two or three weeks past. The first occurred on the 1st instant, in which a Mr. Matlocks was killed by a man named Holdes who was arrested and is now confined in the Jail at Wadesborough. We have heard no particulars.  
The second, which, from the respectability of the parties, and the cause of quarrel, has produced very great excitement in Anson, resulted in the almost instantaneous death of a young man named May, by a pistol ball, fired by another young man named Martin, who, with Thomas Waddill, Esq. as necessary, was arrested, and they are both in Wadesborough Jail, where, bail having been refused, they will have to remain till the Superior Court in September. Participating deeply in the public concern at this awful occurrence, we refrain from giving any of the particulars which have reached us, lest we might do injustice to the parties, or prejudice the cause of the prisoners. The above is all that our duty as a public journalist requires, at this stage of the matter.  
Fay, Obs.

From the United States Gazette.  
**THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**  
Until proposed for the post he now fills, Mr. Badger, the Secretary of the Navy, was scarcely known beyond the limits of his native State, North Carolina. The inquiry was then almost universal, which the American people will never have occasion again to make, who is Mr. Badger? Why this gentleman had remained so long unknown to the nation, why his brilliant mind had not found its way into the Legislative Hall of the nation, where its power could have been seen and appreciated by citizens of all parts of the Union, the writer cannot pretend to say. But the secretary is now placed on a field of vision, and in a scene of action where he must soon become known to, and appreciated by all.  
Mr. Badger is in the very prime of life, being in his forty-seventh year. Educated at one of the first colleges in the Union, he has been trained in a profession acknowledged to be the best school of the statesman—the law. As a lawyer, and as an advocate, he stands beyond all question at the head of the bar of his own State—a State which has produced, and can now boast of some of the most eminent jurists in the nation.  
Among the qualities possessed by Mr. B. which peculiarly fit him to administer the department over which he presides, are dignity, blended with great frankness and urbanity of manners; a mind that seems to comprehend the most involved and difficult subjects with the rapidity of intuition; a promptness of decision, and a despatch which leaves nothing to be done to-morrow that can be completed today; broad and comprehensive views, looking at things as they are to affect the nation, not merely to-day, but in all time hereafter, and a strong love and pride of country—that love and pride which in the adoption of measures looks to the promotion of her honor and glory. I may also add that the prosperity of our gallant Navy is an object dear to his heart, and every one must be convinced who has observed the energetic measures, he has taken to correct our abuses that have been heretofore suffered to go on accumulating, and the means adopted to infuse into its officers an esprit de corps, without which the Navy can never maintain its hold upon the affection of the nation.  
The department already feels that a new hand has taken the helm, one who can hold it with a firm and steady grasp, one who can command and will be obeyed; one who is, and will be the Secretary of the Navy, which is what we have long wanted.  
In private life, Mr. B. is sans reproche; full of vivacity and playfulness, he can let loose the reins of wit and mirth without descending to the level of vulgarity; and at any moment assume the armour of dignity as a protection against the familiarity of fools, whose pleasantries is too often allied to impertinence.