that if Congress should give the public off, then and thenceforth the whole of the publauris to the States in which they are the hands of the United States, with the nots situated, it would not only be a gross and palpable violation of the terms of the compacts or deeds of cession, and a breach of faith, but a clear and manifest intringement and evasion of the Constitution of the United States .-The enormity and injustice of this act ton, sir, will be more obvious, when we call to mind that Louisiana and Florida were purchased by the comthese lands to the States; and to give of the State expire with it; let the remembrance of the deeds of those who formed it awaken us these lands to the States in which they are located would be an act of political robbery of the abase or proportion of money contributed, by the old States, for their purchase. And, as has been remarked, the inequality of this gratuitous cession among the new States, would be as marked as its injustice to the old would be indefensible. Thus Missouri, with a population of 140,455, would acquire 38,292,151 acres; and the State of Ohio, with a population of one million would only obtain 5,586,834 acres. Supposing a division of the lands among the citizens of those two States respectively, the citizen of Ohio would obtain less than six acress for his share, and the citizen of Missouri upwards of two hundred and seventytwo acres as his proportion. The revenue of the General Govern-

ment is not now collected from the States in their sovereign character, but from each individual composing the community at large, in all, the States: and it would, therefore, be impossible now to ascertain what each State has contributed to the general charge and expenditure, and the only just and equitable plan that could be devised, is to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States according to their federal population. By the "compromise Tariff law," which is in tull force until 1842, a sufficient revenue is raised to meet all the expenses of the Government; and according to the message of the President of the United States to the present Congress. (1835,) "all the remains of the public debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposite for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honourably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the treasury of about nineteen millions of dollars, at the close of the present year. It is believed that, after meet- least during the sessions of the Legislature. ing all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near rieven millions, to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received from various sources twenty millions more in 1836.2 In the same message, he remarks, "among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of eleven millions of Dollars."-If this sum, sir, which it is not pretended is needed for the General Govern nent, were distributed among the States, as in justice it ought, according to their federal population, the share of North Carolina would amount to five hundred thousand dollars. And but last week, sir, we passed an act, pledging the faith of the State, her bank stock &c. for the purpose of borrowing the sum of \$400,000, to enable our State to take the stock reserved for her in one of her own Banks! This money mu-t be raised by taxation, from our citizens, because our Legislature refuse to de-

the Senate. we are so justly entitled. Our annual revenue from the sales of the public lands, would amount to several hundred thousand dellars. With this annual sum we might regenerate the State, relieve the people of on, and dispel the despondency and gloom which hang over our good old State like an incubus of despair, and retard her progress of improvement and prosperity.

If we do not now assert our right to the pub-

share of the proceeds of the public

lie lands, in a few years more it will be too late. The west is daily increasing in numbers and power. Michigan is already knocking at the door of the Union for almission; Plotida and Arkansas are following in her wake; and the mpire of the West, with her majority in both houses of Congress, will gain the ascendency in the nation, distribute the public lands among themselves, as they shall happen to be located, and thus North Carolina will be forever barred of her just and lawful rights. Such, sir, will be the fruits of this division among ourselves; such the consequences of the madness and fol-ly which prevent us from securing to our State, this much needed aid.

Mr. Speaker, I have tresspassed already too

long open the kind indulgence of the Senate; tot resume my seat without once more adverting to the argument that these lands be-long absolutely to the General Government, and that North Carolina has no claim to the Sir, if we abandon our claim, and admit the uncontrolled right of the Government to them, I will shew you how they will be disposed of, by reading an extract from the Journals of Congress; it is as follows, vizz

"In the Senate, Friday, February 18th .- Mr. Rufus King, of New York, rose and said, in offering the resolution he was about to submit, though it was a subject of great national importance, he did not desire to debate it, nor did he offer it with a view to the present consideration. He submitted it as a matter for future consideration, and hoped it would be received by all parts of the house, as one entitled to its most serious attention. He then laid on the ta-ble the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States

proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall con-stitute and form a fund which is hereby appro-priated, and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said fund shall be inviolably applied, to aid the emancipation of such slaves within any of the United States," &c.

Now is the time for the abolitionists of the north, and all who are actuated by a false and mistaken philanthrophy, on the subject of slavery, to consider this resolution. Are we prepared for this humiliation and officious inter-ference with our other rights! Sir, the old Conhaustion, sir, overpowers me. I, for one, can never consent to give up this claim of my na-tive State to a share of the proceeds of the public lands-no, never, never,

## THE STAR

Raleigh, January 7, 1836.

The Editor of the STAR has much pleasure in annoucing to his patrons, and the advocates of a plain republican administration of the Government generally, that he has been able to connect with himself, in the management of the Editorial department of the paper, DAVID OUT-LAW, Esq. of Bertie, a gentleman whose superior talents, high literary attainments, sound republican principles, and firm, unbending integrity, eminently qualify him for the duties of the station, which, aided by the solicitations of the friends of our cause, we have been so fortunate as to prevail upon him to assume. Further remarks upon his qualifications would be superfluors. His light has not been hid under bushel. Though a young man, he has horne a conspicuous and useful part in the management of public affairs, and is already known, favorably known, not only in, but out of the State, as having acquired a reputation at the bur and in the legilative hall, not inferior to that of any of North Carolina's most gifted and patriotic sons of equal age and experience.

With the aid of such an indvidual, whose undivided attention will be sedulously devoted to editorial duties, the undersigned flatters him self that he will have it in his power to redeen his pledge, when he first became sole proprietor of the Star, to present to the public a paper worthy of the support of the enlightened and patriotic citizens of North Carolina."

¿To sustain him in this enterprize, by which he necessarily incurs (to him) heavy additional pecuniary resposibility, he confidently relies upon the exertions of his friends and the liber-ality of those who are battling in the same great cause of constitutional liberty. He appeals to them to aid in extending the circulation of his paper; and does not, for a moment, doubt that they will cheerfully and efficiently extend such co-operation as will not only increase the subscription in a ratio equal to the augmented expense of conducting his journal, but in such a degree as to enable him shortly greatly to enlarge his sheet, and publish it semi-weekly, at

There will be no change in the political com plexion of the Star, as will be seen by reference to the address of Mr. OUTLAW, to which we invite attention, THOS. J. LEMAY.

The subscriber has become one of the Editors of this paper. To speak of one's self, is a difficult task, without at least the appearance of egotism. It will be expected, however, from the conductor of a public journal, that the community should be informed of his political principles. These he will proceed to state as oriefly as possible.

He has always, since he had any connexion resolutions. He will, therefore, oppose all Executive, Congress, or the Judiciary

He is in favour of a strict construction of the Constitution, and will resist all constructive powers, save those which are "necessary and proper" to carry into execution those specifically granted, however they be recommended on the score of expediency.

The Constitution having secured to the people the right of electing their chief executive

magistrate, and representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures, he will resist all attempts to interfere with or controul them, in the exercise of this high constitutional privilege, whether that interference come from the President or any subordinate functionary.

All systems, no matter by what name they nay be designated, the object of which is to burthen the industry of one portion of the people at the expense of another, will find in him an uncompromising enemy.

He will advocate any system, which shall mand of the General Government our appear practicable, to improve the physical on of North Carolina, and to develope ier internal resources, lands, to which, I have already shewn Believing that the diffusion of education

among all classes of the community, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, he will advocate any system which romises to effect that object.

He will support be pretensions of HUGH. L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the next Presidency, not because he concurs in all of hi opinions, or approves all his acts, but because he believes he is a man of ability, honesty and independence.

In what manner he will discharge the duies of the station which he has assumed, it does not become him to say. That must be sub-mitted to the candid judgment of the community. They will at least, he trusts, have no cause to complain of his want of zeal, firmness

and independence. Whilst be will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, he vill speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. His honest convictions and deliberate opinions he will boldly promulge at all hazards.

In conclusion, he would remark, that the crisis is pregnant with important consequences. The rapid strides of the executive to concen trate all the powers of the Government in his own hands, his hold interference with the elective franchise, and his indecent and dange rous attempt to nominate his successor, call for prompt, united and vigorous resistance We are still free; but the chains with which to fetter our limbs, are already forged. He would say, therefore, to those who believe that the state of things at present existing must be reformed, and who are opposed to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, put on your armour at once, and prepare for the great struggle which is approaching. It is not to be cealed, that we contend against odds. The patronage of the Government is in the hands of our opponents, and post experience proves that it will be freely used to promote the cause of the executive favourite. But we should righteons one; it is the cause of popular rights, pected, would be changed to Tampico, the fort of the freedom of the elective franchise, of at that place having been captured by General

The attention of our readers is specially called to the Speech of Mr. Bayan, of Carteret.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the subject of the public lands. The internation which it furnishes on that important and interesting subject, will amply repay a percusal. It will also expose the real design of the resolutions offered by Mr. Wavus, of Surry, in appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Judge Cayanov in a speech of dressed by Judge Cayanov in a speech of

We published, in our last, the proceedings of meeting of those opposed to Martin Van Bu-

We recur to that meeting, for the purpe urging upon our friends, in every part of the State, without delay, to hold meetings, and immediately prepare for the great contest in No-vember. Every man who has observed the ourse of events, must be satisfied, that our de eat hitherto has, in a great degree, been produced by our want of energy, activity and concert. We have presented the spectacle of undisciplined troops, opposed to veterans. Whilst they have moved in solid phalanx, and brought out their full strength, we have, in many intances, suffered ourselves to be cut off in detail. Shall this state of supineness continue! those who honestly believe that the times are full of danger, who abhor the principles and the means by which Van Buren is sought to be forced upon us, use no e ertion, submit to no sacrifice, for the purpose of informing the public mind! The odds against which we contend are great: he immense patronage of the government is a the hands of our adversaries, and will be freey used. But we have every thing to encourage We have truth. The great mass of the

people are honest. They seek none of the spoils. They want nothing but an honest, conomical and constitutional administration of the government. They would scorn to surrender their great constitutional privilege of electing a President, either to dictation of the Presilent or the impudent arrogance of the office hunting caucus at Baltimore,

GOV. SPAIGHT'S INAUGURAL. lowards this individual, we have no other celings, personally, than those of kindness and good will. The productions of public men, swever, are fair subjects for criticism and remark. His Excellency sets out by informing us

that he shall administer the Executive branch of the Government according to the principles of "a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson." With all proper respect, we must be alloweto say that if he does, he will have one of the most singular careers which has ever marked any man's public life, and he will conclusively establish that the age of miracles has not passed. The principles of Jefferson and Jackson The one the author of the celebrated Kentucky

esolutions, which go as far as he who goe farthest for State interposition; the other the igner of the proclamation, the most ultra Federal document, (except perhaps his protest,) that has emanated from any public man since the adoption of the constitution. The one asserting the sovereignty of the States, and affirming that they are the ultimate arbiter, in the last resort, of all infractions on the constitution, and of the mode and measure of redress; the other that they never were sovereign; that they are not the ultimate judges; and that the spe-cific remedy, which Mr. Jefferson asserted was the rightful one, would be treason! Light and darkness can scarcely be more at variance than these celebrated papers. How, then, can the Executive maintain the principles of both, or administer the Government according to both! The thing is absurd.

But this is not all. Mr. Jefferson was uniformly opposed to the United States Bank .-Gen. Jackson's opinions on that subject, if w are to collect them from his messages, are; that the present institution is unconstitutional and inexpedient; but that he could, In the plenitude of his wisdom, have framed a bill, not only free from constitutional objections, but which would have sided the Government in the administration of its fiscal concerns-nay, he acwith politics, been a republican, according to tually recommended a Treasury Bank, which, the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia by the way, no body that we have seen over by the way, no body that we have seen over seems to have understood. Unfortunately, too, usurpation of the rights . reserved to the States for his Excellency, one of those very individuand to the people," whether on the part of the als, (Mr. Madison,) according to whose principles he is to administer the Government, actually sanctioned the present Bank, which the old General regards as such a horrible monster .-Yet he will administer the Government according to the principles of "a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson.

Again. We believe both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were opposed to the system of In-ternal Improvements by the Federal Government. They not only opposed the system generally, but entirely, with the exception of the Cumberland read, which was supposed to be a peculiar case, on account of some provision in the deeds of cession of the public lands. Gen. Jackson has adopted some new-fangled doctrine, about national works, which, whilst it may diminish the powers of Congress, increases the Executive power, we will not say beyond culculation, but certainly to an immense extent.—
And why! Because he is the only person who is to decide upon the nationality of these works; and consequently all who desire any crumbs from the federal table, must look to him for them. Does the Governor wish to be understood as having changed what hitherto have been regarded as his opinions on this sub-ject, and adopted those of "a Jackson?" Does he believe that, by making Nashville a port of entry, power was thereby conferred upon the General Covernment to appropriate money to clear out the Cumberland river! Yet this is one of the discoveries which the political sage now at the head of the Federal Governmen has made. Though compelled for the present to stop, we have some further observations to make on this subject, and some further queries to address to Gov. Spaight.

We observe that some opposition was made to the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, to refer that portion of the President's message, which re-lates to the transmission of incendiary pam-phlets by the public mail, to a select committee. We were both surprised that such opposition should have been made, and at the quarter whence it came, viz. from Mr. Brown, Mr. King, of Ala, and Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee Did these gentlemen deem the subject as too unimportant to require the investigation of a special committee, or were they influenced by party considerations! The first can hardly be ed. Were they, then, influenced by supposed. Were they, then, influenced by the latter! If so, why! Why are the friends of Mr. Van Buren so extremely sensitive upon this question! If "their withers are unwrung," why do they wince! If Mr. Van Buren is opposed to the abolitionists, to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to any restrictions upon the admission of new States into the Union, why is "the whole stye in a roar," when any strong and decisive measure for the protection of the South is proposed?— We can assure his supporters that the sober, honest and reflecting portion of the people will be apt to suppose "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark."

Mexico.-The latest news states that dreadful civil war is threatened in Mexico, and that the destination of Santa Ana's expedition either despair nor despond. Our cause is a against Texas, of 1500 men only, it was ex-Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America. That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public lands of the United States, for United States are pleased, shall have been paid the issue.

Of the elective Ranchise, of at that place having been captured by General Mejia. It is also stated that a non-intercourse between the United States and Mexican ports the payment of which the public lands of the United States are pleased, shall have been paid the issue.

Of the elective Ranchise, of at that place having been captured by General Mejia. It is also stated that a non-intercourse between the United States and Mexican ports the payment of which the public lands of the Linited States are pleased, shall have been paid.

dured a hill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, according to their ederal population. It provides for the distribution for five years, beginning with 1835, if no war should intervene; in which case the hill is to cease. It forther provides that ten par central the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for those States, in addition to the five per cent, already reserved to them.

Mr. C. estimates that the receipts from this acuree in the years 53, 24 and 35, amounted to \$21,047,404 49. This aggregate he proposes shall be divided among the States, on the first of May, 1836, according to their federal population, subject to the principles previously indicated Deducting the 13 per cent, first given to the new States, there will remain for distribution among the 24 States, on the 1st of May, 1836, 485,005 24; at which North Carolina, will be entitled to \$988,638 42.

We regret that our space this week will not permit us to publish the chaquent remarks of Mr. C. on the introduction of this bill. It is certainly a subject of deep magnitude, and all the lights which are necessary to enable the people of North Carolina to appreciate the interests which they have in this subject, should be—nay, no far as we are concerned, shall be laid before them. They will then be enabled to prize, as they deserve, the movements of the Van Buren party in our Legislature, by which the resolutions upon this subject were defented. We shall publish Mr. C's speech in our next, with such remarks as we shall deem necessary.

We find the following extracted from the A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this city and of the adjacent country, took place in the Court House on last Saturday. The Intendant, W. R. Galles, Esq. was called to the chair, and Chas. Maker, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Judge Canenax, in a speech of considerable length. He depicted the present situation of this community, cut off from the great markets of the world, and destined, unless something was done, to sink still lower in the comething was done, to sink still lower in the scale of prosperity. The impetus given to industry, by the recent expenditures of public money, would, be said, soon cease; and it became, therefore, the imperious duty of the meeting to seek some means of improving their ndition: Two schemes, he said, were presented for consideration. Which would be the most likely to induce capitalists to invests their money! He argued that the road to Wilkins's Perry, or, in other words, to Petersburg, must continue to be the great mail route through the Southern States, as well as that of travellers. There was a continuous line of rail road communication, either actually begun or in contem-plation, from Petersburg, through Richmond,

he next proceeded to show that it was most likely to be effected. All the companies beyoud the termination of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road had an interest in the completion of this work, and we had assurances of their cordial co-operation and assistance. Mr. Deveneux and Mr. Bangen both sustained the views and reasoning of Judge Camenon; and the former stated that Mr. Oshoune, the President of the Petersburg and Roanoke rail road was authorised to subscribe 150 thousand dollars on behalf of the citizens of Petersburg, and read a letter from some of the Directors of the Richmond and Fredericksburg fail road, expressing a belief that the stockholders of that

sompany would subscribe liberally, and pleis-ing their influence and exertions to procure such subscriptions. Mr. R. Sarra advocated the Weldon rail road, and offered some resolutions on the subject, which were rejected. Not having a copy of the resolutions, we can speak of them only from recollection. They proposed to open subscriptions for the Weldon road. The commissioners having fixed upon the 18th nstant, for opening regular books of subscription, Mr. Davanaux moved a resolution that a subscription list should be now opened informally, which was unanimously adopted. Where-upon stock to the amount of \$150,000 was on hat day subscribed. This, together with the

&c. to Washington City; from thence to Philadelphia, and thence to-New York. Hav-

ing shown that this must be the most profitable,

work will immediately commence. The prospects which are thus opened upon the future destinies of this city, and indeed this whole community, are such as must infuse a new spirit into our population, and inspire them with increased energy and activity. hitherto, there was nothing but despondency and gloom as to the future condition of our selves and our children, we may now reasonably look forward to competency and indepen-

mount which Mr. Ossonne was authorised

o subscribe, will enable the company to go at

once into operation, and there is no doubt the

We hope the example of the citizens of this place will infuse confidence elsewhere. Those ho subscribed most liberally here, are not visonary speculators, but men remarkable for their practical sense, for prudence in the management of their pecuniary concerns, and would be the last to engage in any project which was likely to prove a South Sea

Mr. CALBOUN has again introduced the everal measures proposed by him heretofore o reduce the patronage of the Government.

The great danger to the country, from the amense surplus revenue of the Government, the means and the temptations which it furnishes to corrupt the public morals, and en-danger the public liberties, must strike the least attentive observer. This surplus, which Mr. C. estimates now at from 21 ot 22 millions. and in the coming year to 30 millions, is to be deposited in Banks of his selection by the his pleasure. This will give him a direct and powerful influence over the banking capital of the country, will wed the executive power and the money power of the nation; and no prudent statesman can reasonably augur from such an ill-omened connection any thing but corrup-

JUDGE SAUNDERS.

It must be confessed that the erudite Editor of the Standard does make some most no vel and astounding discoveries. In a late numper, it is appounced that R. M. SAUSBER is one of the most distinguished statesmen of the United States. Indeed! Will it suit the Editor's convenience, can he spare time from his learned dissertations on the Spanish language, to inform us when Judge Saunders sequired such a reputation? Where are the evidences of his statesmanship? What measure has he originated? With what event his country's history is his name connected What State paper has he written? What speech has he made? Judge Saunders may pass respectably, when he passes without observation. The only achievement which we recollect of his, is the introduction of a resolution on the subject of Mr. Clay's removing from office a few printers, and a speech which he made thereupon. We suppose the which he made thereupon. We suppose the reculication of this distinguished feat of states manship must call the blush of shame to his check oven when the practices of the party with which he is acting, 'to distribute the of fices of the Government as the spoils of victo ry," and the proscriptions made for the sake

of opinion, are brought to his memory.

But we recur to the article in the Standard for another reason. He congratulates the party upon Judge Saunders's election, as a great triumph. Is this true! Does this Editor have the effrontey openly to proclaim that, in making judicial ppointments, the sole qualification, or, at all cappointments, the sole qualification, or, at all evects, the most important one required by our
Legislature is mere party devotion? Is it indeed
frue that they have selected to 'administer the
laws of the land, to dispense justice among the
people, composed of all parties, a mere par y
clectioneerer, and that integrity, learning and
patience are accountary considerations? But agam—Let us look at this matter in another view,
and we ask the people to number these things. gam—Let us look at this matter in another view, and we ask the people to pender these things. Does any man, when he puts on the ermine of the bench, put off his passions and impertections? Can a political partison Judge do impartial justice? If he can, will the people have confidence in one who, it is boldly announced, is cleared because he was a partison? We do not intend to make a personal application of these remarks, any further than, according to the shewing of the organ, they are applicable.

The instinuation that the vote on Mr. Craige's resolution was a party one, is as untrue as it is

resolution was a party one, is as untrue as it is mean and disingentuous. The Standard knew, at the moment he wrote the article, that it was at the moment he wrote the article, that it was not a party vate. Several of the most decided opposition members of the House of Commons roted against the resolution, not because they did not think it both improper and indecent for the Attorney General of this State to hold an office at the annee time under the federal Government. They did what we are not at all surprised that the Van Buren Editor can neither understand nor appreciate, voted according to their conceinces and judgment. No paper, pledging them to support the resolution, had been carried round, and they required to sign it. The Editor will understand what me mean. Such practices, however consonant to Atlany factics, are revolting to free and judgment. Mon.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We find the following extracted from the

We find the following extracted from the Manchester (England) paper:
"It appears that women are employed in the pits in this district, to drag the couls in tubs, from the place where they are got by the miners, to the edge of the pits, where the tubs are fixed to a rope and drawn up to the bank. The women thus employed have a leathern belt fixed round their waists, in the front of which is a hook, and to this hook a chain, about three-quarters of a yard long, is affixed, which passes between their legs, and the other end is attachbetween their legs, and the other end is attached to the wagons on which the tubs are drawn,

We teel no disposition to be sentimental upo the fact that a onen are harnes ed, in the soul entar mode of harnessing which the operarize have adopted, and which is described in the have adopted, and which is described in the above extract. Doubtless it is the result of the entire upon the son of men, which, in this instance, has been extended to the daughters, that "by the sweat of the brow," &c. Our purpose in noticing it, is to say that public opinion, as well as the interest of the moster, effectually prevents female slaves, in the Southern States, from being employed in any way similar to that above described.

THE SUPREME COURT met in this city, on Monday last. Present, all the Judges. The following gentlmen have been admitted to the Practice of Law: In the Superior Courts, Mesars. James Allen, of Bertie, and John M. Cloud, of Surry In the County Courts, Mr. Harrison W. Cavington, of Richmond County. We copy from the Register the following daily

record of the proceedings of the Court:

Thesilog, Dec. 29.

McGekee v Kyleet al.—Submitted by Badger for plaintill, Devereux & Graham for de-Hicks v. Ificks et al - On motion of Graham

sci fu. ordered.

Wednesday, Dec 30

Shaw v Stewart et al.—Argued by Graham
for defendants.

Freeman et al v. Hill et al.—Argued by Hay-vood for plaintiffs, and Badger & Devereux

for defendants.

Freeman et al. v. Person et al.—Submitted by Haywood for plaintiffs, and Hadger and Deveroux for defendants.

Symington v. McLin —Argued by Badger for plaintiff.

Askew v Reynolds, -Argued by Iredell f plaintiff, and Bulger tor delendant.

Irby et al. v. Wilson et al - On motion of Graham remanded, with leave to plaintiff to Satu day, Jan. 8

Jones v. Young -Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nash for defendant, Gen. Garry has returned to his post, & re-

mmed his duty as editor of the United States Upwards of 200,000 dollars were subscribed

to the stock of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road Company, in Wilmington alone, the space of three days,

The Governor of New York has refused to omply with the demand of Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, for the delivery of the editor of the Emancipator.

Rosen B. Tanny, a rank "blue light federalist," has been nominated by the President as Chief Justice of the United States; and P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. POWNATAN Extra has also been nominated as Charge des Affairs to Mexico, and Amos KENDALL as Postmaster General.

The crowded state of our colums com is us again to ask the indulgence of our

Gen. HARRISON has been nominated for the Presidency by a State Convention in Illinois

The Alexandria Gazette says-It is said that John Q. Adams, is in favor of Van Buren openly and confessedly, as the Presidential

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA We observe, from the Charleston papers that the Seminole Indians, in E. Florida, have, embodied themselves, and committed great de predations in that Territory, They bayes killed a number of the inhabitants, and destroyed a large amount of property. From a letter from Col. Warren, it appears that his baggage wagon and the escort were attacked— the escort routed, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and the wagons burnt. The inhabitants had fled from their dwellings, and embodied themselves for their defence. The Indians are said to be "in the Wacahouta and adjacent hamlets," not very far, we suppose, from St. Augustine. The citizens of Charleston have held a public meeting, at which General Harnz presided, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the citizen Territory.

Twenty-Fourth Congress.

Tuesday. Dec 22 - On motion of Mr.
Benton, the resolution submitted by him
providing for the admission of the Michgan Senators to seats, was taken up and afer debate, amended, so as to extend to the adividuals the same courtesy as is extended to other privileged spectators. In this shape, it was -dopted, 22 to 18. So the Senate refused to recognize Michigan as a State, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the memoral presented by Mr. Briggs, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

mittee on the Dis rict of Columbia.

Mr. Granger spoke at some length in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Ingersoll followed with some remarks in favor of adopting a course which would have the tendency to quiet the apprehensions of the south on this subject, and stated that he should, when it might be in order, offer the following resolution for that purpose:

Reserved, That the holding of slaves is a right, clearly recognised by the constitution of the United States, and is thereby secured

and unjust.

Mr. Wise followed at considerable length, and, in conclusion, stated that nothing would be satisfactory to the South short of a vote declaring that Congress had no right under the constitution, to interfere, in any manner, with abvery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Beardaley spoke at some length, and before concluding, avowed himself to be in favor of the motion to reconsider, and of adopting the resolutions offered by the gentlemen from Georgia (thr. Unions) and of laying the petition on the tuble. A motion to reject petitions of this sort, he intimated that he should oppose, as conflicting with the right of petition. the right of petition.

Mr. Slade rose to address the House, but,

Mr. Sinds rose to address the trouse to stating that he was much exhausted by the long sitting, asked the House to indulge him with an adjournment, in order that he might express his views.

IN SENATE

Wednesday, Dec. 23 — Mr. Ewing asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to change the organization of the General Post Office, which was read, and ordered to a second reading, and to be printed. The Rev. Mr. Higher was elected Chaplain to the Senate. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the ab-olition of slavery in the District of Columbia was referred, on Friday last, to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. slade spoke more than two hours in opposition to the me-tion, and in favor of the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question of reconsideration being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, 148 to The whole matter was then laid on the table, 144 to 67.

[We shall being up our Congressional dates text work, and hereafter devote more space to

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. By the ship Poland, from France, Paris pa-pers to the 20th Nov. have been received, which state positively that Mr. Barton had demanded and received his passports, and would sail on the 1st Dec'r; and the French Charge in this country had been recalled. The tone of the Puris papers is far from conciliatory, and they hold out little prospect of an adjustment of the In-

On the 23d ultimo, in St. Matthew's Church, Pittsborough, by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, the

Rev. William M. Green, of Hillsborough, to Miss Charlotte I. Flemming.

At Butterwood, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. James B. Hawkins, of Warren county, to Miss Ariella Alston, daughter of the Hon. Willis Alston, of Hallifax.

In Wayne county, on Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, Mrs. Nancy Hooks, wife of the Rev. Curtis Hooks,

In Perquimons county, on the 17th ultimo Mrs. Lydia Wilson, consort of Mr. Willia Wilson, aged 38 years.

ATTENTION A Meeting will be held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 8th inst at early candle light, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer Infantry Company. Persons desicous of promoting this cause, are requested to attend. A full attendance will be required

OMNIBUS. January 1, 1836.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Raleigh and the public generally, are respectfully informed that a School will be opened, for young ladies, on Monday, the 11th inst. in the Female Department of the Raleigh Academy, to be conducted by Mrs. Johnson and daughter, from Chapel Hill.

From the reputation, these ladies austain as teachers, and from the manner and source they are recommended to this examination.

not that they will be liberally patronized,

Further particulars will be given in the next week's paper. January 4, 1836

VALUABLE HOUSE IN RALEIGH. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Monday of Wake February County Court (being the 15th day of the month) that valuable Brick Store and lot, in Ruleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Stedman, dee'd, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given, on honds well accured, with interest from date.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

J. J. RABOTEAU, Sundian to the heir

ARCADIA ACADEMY,

ARCADIA ACADEM X,

PERSON COUNTY, NORTH CARGENA

The above Schoool for the Education and Instruction of Boys, is located on the Stage Road leading from Oxford to Mitton, shout nisteen miles West of the termer place. The situation is high, airy and pleasant, and is decidedly one of the healthlest in the State. The E-hool has been in operation since June 1833, and no case of asvere illus as has occurred among the Students.

Buildings have been created expressly for a Boarding School, and for the accomposation of such a number of Schollars as the Subscriber himself can advantageously superintend and instruct.

The School year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first Session of the next year, will commence on the first day of Polemary; and two weeks after the close of the first Session, the second will hegin.

The course of Instruction comprises the English, Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, Mathematica, Philosophy, Rictorick & Logek, The charge for cash hoarder will be fifty defalars per Session, payable in advance. This sum will be in full for tuition in all the above branches, and for boarding, lodging, washing and first parties; marked by obtained by

thes, and for boarding, lodging, washing and fuel. Further particulars may be obtained, by addressing the Subscriber at Avends, N. C. BEN. SUMNER. December 19, 1835.

FORTUNE'S HOME 6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!!! The First Class of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY
FOR 1836,
To be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure
System,

On Thursday, the 4th Feb. 1836

AT ELIZABETH CITY. PRINCIPAL PRIZES Prize of

Besides many of 100 dollars, 50 dollars, 20 dollars, 20 dollars, &a &c.

Amounting in all to \$180,000.

Tickets only 4 dollars, Halves 2 dol-

Tickets only 4 dollars, Harves 2 dollars, lars, Quarters 1 dollar.

A sertificate for a packet of ten whole Tickets will cost only 23 dollars. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at STEVENSON & POINTS OFFICE.