

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXII } NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections. } No 52
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1841

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half 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, twenty-five cents.

Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a discount of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

**State of North Carolina,
GATES COUNTY.**
November County Court, 1841.
John A. Anderson } Original Attachment levied on land.
vs. Jesse Y. Harrell }
In this case it appearing to the Court that Jesse Y. Harrell is an inhabitant of another State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear on or before the next Term of this Court, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, William G. Daughtry, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the third Monday of November, 1841.
W. G. DAUGHTRY, C. C. C.
Price Adv \$5 62 1/2

**State of North Carolina,
GATES COUNTY.**
November County Court, 1841.
John S. Griffin } Original Attachment levied on land.
vs. Jesse Y. Harrell }
In this case it appearing to the Court that Jesse Y. Harrell is an inhabitant of another State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear on or before the next Term of this Court, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, William G. Daughtry, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the third Monday of November, 1841.
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Price Adv \$5 62 1/2

**State of North Carolina,
GATES COUNTY.**
November County Court, 1841.
James L. Satterfield } Original Attachment levied on land.
vs. Jesse Y. Harrell }
In this case it appearing to the Court that Jesse Y. Harrell is an inhabitant of another State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear on or before the next Term of this Court, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, William G. Daughtry, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the third Monday of November, 1841.
W. G. DAUGHTRY, C. C. C.
Price Adv \$5 62 1/2

**State of North Carolina,
BERTIE COUNTY.**
In Equity—September Term, 1841.
C. W. Jacobs, Adm'r of N. H. Thompson, T. F. Page, Jas. Jones, Henry Nicholas and others, plaintiffs,
vs.
Thomas B. Webb, Jonathan R. Webb, Adoms & Cunningham and others, defendants.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Adoms & Cunningham are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, to be held in Windsor on the third Monday of March, 1842, and plead, answer or demur, and judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the cause be heard exparte.

Test: L. S. 15th, 1841. Price Adv \$5 62 1/2

The present Postmaster General, on coming into office, had his attention drawn in particular to a single item of expense which, to his mind, was of an extravagant character, and susceptible of abatement. The item to which we allude, was the heavy expenditure for leather and canvas mail bags. Acting under a firm conviction of duty, he issued to special agents and postmasters, at various prominent points, the most rigid instructions on the subject.

We learn from the Madras that answers are now beginning to come in, and that already they disclose a degree of neglect and abuse, which may give some idea of the scope for economy and reform which has been already developed in a single branch of the business in the Postmaster's Department. A letter from one of the new postmasters in Indiana, states that, on taking charge of his office, he found, from the dissection of two chair cushions, occupied by former clerk, ten canvas bags enclosed, and about the same number devoted to other unnecessary purposes in and about the office.

Letters from postmasters at Farmville, Virginia, Rochester, New York, and Zanesville, Ohio, show a similar yet more aggravated abuse of public property. In these letters it is stated that the bags have been given to the stage drivers to carry their blankets, coats, umbrellas, brushes, grain and meal for the horses, and some of their own clothing. It is to be hoped that the work of reform, thus promptly commenced, will be prosecuted vigorously until abuse in this, and every other Department of the Government, shall cease to exist. The interest of the people, whose property has been thus wantonly squandered, demands as a course.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We present to our readers this morning the annual Report of the Postmaster General. It is comparatively brief, yet long enough to contain some very useful and important suggestions.

The gross revenue of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1841, was \$4,379,217 78; gross expenditures were \$4,567,238 39 showing a deficiency of \$187,920 61. For the current year a deficit of about one hundred and ten thousand dollars is anticipated.

Mr. Wickliffe does not ask any appropriation from the Treasury in aid of the Department. He alludes to several causes which have operated to diminish the revenue of the Post Office, and believes that by the action of Congress to remove or suppress the evils arising therefrom, the income of the Department may be increased sufficiently to meet its expenses.

With a view to the practice of a rigid economy he has redrafted the commissions heretofore allowed to deputy Postmasters, and expects by this proceedings to add one hundred thousand dollars to the net annual income of the Department.

A revision of the law respecting newspaper postage is recommended in reference to the mammoth sheet which have recently sprung into existence. The suggestions on this subject are altogether right. A reduction of letter postage is not thought advisable under the present financial circumstances of the Department.

The most important part of the Report, and the most interesting to the public, is that referring to the purchase of certain interest in Rail Roads by the General Government for the purpose of securing the future transportation of the mails on those roads without being subject to the embarrassments and difficulties now existing, and which must continue to exist so long as the Government remains dependent for such facilities upon incorporated and independent companies.

By paying the companies at once such an amount of bonds as would yield, at five per cent., a sum equivalent to that now paid by the Department annually for the conveyance of the mails, the Government may secure the future use of the Railroads in the United States, and may regulate the departure of the mails, the rates of travel, and all other particulars connected therewith, according as the public interests and the discretion of the Department may dictate.

At present the Government is helplessly dependent upon Railroad Companies on the principal routes. It may fix by law, as it has done, an amount per mile beyond which the Post Master General shall not go in contracting with these Companies; but it cannot compel the Companies to contract under such a limitation, nor can it prevent them from utterly refusing to contract on any terms. Congress has indeed declared that each rail road within the limits of the United States which now is or hereafter may be completed shall be a post road; but this gives Congress no control over a road unless the owners of it agree that it shall be a post road.

The General Government has not paid a dollar for the construction of the most important rail roads in the Union. Yet it must use them for the transportation of the mail, or fall short of its duty to the public. Instead of attempting coercion by the exercise of a doubtful authority or by assuming a power which it has not by any right, the proposal of the head of the Post Office Department is to obtain by purchase and a fair compensation such privileges and facilities on these roads are indispensably necessary to the Government. The suggestion is highly proper. We are glad that it has been made, and hope that the meeting spoken of in the Report to be held in Washington on the first of Jan. next, will not terminate until a satisfactory understanding is had between the Department and the representatives of the different Railroad Companies there convened, so that the action of Congress may take place in connection with definite facts and fully ascertained statements on all sides.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.
Was, as we expected, sent to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It passed so rapidly into the hands of the printers to Congress, that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of \$627,359; which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Million Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time which it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late Administration, recommended that it should be authorized for a term of eight years; but, in passing the Loan bill, Congress limited the loan to three years, too short a term to invite investment of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year (1842) the Receipts into the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at \$19,200,000—from which is to be deducted \$2,527,559, the estimated deficiency at

the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at \$22,727,559; leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of \$14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service,) to be supplied from imports upon such foreign articles imported into the United States as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

This is the outline of the Budget, as it is very plainly and clearly stated in the Secretary's Report. The Report then goes into an argument upon the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the Tariff to the wants of the Government, of which, as our readers will soon have it before them entire, we shall not attempt an abbreviation.—*Nat. Int.*

THE NAVY REPORT.
This is the most eloquent document of the whole. It goes for a magnificent Naval Establishment; recommends that it be made equal, with all convenient despatch, to half the naval force of the strongest maritime power in the world. (England has now more than eight times our force, exclusive of a ram ship.) A large part of the increase should consist of steam ships, to be built in conjunction with merchants, and placed at the disposal of the government in case of need. A case is stated, where, in the recent operations of the British Squadron on the coast of Syria, troops were transported in steamers 2000 miles over the ocean, and were engaged in battle on the sixteenth day after leaving England! Besides a number of steamers of white oak, one of iron is recommended to be built with 10 sloops, brigs, and schooners, and a large addition to the number of first class frigates. Orders have already been given to build five steamers besides one on Lake Erie, a first class sloop and three small vessels of war, and to finish the Frigate Cumberland, Savannah, Rattain and St. Lawrence.

The grade of Admiral is strongly recommended. As is an increase of the number of officers and of naval schools. An increase of the marine corps, and of the barracks for their accommodation.—An enlargement of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn—construction of a depot for charts and nautical instruments belonging to the Navy.—are urged.

The estimates for the ensuing year are much larger than those of the present year. The consequence of the contemplated employment of a much larger force in the various naval stations abroad. The Navy is certainly and deservedly in high favor with the people, and they like to see a great increase of its force, but they will scarcely consent to such an increase as would require more than the whole present revenue of the country to support it.

The preparation of a new code of laws for the Navy and Marines is required. The Navy consists of 11 ships of the line; 17 frigates; 18 sloops of war; 2 brigs; 4 schooners; 4 steamers; 11 small vessels, as store ships, &c. Of these, 25, besides the fleet of schooners in Florida, are in active service abroad.—*Fay. Obs.*

CONGRESS.
IN SENATE.
Monday, Dec. 20.
The Chair announced the Committee on Printing to be Messrs. Mangum, Merrick and Young.

A number of Private bills were reported. The bill from the House, making provision in part for the civil expenses of Government, for 1842, passed through its several readings and finally passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, when

The President of the Senate laid before the body the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, in compliance with the resolution submitted by Mr. Barrow on the 15th instant, in relation to the public lands in the State of Louisiana.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Arrington, of this State, appeared and took his seat, from which he has been detained till now by indisposition.

Mr. Stanley moved that his colleague, Mr. Shepperd, of North Carolina, be excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, on account of ill health; which motion was agreed to.

The House resumed the unfinished business, viz: the question of reference of the part of the President's Message relating to the Tariff. The debate was resumed and continued with animation until the adjournment, no vote having been taken.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.
In Senate, Mr. Linn introduced a bill to repeal the Distribution act, or so much as relates to distribution. After a long debate on a motion submitted by Mr. Calhoun to refer it to a select committee, the motion was negatived, 17 to 24. Mr. King moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. On motion of Mr. Rives, the question was divided so as to take it first on the motion to commit. And the Senate decided not to commit.

The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday three weeks. In the forenoon many petitions were offered—some of them, on the subject of Abolition, were not received.

In the House Mr. Briggs offered a resolution to abolish the franking privilege—over one day. The question of reference of so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff was discussed nearly all day, without a vote on it.

Mr. Rayner delivered some very able and just remarks on the subject. He was willing to have a tariff sufficient for the wants of the Government. But he would not see the interest of domestic manufacturers advanced, at the sacrifice of other and greater interests. And if the advocates of the manufacturing interest chose to press matters to that extent, they might be assured that the attempt would be resisted to the utmost.

After giving his views at some length on the tariff subject, Mr. R. argued that the proper reference was to the Committee on Ways and Means. We shall take the earliest opportunity to publish his speech. The Speaker handed in a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his plan for a "Board of Exchequer," in answer to a resolution.

THE STAR.
Extract from a letter from a distinguished North Carolinian, in Washington City, to the Editor of the Raleigh Star, dated
Washington, Dec. 23.

"The debate on the question of reference of the subject of the Tariff, still continues, and will probably continue for several days longer. The discussion is becoming warm and animated, and the whole question of the tariff has been brought into view. It is evident that the tariff is to be the great question of the year. The Northern interest will contend strenuously for the protective principle; while the Southern members, with some exceptions, will be in favor of the result is doubtful.

We have the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the plan of the fiscal agent recommended by President Tyler. It is a very able and ingenious document, and is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Webster. I think there is no possibility of its plan passing into a law. It suits neither party. I see, however, a portion of the Northern Whig press favorable to it. This must be owing to the intense distress experienced by the commercial community, who are eager to get any system, that promises some temporary relief.

To enable the hands in our office to participate in the festivities of the season, we are compelled to issue only half a sheet this week. Of this, those who have paid for the paper we know will not, and those who have not paid, cannot complain.

There will be a Union Temperance meeting at the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next; at which all the citizens are invited—the ladies especially.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.
The friends of Temperance had a glorious Celebration in this city on the 23th. It was indeed the happiest Christmas that ever shined abroad its joys to the hearts of our citizens. At sunrise, the Washington Temperance Society held an interesting meeting in the City Hall. They assembled in the same place again at 10 o'clock, where they were joined by the Juvenile Temperance Society. A long procession was then formed, which marched through the principal streets to the Presbyterian Church, where a large and respectable audience, of both sexes, were in attendance. After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. DEXTER, the Washingtonians' Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. S. W. WATKINS, which was followed by an eloquent and interesting address by Mr. JOS. GALE JONSON, which was remarkable for the elegance of its style, and the cogency of its reasoning, and was received with the most rapturous applause by the whole assembly. The services were closed by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. LACY. The procession was then again formed, and marched back to Washington Hall. The splendid banner of the Society bore on one side the following device and inscription:—A pitcher labelled "cold water," the name of the Society, and the motto—"We came—we saw—we conquered."

On the other side, a bottle of "Alcohol" turned neck downwards, with the words "we have conquered our enemy" placed above it in bold capitals; and the whole surmounted by a miniature pump, with a broad pennant flying over it, bearing the inscription—"The Fountain of Health." The beautiful banner that waved over the Juvenile Society, had on one side a sheaf of wheat, with the inscription—"Eat me, I am bread; drink me, I am poison." On the reverse was a pump and pitcher, and the name of the association.

In the afternoon an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. DEXTER, in the Presbyterian Church, at the request of the Juvenile Society. The whole went off in the happiest manner, and the effect upon the community has been truly astonishing. Christmas day was like a Sabbath, and the most perfect peace, tranquility and good order have prevailed throughout the holidays.

There are about 230 members belonging to the Washington Society, of whom 50 or 60 are reformed men, taken from the ranks of the most intemperate and wretched. The Juvenile Society numbers about 40.

May we not ask, who is there now that can raise his voice against this cause? a cause which, by the out-pourings of love and good will towards man, restores peace and harmony to society—goes into and expels from the abode of the intemperate the squalid misery that rests upon its inmates—removes the load of sorrow that bands the wife, the mother and the children to the earth—and converts the father, the husband and the brother to the faith of total abstinence, and restores them to habits of industry and frugality.

We regret to learn from the National Intelligencer of the 23d, that the Hon. A. REXFORD had been prevented, up to that time, from attending the House by indisposition.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. WASHINGTON and SAUNDERS for valuable and interesting public documents; for which they will please accept our thanks.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.
Mr. Benton, Wednesday, remarks the National Intelligencer, gave notice in the Senate that on Monday next, he should introduce a bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law from February, 1842, to July, 1842. His object he stated to be to give time for the consideration of another Bill which should bring Corporations within the provisions of the Bankrupt Law.

MEXICAN AND TEXIAN NEWS.
Papers from the city of Mexico to the 16th ultimo have been received at New Orleans. They confirm the intelligence of the capture of the Santa Fe Expedition. It is stated in the papers that an army of three thousand men had already marched from the Capital for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be led on by President Santa Anna in person.

GEORGIA.
The 9th instant, after a session of nearly six weeks, during which one hundred and ninety-seven bills were passed. Of this number we learn that the Governor had approved and signed all, except six, which are described as follows:

The bill to reduce the taxes of the State 20 per cent.; the bill to direct the Central Bank to pay the interest on the public debt; the bill to amend an act relative to the common school fund of McIntosh county; the bill to amend the 4th section of an act to prescribe the mode of the sheriff's selling property, &c. in Lumpkin, Paulding, and other counties of the Cherokee Circuit; the bill to amend an act authorizing Stith H. Ingram to establish a ferry on Little River, &c.; and the bill for the removal of Cool Spring Academy to Iron Spring Meeting House, in Butts county.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN JAMAICA.
It appears that experiments have been made, not without success, in the culture of Sea Island cotton in Jamaica. A memorial presented to the House of Assembly by Mr. HENRY GOUNDER states that the memorialist succeeded last Spring in establishing on eleven acres of land 2300 shrubs of this kind of cotton, which have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He is now gathering the crop, samples of which he transmits to the House, and which he says have been declared by competent judges to be of the best description. He expects from his experiment 16,000 to 18,000 weight of cotton, and a sufficient quantity of seed for his own use and for distribution to the public. He prays that the premium which has been offered by the House for the best sample of indigenous cotton may be awarded to him.

In the lower House of the Virginia Legislature a resolution has been considered and rejected 60 to 65, which went to relieve the Banks in that State from the liability to pay 12 per cent per annum on their notes which are not redeemed in specie.—Although

the suspension act authorizes suspension till the 1st of April, the Banks are only relieved from the 12 per cent. penalty until the 1st of January.

More Reputation. A public meeting has been held in Washington co. In fact, and another in Shelby co. at each of which resolutions were passed expressing the opinion of the meeting to be, that the Legislature should refuse to pay all 8 to 10 bonds for which the State had not received a bona fide consideration.

GREAT BANK DEFLATIONS IN BOSTON—INGENUOUS FINANCING.

On Saturday, great excitement prevailed on the moneyed institutions in State street Boston, in consequence of a system of financing which has been carried on in some of the banks, contrary to honesty and fair dealing transactions. It appears that the teller of the Eagle Bank, Henry B. Odiorne, had allowed George F. Cook & Co., Brokers, and a firm in Kibby street, to overdraw to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand dollars; and that he had also "Certified," or marked "good," checks of Cook & Co. to the amount of \$16,000. The capital stock of the bank is \$500,000. It is thought the bank will lose from twenty five thousand to forty thousand dollars as the firm in Kibby street will probably be able to make good their account. That, however, does not alter the nature of the transaction or make it less fraudulent.

The Globe and Traders' Bank has also been doing a similar business, that is, certifying that checks were good when they were not.

DIABOLICAL VILLANY.
A horrid attempt was made a few nights since, to assassinate the Rev. JOSEPH CAUDOUR formerly of this vicinity, but now a resident of the adjoining County of Granville. He was sitting in his own House, surrounded by his family, reading the President's Message, when the report of fire arms was heard, and at the same moment a window pane fell in, and a Rifle ball passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Caudour's head lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C. with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard. Register.

MARRIED.
In this county, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. P. W. DOWD, Mr. Johnson Oliver to Miss Martha Hunter, daughter of Alsey Hunter, Esq.
In this County, on the 2d inst., by James M. Mangum, Esq. Mr. John Thompson to Miss Biddy Belvin. Also, by William Laws, Esq. on the 8th inst., Mr. S. H. Jones to Miss Hawkins Lowry. Also, by P. S. Rogers, Esq. on the 16th instant, Mr. Wyatt Mangum to Mrs. Lucy Baily, widow of Israel Baily, deceased. Also, by William Laws, Esq. Mr. Nelson Davis to Miss Francis Laffoon.

In Salem, Mr. Henry Edward Rich to Miss Ann Aurelia Herbst. Also, Mr. Edwin Beutel to Miss Lucinda Shaub.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency, JOS. M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of North Carolina:
Whereas, it has been legally reported to the Executive Department of the State, that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1841, one THOMAS BLEDKIN, E. of the County of Franklin, in the State aforesaid, was feloniously killed and murdered by one WILLIAM FALKNER, late of said county, who both fled from justice.

And whereas, it is further officially reported to this Department, that on the 30th of November 1841, JAMES W. VINCEN, of Wayne County, in said State, was feloniously killed and murdered by one WILLIAM FALKNER, late of said county, who both fled from justice.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said William F. Falkner and the said William E. Jennings may be brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said Falkner and Jennings, and for the confinement of the said Falkner and Jennings in the Jail of said County respectively. And I do moreover hereby enjoin, and require all Officers of this State, whether Civil or Military, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the fugitive offenders aforesaid.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and the Seal of the State of North Carolina, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1841.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Governor.
P. HARRISON, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
FALKNER is between 40 and 45 years of age, about five feet five or six inches high, brown eyes, fair skin, broad mouth, and is getting quite grey, weighs between one hundred and eighty or ninety pounds.

JENNINGS is about thirty-eight or forty years of age, height 4 feet 9 or 10 inches, stout and corpulent, weight about two hundred pounds, light complexion, countenance somewhat pleasing, tall small for his size, has the hair of a chestnut color, in conversation has resided for several years in Wayne County, N. C. and acted as Jailor, has had divers transactions with negro traders, and is no doubt known by many persons in the Southern States.

LOUISBURG ACADEMIES.
These Schools will be opened again on the first day of January next. Board may be had with the Pupils at \$20 per Session. Tuition in commonwealth Mass, which is a separate charge. With other Families in the Village and neighborhood. Board may be had also on terms but little different from the above.

By order,
JNO. B. ROBERT,
Dec 20, 1841
Register 3 insertions. \$2 50.

Classical and English School.
The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Raleigh, that on the 10th of January, 1842, he will open a Classical and English school in a building near the Episcopal Church, formerly occupied as a law office by H. W. Miller.