

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

After the conclusion of the reading of the Report by Mr. Ewing from the Committee, Mr. Grady, on behalf of the Minority of the Committee, (consisting of himself and Mr. Binson of Illinois,) made a counterpoint, which was read. The reading was begun at a quarter before two o'clock and ended at four o'clock.

The report of the majority of the committee concluded with a bill containing a plan for the re-organization of the General Post Department. After the reading of this bill, a discussion sprang up on the subject of the report of the deepest interest, and which was not terminated when the Senate adjourned. The debate strongly evidenced the deeply excited feelings produced by the disgraceful and mortifying disclosures of the report.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Debate of unsurpassed interest, acuity, and even vehemence, took place, which turned principally upon alarming exposures contained in Reports from the Post Office Committee, but which arose incidentally on a very different subject, viz: the presentation of the Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State to vote to exchange from the Journal the Resolution of the Senate at its last Session, concerning the conduct of the President in removal of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States.

The purpose was avowed of making a motion to that effect, and the motion was rather invited than excepted to on the other side. Objection however, was made to receiving these Resolutions from Alabama, because they were in any manner addressed to the Senate, and because they purported to instruct the Senators from that State to do what they had no constitutional power to do, viz: to mutilate the Journal of that body. Finally the subject was disposed of by being laid on the table for the present, on motion of Mr. Smith of Connecticut. The same gentleman then submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day.

Resolved, That the General Post Office is in debt—its accounts and reports irregular, unsatisfactory, and in many instances, untrue; that large sums of public money have been expended, and paid over to favored individuals on false pretences; and that its conduct and administration are justly the subject of public censure, and demand a radical reform.

The consideration of the Post Office Reports was resumed, and, after debate, 1000 copies of the Reports and Documents were ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriations for payment of claims for French Spoliations prior to 1800, was then taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 25 to 21.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Benton offered a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution for printing the public printers, which on Tuesday was laid on the table.

The Senate was interrupted in the ordinary business by a message from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate of the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, Representative from South Carolina, and inviting the attendance of the Senate upon his funeral to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson then arose and submitted the following resolution for wearing mourning, &c. which he accompanied by a brief address commemorative of the virtues of the deceased. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 30.

The funeral of the late Warren R. Davis taking place to-day, neither business transacted business.

greed to by 110 votes to 92. The residue of the day was spent upon the same bill.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

After the journal was read, Mr. Pickens rose and announced the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, a member of this House from South Carolina. A committee was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and the House adjourned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. Messrs. Editors.—The people of the United States have manifested a judicious forbearance to stir, prematurely, the important question, who is to succeed the present incumbent in the chief magistracy of the nation? The inquiry now begins to press itself on every citizen, and to claim its due share of the public attention.

The nomination of this gentleman cannot fail to meet the hearty concurrence of a very large portion of the wisest and best men of this country. In point of ability, he stands by the side of the first men in the Union; and in the integrity of his long private and public life, he is above reproach, and truly one of the purest models of this or any other day. His firmness and constancy of purpose are only equalled by the profoundness of his views, and the perfect honesty with which it is formed.

Mr. Gaston's attainments are those of a life of laborious industry, grafted on an intellect highly gifted by nature, and an acquaintance with public affairs, acquired in the discharge of the duties of his public stations. Deeply versed in the Constitutional law of his country, and entirely devoted to preserve the purity and vigor of our institutions, he would carry with him into the first office of the nation every requisite to impart stability and permanency to our form of government.

In presenting him before the public, he is offered as a citizen, not of North Carolina, but as a citizen of the United States, of whom it may be justly said that he has been less cherished and less honored by his native State, upon which he reflects so much honor, than any man of equal merit in the Confederacy.

Had Mr. Gaston's lot been cast in any other State, the highest rewards in the gift of the people would have been the constant tribute of his virtue and ability; but, in North Carolina, it has been the hapless fate of her councils to proscribe her most eminent citizens and to exile her promising youth.

The clamorous pretender to politics, and the vaunting, hollow-hearted preacher of patriotism snatch up the rewards which the garlands which the people should only place on the heads of men of worth and sense. The leader of a partisan corps only fights for himself; and when the battle is over, he takes the spoils of victory, and leaves his troop to hunt up new plunder for themselves. This is a melancholy truth to the true lovers of their country, and they owe it as a duty to patriotism to rally around and support, for the Presidency, a man who is neglected solely because he hath been too honest to court, by the arts of the demagogue, his country's honors.

North Carolina ought to be truly proud of this, her greatest and most distinguished son; and it is a source of high commendation that, in preferring Mr. Gaston for so exalted a station, we place before the country a man eminently qualified for every office, and wholly free from seeking any.

MANY CITIZENS.

THE STAR

Raleigh, February 5, 1835.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of Law: In the Superior Courts—Thomas L. Clingman, of Sixty counties; and A. W. Thompson, of Unionville, S. C. In the County Courts—Henry B. S. Williams, of West Tennessee; and J. Hilliard, of Granville county.

Mr. Jesse Browns has been appointed Teller of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

University.—The Rev. E. Mizenell, senior Professor, has been appointed President pro tem. of the University of this State, in the place of Dr. Caldwell, deceased.

Attempt to assassinate the President.—It is with deep felt mortification—mortification at the idea that our country contains a wretch so vile as to attempt the perpetration of a deed so diabolical—that we are called upon to record an occurrence, which, for baseness and atrocity, has no parallel in the history of our Republic. It took place, on Friday last, at the close of the funeral ceremonies performed at the Capitol over the remains of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, and is thus described by the National Intelligencer of Saturday:

As the President of the United States, who was present at the solemn ceremony of the funeral, came into the portico of the Capitol from the Rotunda, a person stepped forward from the crowd into the space in front of the President, and snatched a pistol at him, the percussion-cap of which exploded without igniting the charge! This per-

son was struck down by a blow from Lieutenant Gedney, of the Navy, who happened to be near; he also received a blow promptly aimed at him by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; but, before receiving either blow, snatched a second pistol at the President. The cap of that lock also exploded without igniting the charge! The perpetrator of this daring outrage was of course immediately seized and taken in custody by the Marshal of the District, by whom he was carried to the City Hall, where he underwent an examination before Chief Justice Cranch. His name, it appears, is Richard Lawrence, by trade a painter, a resident for two or three years in the first ward of this city, and formerly of Georgetown. The gentlemen whose testimony was taken before the Judge, were Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. Secretary Dickerson, Mr. Burd, Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randolph, Sergeant at Arms of the House, Mr. Kingman, one of the Reporters for the National Intelligencer, and Lieutenant Gedney. The pistols, which had been secured by Mr. Burd, were of brass, and, on examination in court, were found to be well loaded with powder and ball, which our readers would suppose, until the fact is stated, could hardly have been possible. How extraordinary (and O how fortunate!) the failure of the evident design of this miserable maniac, (for so he must be considered, under all the circumstances,) against the life of the President! We say he is a maniac, because the act shews him to be insane, and not because any evidence of his insanity was produced on his examination; though we have heard that he has been heretofore confined for acts of violence indicating an un-sound mind.

On his examination, the unhappy man declined making any explanation or cross-examination of the witnesses. We have heard no rational motive even conjectured for his crime.

The offence being a bailable one, and excessive bail being forbidden, bail was demanded to the amount of a thousand dollars, for want of which the prisoner was committed for trial, the Judge intimating that if he had been able to give bail, sufficient securities would have been required, in addition, to insure his good behavior. He will be tried, of course, at the next term of the court.

Mitchell's Reference and Distance Map of the United States.—A specimen of this new and improved map, which we have had the pleasure to examine, and which we are glad to see has been published, is one of the most splendid and satisfactory maps of the United States we have ever seen.

It is accompanied with a Key, a very neatly printed volume of upwards of 300 pages, containing an index of all the counties, districts, townships, towns, &c. in the Union; together with an index of the rivers; by which any county, district, township, &c. or river, may be found on the map without difficulty; also a general view of the United States, and the several States and Territories; with a report of the actual and prospective internal improvements throughout the Union; the whole, in connection with the map, illustrating the geography, topography, and statistics of the Union, in a more complete and satisfactory manner than has been hitherto attempted.

A gentleman is now in this city procuring subscribers to the new map, which will be published in Philadelphia, and will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing spring.

An act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, which provides for the subscription of a million of dollars, by the State, to the James River and Kanawha improvement. This says the Richmond Enquirer, "realizes those brilliant hopes which have been so long cherished by some of the purest patriots of the State." Nature has pointed out this communication between the James and the Ohio, as the best, the nearest, and cheapest route, which can be established between the eastern and the western waters. We fervently believe, that the Legislature has at last spoken it into existence. It binds the State more firmly together.—It forms another most important link for binding the Union together.

Col. SAREY HARRIS, a representative in the last Legislature, from Granville county, is announced in the Oxford Examiner as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress of the United States.

Capt. H. H. BROWN, late of this city, has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, Engineer, to survey and ascertain the most eligible route for a Rail Road from the Ten Islands Shoals in St. Clair county on the Coosa river to the Wetumpka Falls.

The Legislature of Alabama, though decidedly in favor of the Administration, has done itself great credit in resisting the "malign influence" of the Regency in one important particular.—It has placed the mark of reprobation on the Baltimore Convention, that creature of the opposition, which they have misnamed "the Missouri Convention," by rejecting a resolution in its favor, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of sixties to eight.

Fire.—A house in the most business part of the town of Hixson, was set on fire a few days ago, by the accidental throwing of a cigar into a pile of trash lying near it; but the flames were fortunately discovered, and extinguished in time to prevent any damage.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig furnishes the following interesting items of Intelligence from Head Quarters. He gives it as his opinion that Blair will not be elected printer to the House of Representatives; and states that many of the friends of the Administration are anxious to bring Ritchie forward as the candidate of the party; that there has been a rupture between Blair and Kendall; and that the latter intends to resign his birth as 4th Auditor, and to establish a paper in New York for the purpose of supporting Van Buren! Let the people mark this! We have uniformly assumed that Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the office holders and office seekers, who, for the purpose of deceiving and drawing the people into their meshes, have artfully covered themselves with the mask of "democracy," and clamorously styled themselves "the Democratic party." Let them observe attentively the signs of the times, and it will not be long before they are convinced that what we have long before them is correct.

A few days since, a Whig Convention for the State of New Hampshire was held at Concord, more than 300 delegates attended, forming the largest Convention that has assembled in that State for many years. Suitable candidates for Governor and Representatives in Congress were nominated.

Public Domain.—Resolutions respecting the public lands of the United States, similar to those adopted by the House of Commons of this State at the last session, were introduced in the Legislature of Rhode Island on the 20th ultimo.

Van Buren triumphs.—Election of Senators.—The gliding perimeters of Mr. Van Buren, which were so indelibly to nothing less than to any merit or popularity of their side, have been ridiculously obtruded in their shouts of exultation. By the system of midnight canvassing and political juggling, which has fixed an indelible stain of disgrace on the conscience of the otherwise proudest member of the Confederacy, they succeeded in electing a choice champion of their party to the Senate of the United States from this State; and the public ear was deafened with the plaudits of victory. But the freemen of North Carolina cannot be so recent to the principles of the Republican Government and respecters of their own inalienable rights, as to sanction a system by which the great body of the people are required to bow with lame submission to the dictation of a few interested aspirants to office. Could they be thus changed into "this servile herd," what empty shadows would all their free institutions become! and what trifling bubbles all their boasted liberties! What benefit will they derive from the right of suffrage, if their representatives are to be bribed by the leaders of faction, and seduced, as the case may require, into such measures as they deem their ambitious designs? What utility is there in a legislative body, if it is to be used merely as a machine, to subvert the "law will" of a secret and irresponsible cabal? Acquiescence in such a system of government, would be like building, at a vast expense of labor and treasure, a strong and splendid fortification, which was intended for the defence of the nation; and then, for lack of spirit and energy, suffering an insidious enemy, whose object was conquest and spoils, to take peaceable and quiet possession of it, and thence overrun and subjugate the country, without resistance.

In consequence of an unfortunate difference, which arose between the French and Americans who composed the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. GATHER, a gentleman supposed to be favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren, has been elected a Senator of the United States from that State; and the event is triumphantly to the world by his minions with the same clamorous notes of triumph. But what have they gained by it?

A faint shadow of uncertain light, Like a lamp, whose life long fade away." True, by sheer casualty, a senator is thrown into their midst; but will they receive the support of the State? No. The Legislature is said to embody the sentiments of the people, and is notoriously opposed to the "heir apparent." The truth is, they hope to produce an effect upon the public mind elsewhere, which will serve them for the defence of the nation; and then, for lack of spirit and energy, suffering an insidious enemy, whose object was conquest and spoils, to take peaceable and quiet possession of it, and thence overrun and subjugate the country, without resistance.

But, ho! we may add another trophy to their precious signs of victory. Their rage eyes have been directed to the election of a senator in the person of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, a State pure in her republicanism, and powerful in her influence; and their cars have been itching to catch the first shout of triumph from that quarter. At length it is heard.

In notes with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out." It announces the re-election of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH to the U. S. Senate; and the party are melted into silence by the sympathy.

The Regency tactics were exerted to the utmost, and among other efforts to defeat Mr. Leigh, various attempts were made by the Van Buren party to postpone the election until the next session. The Senate, in which they have a small majority, obstinately refused to give an election on the day appointed, although the House of Delegates had courteously allowed them more than a month's deliberation, and continued to put it off from day to day, with a view to its ultimate postponement, until it was discovered, from clear manifestation of public sentiment, that such an outrage on the constitution and common usage, would inevitably bring upon them the just execrations of the whole State; when, on Thursday last, they consented to ballot. The result was that Mr. Leigh received 85 votes, and Mr. Rives 81. On this event, the Whig remarks:

Benjamin Watkins Leigh is re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by a majority small in number indeed, but which, while it is sufficient to the end, the enthusiasm of public opinion reflected in this city by numerous visitors from all quarters of the State, the stern and determined spirit of resistance to Executive usurpation which we see here exhibited, and which is unexampled to us from every portion of the State, and which we will be increased and enlarged from day to day, until Virginia, disenthralled from man-worship, will again as in her days of glory present an unbroken front in resistance of federal aggression, and an almost unanimous determination to stand unflinchingly by the Rights of the State and of the People.

Look on this Picture.—For some years past we have attempted to draw the picture of the Albany Regency, but we wanted words to express their real character. The Evening Post, which never wants words, if it lacks judgment, paints his political friends and associates, the Regency, in the following colors:

"They are a set of creeping, designing, dissembling creatures, who have grown fat on the drippings of unclean bank legislation—a knot of cut-purses, fly-baited, ering, and busy fellows, who go about the members of the Legislature, smiling and bowing and shaking hands with all they meet, and disclosing their schemes in broken whispers, skirted out with knowing slugs and snobs—they are men who strive to turn it into political questions into a lever to raise up and set in motion their own nasty selfish projects. Of this cabal we believe the state printer to be the soul and centre, and we leave to him the creditable task of naming his associates."

Will the nation now believe the truth from one of the "fraternity" himself? These are the very men who lead what is called the "democracy" by the nose. "When rogues fall out"—but the proverb is somewhat misty.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Improvement in the Cotton Gin.—Mr. William S. Cooley, of this town, has obtained a patent, as we understand, for a very valuable improvement in the ribs of the "Saw Gin," now in universal use at the South. It is said that the advantages of the patent ribs are, that they are more strong and durable—of a more uniform size and shape—less exposed to get out of order—more easily repaired, and cheaper than those now in general use. We understand that Mr. Cooley is making arrangements for the manufacture of these ribs in this town and their sale in New York.—Norwich (Conn.) Cour.

From the Washington N. C. Whig. TO THE PUBLIC. About six months since our fellow-citizens were informed that a number of gentlemen, "under a sincere conviction of the many benefits to be derived from a well conducted public library in Washington, had called on the undersigned, and proposed placing in the hands of a competent individual for the purpose of publishing a weekly newspaper entitled the "WHIG."

Some efforts were made at the time to procure subscribers and the prospect was sufficiently encouraging to induce the undersigned to establish in the hands of a gentleman, with the expectation, that future efforts would secure a patronage that would induce him to continue permanently as a publisher. Other prospects offering, the publisher has relinquished his connection with the paper, and the prospect has been transferred to the establishment in the hands of two individuals, who will hereafter attend to the publication; a person also, in whom they have confidence, has engaged to superintend the editorial department. Under this arrangement, several numbers of the "Whig" have been issued. We leave it to the public to judge, both of the typographical execution, and of the competency of the Editor. We can only promise that there shall, at least be no failure, to point of execution, to make the paper—the patronage of an enlightened community.

We well aware that the present size of our sheet is such as to render it impracticable to make it such a paper as circumstances demand, and as this community should have, we have plans in contemplation, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained, to enlarge and improve it in every respect. We therefore enhance the present occasion to appeal to the public, and ask of them to extend their patronage, that we may be enabled to effect an object as desirable, as giving our fellow-citizens a Journal worthy of their support. We assume it as a fact, beyond all doubt, that a well conducted Journal is here highly desirable.

We shall endeavor to make the claims of the paper such as to invite a general support. It will contain a general synopsis of the news of the day—a correct market list, and statement of the prices current. To the mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing portion of the community, it will present much useful and interesting matter. The taste also, of the miscellaneous reader will be consulted.

As regards the political sentiments, which it will advocate, the "Whig" will be what its name imports. We regard State Rights as the very life blood of our Constitution; as the Palladium of our political rights and liberties. Under this assumption, we shall advocate fearlessly, and firmly the Republican doctrine of '38, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. We are under the deepest conviction, that the present crisis in our political affairs, calls imperatively upon every advocate for State Rights, without reference to any difference of opinion, as to the proper remedy to preserve those rights, upon every patriotic citizen who regards the evils of a consolidated government, and executive usurpation, as unmeasurable, to stand forth and proclaim the danger that threatens our Constitution, and to do his utmost to cause his fellow-citizens to a proper conception of that danger. Under this impression, the Editor has consented to a change of the "Whig," although his own views, as to the particular remedy, for a violation of those sacred rights, is at variance with those which the paper has heretofore advocated. With the express understanding that as the question is at present at rest, he will, upon this point, remain neutral.

Against such measures of the present administration, as violate these democratic doctrines, or that tend to the usurpation of the Executive power, it is almost needless to say the "Whig" will take a decided stand, and hold them up to the reprobation of an abused and injured people; while such acts of this, or of any administration, as shall tally with genuine republican principles, will receive the approbation.

Mr. Van Buren is at present, the prominent candidate of the opposition, to the present administration; believing him to be the Arch villain, who covertly directs most of those obnoxious measures that threaten to involve all we hold dear, in ruin, we, of course, deprecate his election as the greatest of evils.—On whom the great party that is now struggling in the body case of constitutional liberty, may ultimately rely, is at present unascertained. So far as our humble efforts may go, they will be directed with reference to principle, rather than partially for a particular individual.

We have deemed it proper, and due in candor, to give this brief exposition of what will be the general character, and political complexion of the "Whig." We appeal then with confidence to a patriotic and enlightened community, to extend to it a patronage, which will secure it a permanent existence.

The "Whig" will be issued regularly every Friday evening, at \$3 00 per annum, payable at the expiration of six months by two subscribers; and in advance when the paper is sent by mail.

Those who are disposed to patronize the paper, are requested to give notice as early as possible. It will at present be issued in its usual form; but should the patronage warrant it, we pledge ourselves to improve and enlarge it, as stated in our prospectus.

Viva Voce.—An animated debate is pending in the House on the proposition to elect its officers by a viva voce vote. That the purpose of this proposition is to secure the election of the editor of the Globe as Printer to the House, no one can doubt, and there was therefore great force, as well as truth, in Gov. Glimmer's declaration, that the object was to place the members of that body, more directly under the control of the President. We are aware that some members have a prejudice in favor of viva voce voting, and that they, feeling committed, may vote in favor of the proposition. If the President was as he should be, and members of Congress were above his influence, the effect of viva voce voting would be to advise the people of the names of the persons for whom their representatives had voted, but as it is, the effect will be to bring the whole Executive influence into the election of printer of Congress, and in fact to place that appointment as well as all other patronage in his hands; unless, indeed, the House shall, by an extraordinary effort assert its own independence. The attempt to force such a measure upon the House at this time, shews that the dominant faction believe it essential to their success, and if this be so, it is the strongest argument against its adoption.

U. S. Telegraph.

DEED. In this City, on the 26th ultimo, after a lingering illness, which she bore with almost unexampled patience, Mrs. Mary McKim Freyman, consort of Edmund B. Freyman, Esq. She died perfectly resigned, and the numerous relatives and friends who are left to deplore her untimely death, have the consolation of believing that her loss has been her eternal gain. Of her domestic virtues and affections of the deceased, it becomes not a newspaper to speak;—they are too sacred for the public eye. The blessing hours of those she has left behind her, are the most affecting witnesses of how much and how justly she was beloved—how deeply, how enduringly she will be lamented.

At Chapel Hill, on the 27th ultimo, at an advanced age, the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. President of the University of North Carolina, he Caldwell had been attached to the institution for nearly forty years, and was justly esteemed the patriarch of learning and science in our State. As the Faculty will doubtless prepare a suitable sketch of the life of their worthy and venerable President, we deem it altogether superfluous to attempt a task which can be so much better performed by the terms—especially as they are united with the materials necessary for the undertaking.

In this city, on the 14th ultimo, Mr. Burwell Simms, aged 60 years.

In Wayne county, on the 19th ultimo, Probert

Collier, Esq. in the 24th year of his age. The deceased formerly resided in the county of Lincoln, and represented that county in the Legislature of this State, and for upwards of thirty years past has resided in Wayne county. At Newbern, on the 25th ultimo, Bethrick C. Gillespie, Esq.

At Statesville, on the 18th ultimo, Abner K. Simonton, Esq. aged about 40.

In Halifax county, on the 20th ultimo, Col. Willis Johnston.

Episcopal School. As the accommodations of the Episcopal School of North Carolina are insufficient to admit more pupils than those whose names have already been forwarded to the Vestry, the Executive Committee take this method of informing the public, that further applications during the present session cannot be received. But that as soon as the accommodations of the School can be enlarged, notice of the same will be given.

By order of the Committee. L. S. IVES, Chairman. Raleigh, Jan. 31, 1835. 7 3e

Female Academy. Mrs. HUTCHERSON has arrived in Raleigh, and commences for School this day. Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1835. 7 4f

ARCHER TENCH. Watch and Clock Repairer. Respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the adjoining country, that he has fitted up the North room of Mr. John Buffum's Tavern, where he is prepared to execute any orders in his line, with neatness, promptness and dispatch; all of which shall be warranted to perform well, or no charge will be made. Having resided in this place for four years, and believing that he has given general satisfaction to those with whom he has worked, he hopes that he will, at his communication in business, receive a liberal share of patronage.

Engraving neatly executed. January 23, 1835. 7 4f

FOR SALE. A Pleasant Family Residence, in the Western part of the City of Raleigh, with a lot containing two acres, a well of excellent water in the yard, and all necessary out buildings. If the above property is not disposed of by the first of March next, it will be exposed to public sale, together with all my other property, of which due notice will be given.

NELSON PHILLIPS. Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1835. 7 4f

Bank Agent. The subscriber will attend to business in the Bank of the State upon the following terms: For renewing notes, \$1 00 For receiving and transmitting the money on accounts, when the sum is less than 1000 dollars, 50 cents For receiving and transmitting on discounts, over 1,000 dollars, 2 00

I. WETMORE. Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1835. 7 5e

Valuable Property for Sale. I offer for sale my residence, adjoining the City of Raleigh, comprising about three hundred acres of land, nearly the whole of which is enclosed, and well stocked with wood. The Dwelling House is convenient, and sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a large family, and within thirty steps of one of the best springs in this State. The out houses comprehend every building of comfort or convenience, and are well built. The distance from the Capitol is about three quarters of a mile in a direct course, and the contiguity of the wood land would admit of the hauling of six loads by the day. I will sell upon reasonable terms, either at sight or credit.

If the purchaser should prefer to buy, I will also sell my plantation and mills on Crabtree and Neuse, containing about 2,000 acres, decidedly the best land and plantation in or near Wake county, and the best mills within many miles, averaging a toll of 750 bushels of corn and 200 of wheat by the year.—The stream never failing. The plantation and mills three miles from my residence.—The whole for a fair price and liberal credit.

HENRY SEAWELL. Feb. 2, 1835. 7 6e

To Dealers in Lumber. Proposals to furnish the necessary quantity of SAWED LUMBER for the use of the New Capitol, will be received by the Commissioners at the office of Mr. DAVID PATON, on Union Square, until the 15th day of February next. Persons desirous of making a contract will call on Mr. Eaton, who will furnish the necessary information in regard to the quantity and size of the same.

By order of the Board. I. WETMORE, Secy. January 23, 1835. 7 2e

The Family Minister. A Semi-Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of Moral Education, Science, Art, and the promotion of a more general acquaintance to Music, disinterested with the light and trifling amusements of the day.

The general contents of the work are, A Brief History of Music, from the earliest ages; Biographical Sketches of eminent Musical Men; and an unbiassed Criticism on New Musical Publications; Essays on Church Music, Vocal Style, &c.—Facts showing the importance of Musical Instruction in Schools of every grade, from the Primary School in the University; Physiological Inquiries into the construction of the Human Voice, &c. with directions for their cultivation; Elements of Musical Education, simplified and adapted for use in public and private; Systems of Instruction, and Qualifications of Teachers; Hints to parents in giving their children a Musical Education; Records of the transactions of Musical Societies; Anecdotes of Music, with accounts of its effects; Treatise of Poetry, Sublime, Moral and Historical; Elegant and Useful Literature; New and original Music, by distinguished Composers, arranged for two or more voices; arranged for the Organ, Piano-forte, or other instruments, and adapted (with appropriate words) to the Church, the School room, and the Church. Edited by CHARLES HENGLY, to whom all letters and communications should be addressed.

TERMS. Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2 50, payable in six months, or 3 dollars, at the end of the year.

Persons ordering the work from a distance, will be charged, in all cases, to enclose the amount of subscriptions, or forward city references, and pay the postage on their letters.

Any Clergyman, Teacher of Music, Postmaster, personal friend, or friend of music generally, (furnishing a reference, who feels a disposition to aid the circulation of the Minister, is requested hereby to act as an Agent, and forward subscriptions, with the money, or our risk—when the amount exceeds 10 dollars.

Agents who procure few subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a sixth copy without additional charge.

All letters relative to the work, should be directed to C. DEXTER.

We hope those who wish well to the Minister, will at once interest themselves in our behalf, and forward us five, ten, or twenty names, without putting us to the trouble to seek an Agent.

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At Statesville, on the 18th ultimo, Abner K. Simonton, Esq. aged about 40.

In Halifax county, on the 20th ultimo, Col. Willis Johnston.

Episcopal School. As the accommodations of the Episcopal School of North Carolina are insufficient to admit more pupils than those whose names have already been forwarded to the Vestry, the Executive Committee take this method of informing the public, that further applications during the present session cannot be received. But that as soon as the accommodations of the School can be enlarged, notice of the same will be given.

By order of the Committee. L. S. IVES, Chairman. Raleigh, Jan. 31, 1835. 7 3e

Female Academy. Mrs. HUTCHERSON has arrived in Raleigh, and commences for School this day. Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1835. 7 4f

ARCHER TENCH. Watch and Clock Repairer. Respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the adjoining country, that he has fitted up the North room of Mr. John Buffum's Tavern, where he is prepared to execute any orders in his line, with neatness, promptness and dispatch; all of which shall be warranted to perform well, or no charge will be made. Having resided in this place for four years, and believing that he has given general satisfaction to those with whom he has worked, he hopes that he will, at his communication in business, receive a liberal share of patronage.

Engraving neatly executed. January 23, 1835. 7 4f

FOR SALE. A Pleasant Family Residence, in the Western part of the City of Raleigh, with a lot containing two acres, a well of excellent water in the yard, and all necessary out buildings. If the above property is not disposed of by the first of March next, it will be exposed to public sale, together with all my other property, of which due notice will be given.

NELSON PHILLIPS. Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1835. 7 4f

Bank Agent. The subscriber will attend to business in the Bank of the State upon the following terms: For renewing notes, \$1 00 For receiving and transmitting the money on accounts, when the sum is less than 1000 dollars, 50 cents For receiving and transmitting on discounts, over 1,000 dollars, 2 00

I. WETMORE. Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1835. 7 5e

Valuable Property for Sale. I offer for sale my residence, adjoining the City of Raleigh, comprising about three hundred acres of land, nearly the whole of which is enclosed, and well stocked with wood. The Dwelling House is convenient, and sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a large family, and within thirty steps of one of the best springs in this State. The out houses comprehend every building of comfort or convenience, and are well built. The distance from the Capitol is about three quarters of a mile in a direct course, and the contiguity of the wood land would admit of the hauling of six loads by the day. I will sell upon reasonable terms, either at sight or credit.

If the purchaser should prefer to buy, I will also sell my plantation and mills on Crabtree and Neuse, containing about 2,000 acres, decidedly the best land and plantation in or near Wake county, and the best mills within many miles, averaging a toll of 750 bushels of corn and 200