Female Skaters.—In Greenland, the women are as fond of skating as the men, and frequently have races. At one of these races which took place in 1805, on a piece of ice in the outer ditch of the town of Senwarden, there were thirteen competitors for the prize. They skated two and two, and after each heat, she, who arrived last at the goal, quitted the course. The seventh and last trial was between the two remaining winners, one of whom was twenty years of age, and the other sixteen. The former gained the principal prize, consisting of a gold ornament for the head, and the other the second, which was a coral necklace with a gold clasp. One of the competitors, on this occasion, was past fifty, and many of them only fifteen. To afford some idea of their swiftness, it is stated that a young female passed over the course, which was about 150 yards long, in thirteen seconds, or a mile in something less than two minutes and a half.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wednesday, March 4, 1835.

French Affairs.—Our affairs with France are assuming a serious aspect. It will be seen, by reference to our foreign head, that the French Minister at Washington has been re-called, and the American Minister politely ordered away from Paris. We do not look upon these events as rendering war inevitable; but they require some action on the part of our government, which must be either in reprisals or non-intercourse. The former will be now tantamount to a declaration of war—the latter will afford time for France to pause in her career of injustice, and redeem her wounded reputation. By adopting a law of non-intercourse, we may give our merchantmen an opportunity of returning from foreign ports, and especially the Mediterranean, where a vast amount of property is at stake, a blockade of which will be one of the first war-movements of France. If she persist in withholding our demands, and in rendering herself a reproach to the civilized nations of Europe, we hope there will be but one heart and one mind in the American people, and that the different parties, to the honor of both, will be united on a question of national justice and honor. Every man of correct feelings and principles must deprecate war; which, when undertaken merely for fame or conquest, is but murder and robbery on an extensive scale. But when undertaken to resent a national insult, or to enforce an act of justice, it becomes equivalent to self-defence; because no society can long exist in the community of nations, as such, that neglects to guard its honor or enforce its just demands. If France could be sustained by the sentiments of Europe, in her scandalous juggling and late defiance, we should have to deplore that civilization, refinement and cultivated talent, were but names for ferocity, dishonesty and barbarism, under agreeable exteriors. But she will not be sustained. The voice of reproach will be heard from every quarter, and the "eldest son of Christianity and the centre of European civilization," as France has been vainly styled, will become the scoff of nations, less christianized and less civilized, but more honest and more just.

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn that a letter has been received in town, from New York, which mentions the arrival at that port of a French Frigate which has come to take home the French Minister. It is said that the French Minister is not re-called on account of any hostility entertained by France towards this country, but because he has neglected to obey the instructions of his government. It is also asserted that the American Minister has not been offered his passports. If the account be true, the prospects of continued peace are more cheering.

PUBLIC PRINTER.—The printers to the House of Representatives, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, are accused by The Globe of having "abused the station they hold to practice, for party purposes, a shameful imposition on the public, by garbling a passage from the Report of the Post Office Committee; which, torn from the context, conveys a different meaning from that intended by the Committee." We regret that there should be any foundation for such a charge. Although politically opposed to these printers, we had always hoped and believed better things of them, than the present charge exposes.

BRITISH TRADE TO CHINA.—The British trade to China, has been stopped by order of the Chinese Government, because the British Minister insisted upon a direct communication with the Vice Roy, which was denied him.

THE MAILS.—The public experience much inconvenience in consequence of the delay of the new arrangement of the mail between this and Duplin. To us it is vexatious and injurious.—We hear that matters will soon be brought to a close.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last we have been visited by another spell of very cold weather.—We do not know how low the Thermometer was, but it was low enough in all conscience. It got as low as it could, we dare say, and lower too if the truth were known.

☞ The editor of the Newbern Spectator says, "Should we permit ourselves to be dragged into a war, for the gratification of a vindictive and doating *septuagenarian*, be the consequences on our own head." We trust our country will not be dragged by any person into a war, and especially by a person who has committed the high crime and misdemeanor of living to be 70 years old. This may be called "a clincher." The epithets of dotard, scoundrel, ruffian, tyrant, &c. which have been bestowed upon Gen. JACKSON, with all the mildness, amiability and refinement, of the whiggism of '37, bears no comparison to this heavy charge. Only think—a septuagenarian!!—70 years old!! What a villian.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—We publish to-day the proceedings of the Republicans of Sampson County, electing Delegates to attend the District Meeting, to be held in this town in April. Mr. McKAY is nominated for Congress by this meeting, which we hope and believe will be confirmed by the District Meeting. Would it not be well for the other counties in the District to hold meetings and elect Delegates, without delay, as we understand efforts will be made to defeat the re-election of Gen. McKay.

☞ We have received no northern papers for several Mails, and consequently have no official account of our French relations, from Washington. We take this occasion to advise the editors in that city, and all places north of it, to direct their papers intended for Wilmington, N. C. *via* Fayetteville. They arrive with greater certainty and dispatch by this route.

MURDER.—The Greensborough, Alabama, Sentinel, of the 14th ult. informs us that a most atrocious murder was committed in that vicinity the week before. A negro man entered the house of his master, Mr. Trussell, about the dawn of day, with an axe, and killed Mr. Trussell, and severely wounded his wife. He then murdered a negro woman and attempted to take the life of a boy.—He was subsequently arrested and committed to prison.

CONVERSATION.—An article in the New York Literary Gazette, translated from the French, contains very curious descriptions of the conversational powers of some of the great men of France. Descartes was silent in large assemblies; Lafontaine always had an air of constraint, heavy and sheepish; Corneillo was constrained, and even spoke incorrectly; Buffon was familiar and trivial; Marmontel had nothing agreeable in his conversation; Fenelon, Fontenelle and Montesquie had the talent of conversation in the highest degree; Voltaire was polished, witty and elegant. The conversation of Napoleon was abrupt and imperious. This might have been the case after he had risen to command, but he hardly made such manners the stepping-stones to his exaltation. It is said in another place, of this extraordinary genius, that he was extremely diffident in female society. This would appear very strange, if it were not probable that this diffidence proceeded from respect, rather than bashfulness.—The libertine, and the empty-headed coxcomb are never diffident, in such society—the former professes a respect and regard which are altogether false—the latter never reflects long enough to understand the meaning of the word.

Congress.—The Bill for increasing the pay of the Officers of the Navy, &c. has become a law: Mr. Benton has introduced the following Resolution in the Senate:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 28th day of March, in 1834, in the following words: "*Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and powers not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both*," be, and the same hereby is, ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate, because the said resolution is illegal and unjust, of evil example, indefinite and vague, expressing a criminal charge without specification; and was irregularly and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in subversion of the rights of defence which belong to an accused, and impeachable officer; and at a time, and under circumstances, to involve pecuniary interests of the people of the United States.

Mr. *Poindexter* objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was out of order.

Mr. *Brown*, (of North Carolina) rose and said, that it appeared to him, with great deference to the Senator from Mississippi, that the remarks which had fallen from him, and the course which he had indicated, was at once novel and indefensible. Whenever a proposition stated any thing which was derogatory to the character of the Senate, or was indecorous in its language, it might be arrested in its incipient state. But it was not pretended that this resolution contained any thing which was derogatory to the Senate, or indecorous in itself. What then was the objection urged against the reception of the resolution? The Senator from Mississippi said that it was unconstitutional to alter the journal. This was anticipating a conclusion which could only be reached through an investigation. It might be decided, after an examination of the subject, whether the act would be unconstitutional or not.—Yet the Senator from Mississippi would arrest the inquiry in its incipient stage. The Legislatures of as many as four or five States had instructed the Senators on this point; would the Senate refuse to entertain a proposition recommended by so many sovereign States?

After some further remarks from Mr. Brown, Mr. Poindexter withdrew the objection on request of Mr. Leigh; when, on motion of Mr. Benton, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

The following extract from the debate of the Navy Bill, in the House on the 17th inst. may be found interesting.

"Mr. Loyall, of Virginia, offered an amendment providing that no officer or other person employed in the Navy, should take his wife, or any other female member of his family to sea, on board of a public ship. In support of the impropriety of so doing, he instanced the case of the "Enterprize," commanded by Captain Tripp, and bound to New Orleans, which was fired into by a British or Spanish cruiser; in which case the only reason given why the fire was not returned, was that they had families on board. They were the wives of members of Congress, returning home. The case was enough, of itself, to show him the impropriety of permitting females on board our public ships.

"Mr. Steele of Md. said, he concurred as to the general rule; but he felt himself constrained to say a few words, in consequence of the remarks which had been made by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Loyall) as the affair of the Enterprize, which was fired into by the Moselle. Captain Tripp, was an old, valued friend, although much older than himself. He was certain that Captain Tripp would not have been deterred from doing his duty—even if he had his whole family on board. As far as he knew, there never had been a court of inquiry on this subject. That officer would never, he was certain, have shrunk from his duty. He was never married; and the females on board were not of his own family.

"Mr. J. Q. Adams hoped the motion would not prevail. It was not only derogatory to the character of those who had command of our vessels, but of the whole sex itself. Females were not, at this time, admitted on board a vessel without the permission of the Department. The regulations of the Navy prevented this. He thought there were situations in which the presence of females on board a public ship, was dangerous; but, he would ask, what danger was there in time of peace?

"In time of war, the officers would not think of taking their female relatives.—But, suppose the health of a wife, or a sister, called for a voyage across the Atlantic who would deny that officer the privilege of taking that wife or that daughter in his own ship? As to the accident mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. LOYALL,) from the account just given by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Steele,) it seemed exceedingly apocryphal. No man could, under the present regulations, take a female to sea without the consent of the department.

"Mr. Wise said he wished his colleague to withdraw his amendment, but at the same time, he must say there was nothing so cumbersome on board a vessel as ladies. He had the authority of an experienced Captain of the Navy for saying this: Ladies required much room—they required live stock,—and owing to this, they made a ship unhealthy. They were also the occasion of false musters. Fiddlers and dancing masters, were, on their account, reported as able bodied seamen. They might, in some cases, be eunuchs, for what he knew. He wished such abuses to be prevented.

"Mr. Loyall said, he did not intend to cast any imputation on the gallant officers of our navy. He should be the last to displace Captain Tripp, from the high place in which his memory was held.—He believed, whilst he lived, there was not a more gallant officer in our navy.—He had merely made his previous statement to show the danger of having females on board, and with a view to put a stop to the practice of taking the females of the families of officers to sea.

"The gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Steele,) was mistaken as to the fact of there being no inquiry—a court of inquiry was held, and the only circumstance of extenuation was, that there were females on board his ship, which prevented him from returning the fire of the enemy.—Was there any member who thought this bill would be got through during the present session! He thought not. He insisted that the provision he had offered was most necessary to be adopted.

"Mr. Burd, of Pa., said. Mr. Speaker; the question is, whether our navy officers are to take their wives to sea with them. I do not wish to deprive them of this privilege, but Mr. Speaker, I think they ought to take common lot with our Jack Tars in this matter; of whom it is said, they find a wife in every port they go to. Mr. B. asserted the noble chivalrous, and gallant character of our navy officers; but, said he, I do not wish them to be encumbered with their wives and children, when at sea. In time of peace they may get wives. This may be permitted. But what business has a lady on board a ship? Let not our officers be permitted to take their wives and families with them to sea, to encumber them. Mr. Speaker, I have done."

The amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, was rejected.

Maclin's advice to his son.—"I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine, he who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of any unfortunate tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry, at times, but you want perseverance, without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly;—" PERSEVERANCE."

Good Advice.—It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briers that obstruct our way, than to sit down under every hedge and lament our hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is constantly sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary; but if misfortune comes, dejection and melancholy will not bring relief. The first thing to be done when reverses come upon us, is not to lament, but to act; not to sit and suffer, but rise and endeavor to conquer adversity, by industry and perseverance. "Providence helps them who help themselves."

"OPEN TO ALL PARTIES," &c.—St. Leger, a showy Irishman, coming to London, and being extensively known from his connexions and manners, had availed himself liberally of the hospitalities of both whigs and tories; and at his first dinner at the Pavilion, he was laughingly taken to task for his indiscriminate taste for the Burgundy of both sides. The Irishman defended himself gallantly and said that he saw no difference of principle in beauty or Burgundy; but that "love or drink where he would, he would always adhere to his political friends." "St. Leger is quite right," said the Prince—"he promises like the prospectus of a newspaper—'*open to all parties*, but influenced by none."—*Croly's George Fourth.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday 12th Feb. by John Russ, Esq Mr. WILLIAM E. MILLER, of New Hanover County, to Miss ANN BENSON, Daughter of Mr. DAVID BENSON, of Bladen County.

Last evening, at Green Bank, North West, Rev. LEONARD BUSH, of the South Carolina Conference, to Miss ANN D. BRYAN, of Brunswick County.

In this Town, on Thursday evening last, Doctor LOUIS J. POISSON, to Miss ELIZA DAVIS, daughter of THOMAS F. DAVIS, esq.

DIED.

Mrs. LOUISA JANE, wife of JOHN D. JONES, Esq. of this Town. She had been afflicted for two years with a pulmonary complaint originating from a disease in the windpipe called by physicians "bronchites." After having been attended by several eminent medical men to no beneficial purpose, as a last resource she visited the Virginia Springs the past summer, but finding there "no balm in Gilead," in a weak and debilitated state, and often in danger of dissolution by the way, she was permitted by a kind providence to return home to the bosom of her affectionate family. On the 25th ult. without a murmur, and in full possession of her faculties, her pure spirit fled to the mansions of rest—in the 33d year of her age. She was a firm believer in the truths of the gospel, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the services of which she was ardently attached.

In person lovely, in temper amiable—as a wife affectionate, as a daughter dutiful, as a mother kind, as a friend sincere, long will her memory be cherished, and her loss deplored, by her bereaved family and friends.

At Smithville, on the 24th ult. very suddenly, ROBERT POTTER, esq. aged 62.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 27. Schr. Ganges, Austin, 6 days, from N. York, to G. Coggeshall.

Mar. 2. Brig Orestes, Hopkins, fm Demarara, to G. W. Davis & Co. left, Feb. 5th, Brig Legonea, Gibson, to sail in 7 days, for St. Thomas; schr. Bedford, Smith, to sail in 7 days, for do. Spoke, Feb 28th, in Lat. 32 10, Lon. 78 10, Brig Moro, 4 days, from Savannah, bound to Boston.

Schr. Cairo, Bucknam, 7 days, from N. York, to A. Lazarus; sailed in company with Schr. Tamerlane, bound to Washington, N.C.

March 2. Schr. Fredonia, Roundey, 15 days from Guyama, P. R. to G. W. Davis & Co.—Left Brig Caroline, Prentis, to sail for N. York, in 3 ds.; schr. Boston, Shepherd, do. 4 ds.; brigs George, Hunt, New Haven, 8 ds.; Planter, Hunt, do. 15 ds.; Heno, Done, do. 20 ds.; Marcial, Thompson, waiting for cargo; Philadelphia, Little, do.; Washington, Godfrey, do.; America, Pike, do.; schr. Caspian, Ryan, do.; brig Constance, Lambert, disch'g.

Schr. Canton, Pratt, from Newport, R. I. to Hathaway & Peckham.

Schr. Medium, Place, from Charleston, to G W. Davis & Co.

Schr. Commodore Perry, Philips, fm Charleston, to Dickinson, Morris & Kidder.

Brig Forest, Dean, 18 days from Porto Rico, to G. W. Davis & Co., arrived at Porto Rico, schr. Mattaone, from N. York.

CLEARED.

Feb. 24. Schr. Edward Franklin, Blankinship, for Richmond, by Master.

26. Brig Vesper, Hopkins, for Hayti, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr. New York, Cushing, for Cuba, by A. Lazarus.

28. Brig Spartan, Thurston, for Cuba, by Master.

Schr. Olive, Powell, for Philadelphia, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Renown, Risley, for Washington City, by C. C. Stow.

Schr. Pepeater, Hawkins, for N. York, by do.

March 2. Brig Pandore, Andros, for Cuba, by A. Lazarus.

Schr. Oak Lands, Lindsey, for Baltimore, by Hathaway & Peckham.

4. Schr. Adventure, Duell, for Washington City, by Dickinson, Morris & Kidder.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Feb. 18.

Schr. Caroline, Wheeler, for this port, by Hallett & Brown.

FOR SALE

AT the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. A. Root,

40 bolts Russia Duck,
10 pieces heavy and 10 do. light Raven's Duck,
40 barrels N. E. Rum,
1500 lbs. Manilla Rope, 500 lbs. tarred do
10 coils of 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn,
5 coils Bale Rope,
18 bbls. No. 1 BEEF, Boston Inspection,
4 dozen Fancy Chairs,
50 boxes No. 1 & 2 Yellow Soap,

ALSO,

50 casks of LIME,

The above articles will be sold *low* for Cash by

S. D. GREENE.

Wilmington, March 4, 1835. 9-3t.

Cash for Beeswax.

M. GAUFFREAU is now paying *Twenty One Cents* Cash, for good clean WAX delivered at his Store on the wharf, next door to Mr. R. W. Brown's Counting Room.

Feb. 18. 7-3t ins.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED

WHOLESALE

PRICES CURRENT,

At Wilmington, N. C.

Carefully Corrected March 4.

NAVAL STORES—		
Turpentine, soft, in the water per brl.		2,30 a 2,32
Tar, do do do	-	1.25
Pitch at the Stills,	- - -	1,75
Rosin, do - - - -	-	1.00
Spirits Turpentine, do -	gl.	45 a 47 1-2
Varnish, do - -	do.	25
LUMBER—		
Pitch Pine boards and Scantling, sawed at the Steam Mills, ordinary lengths, per M.		12,00
do do extra lengths, per M.		13,00 a 17,00
R. Lumber, wide & Scantling, -		5.00 a 8.00
do Flooring Boards, - -		9,00 a 10.00
Timber, Mill prices, - -		4,00 a 5,00
STAVES—		
W. O. Hhd. rough, in the water, per M.		21.00
do do dressed, on the wharf,	do	——
do do Brl. rough in the water,	do	10, a 10 1-2
do do dressed, on the wharf,	do	——
R. O. Hhd. rough, in the water,	do	9 a 10
do do dressed, on the wharf,	do	16 a 17
Heading, W. O. Hhd. rough in the water,		——
SHINGLES, common, M. -		1.50 a 2 50
COTTON, lb. new, - -		13 1-4 a 11 3-4
FLOUR, per barrel, - - -		6 a 6 1-2
RICE, per Cwt. - -		2 1-2 a 3.00
TOBACCO, leaf, Merchantable,		6 a 7 1-2
do do Refuse, - -		—
CORN, per bushel, - - -		60 a 70
HAY, per Cwt. - - -		70 a 90
PEAS, black eyed per bushel,		scarce 80 a 1,00
Cow or Common, do - -		72
Ground, do - - -		50 a 60
TALLOW, lb.		10
BEES WAX do - - -		20 a 22
BACON, hogs round - - -		9 a 10
HAMS, do - -		scarce 9 a 10
LARD, do - -		scarce 11 a 12
SALT, T. Island bushel. - -		25 a 35
Liverpool per. Bushel		dull 30 a 35
Sound, - - - - - -		35 a 40
LIME, Cask - - - - -		1,25
PORK, Mess bbl. - -		14 a 16,00
Prime, do - - -		10 1-2 a 12
Fresh, lb. - - -		6
BEEF, Prime bbl. - -		7 a 7 1-2
CANDLES N. C. man. lb. - -		16 a 18
Sperm, - - do		34 a 36
OIL, common, whale gl. - -		45 a 50
SUMMER, - - - -		75
WINTER, - - - - -		1,00
SPIRITS, N. S. RUM. - -		40 a 45
Am. GIN, - - - -		35 a 40
APPLE BRANDY, - - -		none
WHISKEY, - - - -		35 a 40
SOAP, brown, - - -		6 a 7 1-2
SUGAR, brown, - - -		6 1-2 a 8 1-2
COFFEE, - - - -		11 a 12 1-2
MOLASSES, gl. - - - -		23 a 28
MACKEREL, No. 1 - -		6 a 6 1-4
do do Do. 2, - -		5 1-4 a 5 3-4
do do. 3 - - -		4 1-2
CHEESE, lb. - - - -		7 a 10
BUTTER, - - - - -		16 a 20
WOOD. Ash, - - -		3.00
OAK, - - - - -		3 1-2
PINE, - - - - -		2,00

REMARKS.

Our quotations of produce brought to market in *rafts* are of sales made in the water, the *purchaser* paying the additional expense of landing, inspection &c.

I AM

ABOUT to remove from this State, and will thank those who have any demands against me to present them forthwith.

WILLIAM WATTS JONES.

March 4, 1835. 9—1t

WANTED to procure

2 or 300,000

feet of PITCH PINE TIMBER, of the following dimensions:

50,000 ft. 30 & 40 ft. long, 14 by 16 inches.
100,000 ft. 50 feet long, 12 by 16 inches.
100,000 ft. 50 & 60 ft. long, 12 by 14 inches.

To be hewn to a square edge and perfect in quality. ALSO—

70,000 STAVES. } Rough W. O. Hhd.

Cash on delivery.

BAKER, DOANE, & CO.

March 4. 9—1t.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.

3D CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at NEWBERN, *on Friday, the 27th inst.*

On the popular terminating Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

Capital Prize $7,000,

1 prize of $3,000; 1 of $2,000; 12 of $1.000; 15 of $500; 10 of $300; 13 of $200; 50 of $100, and many of **$50, $30** and **$20, &c.** amounting in all to **$180,000.**

WHOLE TICKETS, $4; HALVES, $2; QUARTERS, $1; to be had in the greatest variety of numbers. of

L. H. MARSTELLER,

2D DOOR NORTH OF BANK OF CAPE-FEAR,

Who sold, in the last Scheme, to a gentleman in this place, a **$1000** prize,* besides many $50's, $30's and $20's, and hopes to supply his friends with some of the READY in the next.

* This prize was paid immediately.

March 4. 6—4t.

THE Subscriber requests all those having demands against the late Firms of

GREEN & BEATTY,
GREEN, BEATTY, & CO. and
JAMES S. GREEN, & CO.

to hand them in to him during the present week for settlement.

JAMES S. GREEN,

March 2d, 1835. *Surviving Partner.*

Ten Dollars Reward

THE above reward will be paid for information that will lead to conviction of the thief who stole a *Chain Cable* and *Anchor* from the lighter Sally Ann, belonging to the United States, on Tuesday night, the 17th inst.

GEO. BLANEY,
Major Corps of Engineers.

February 25. 8-2t.

☞ THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will meet in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Friday Evening, the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock.

W. P. HORT, Sec'y.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
At the established Cheap
Dry Goods Store.
JOHN DAWSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has just received per the Schooner Ganges from New York, a handsome assortment of

New, Fashionable and desirable GOODS

The whole of which having been purchased by himself, for Cash, on very advantageous terms, he is enabled to sell considerably under the usual prices.

He begs to offer his sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement he has received since the opening of his Establishment, and as he will always have on hands a superior Stock, and charge very light profits, he trusts he will continue to enjoy a share of public favor.

With a most anxious desire to identify the interest of his Customers with that of his own, he is at present, and has been for the last six weeks on a visit to the North, in order that he may have the combined advantage of purchasing at the different Auction Sales, of inspecting the early spring importations both in New York and Philadelphia, and also of choosing from the varied and extensive collections of many a

Beautiful, serviceable and cheap Stock of New and Fashionable Goods.

The following includes part of the articles just received.

West of England blue and black Broadcloths, from fine to extra superfine,
Green, brown, adelaide, claret and mixed do from fine to do do
Indigo, blue, corded, diagonal, and light and dark mixed Satinetts, all qualities,
4-4 Linens in whole and demi pieces from common to extra superfine.
3-4 birdseye Diaper and long Lawns from do to do do
Table Diaper and double damask Table Covers and Napkins,
Oil Muslins, of very rich and choice patterns,
Pink, yellow and blue Chambry,
New style of French Prints,
English and French Calicoes and Ginghams of the latest and most fashionable patterns and style.
Furniture Prints and extra superfine Linen do do
6-4 and 7-4 Prussian Shawls and black silk Genoa Velvets,
India Silks of very superior fabric,
Black and blue black Gros-de-Soie,
Colored and black Gros-de-Nap,
Single and double width Italian Lutestring, very rich and beautiful lustre,
Black Pongees, and black Barcelona Hdkfs,
Linen Cambric and scarlet Thibet Hdkfs,
Blond Quilling, belt Ribbons, and silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies' elegant fancy topped French Gloves,
Do colored kid and h. s. Gloves,
Grass-cloth Sleeves, gentlemen's elastic Suspenders, and buck Purses,
Black, colored and embossed Cotton Velvets,
Artificial Flowers, corded Skirts & Tamboured Muslins,
Ladies Rib'd & Plain, black & white cotton Hose,
Brown and white cotton 1-2 Hose,
Britannia, madder, plaid, fancy madras, and dark blue pocket and Head Hdkfs,
Black and colored Bombazettes and Lasting, all qualities,
Constitution Twills, Rouen Cassimere and Cottonades,
Black and colored Cambrics,
Delaware, Power Loom and Astor's Ticking,
3-4 7-8 and 4-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Leghorn Bonnets of different qualities,

And a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

FRESH GOODS will be received at his establishment by every packet from the North, until the Spring Market is closed.

March 4. 9 3t. ins.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

CLASS NUMBER 5 FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 7, 1835.

66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1	"	8,000	8,000
1	"	5,000	5,000
1	"	3,500	3,500
1	"	2,322	2,322
20	"	2,000	40,000
20	"	500	10,000
20	"	400	8,000
20	"	200	4,000
35	"	150	5,250
56	"	100	5,600
56	"	80	4,480
56	"	60	3,360
56	"	0	2,800
112	"	40	4,480
2184	"	20	43,680
15400	"	10	154,000

180040 Prizes, amounting to $329,472

Tickets $10, shares in proportion, to be had of ***James Shaw,*** *North-west corner of Market Street.*

Feb. 25, 1835. 8—2t.

New Patent Rice Mill,

Whereby the Rice is cleaned without the use of the Pestle.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their Friends and all who may be engaged in the culture, sale, or purchase of Rice, that they have established a RICE MILL, on Gadsden's Wharf, in Norton's new Mill, [Charleston, S. C.] which they are now working day and night, where the process of cleaning Rice is done by Strong & Moody's Patent Rice Polisher, without using the Pestle. They are desirous that said Mill should be fairly judged of, and rewarded according to its real merits. If it should be what they think it is, it will be of great value to the Planter; whether it is so or not, they are willing it should be proved by complete tests, either by fair comparison or otherwise. They state that the reason why they did not work this Mill during the summer, was because when put up last spring the work was not then properly done. The gear wheels were too small, the shaft by which it was driven and the frame in which it was fixed, were too weak, &c. and the errors could not be corrected on account of absence; until late in the season. The blue cast, which in a few instances last spring, was supposed to be given to the Rice, they think they have completely removed, as far as regards the machinery; but it is well known that Rice, in some measure, like Corn, has different colors throughout the whole grain, which no polish, however perfect, can remove. They believe they give a good polish to any Rice that can be polished, making it the same color without as the grain is within.

They are now ready to receive Rice to clean, on Toll, and should no unforeseen accident happen, they can clean from forty to fifty barrels per day. Due attention will be given to whatever Rice may be committed to their care.

THOMAS NAPIER, & CO.

N. B.—The Families who have used the Rice cleaned at this Mill, (as far as the Proprietors have been informed,) have been much pleased, it being clear of grit and of a beautiful color.

Feb. 25. 8—3t.