

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGE TAYLOR'S ADDRESS, DELIVERED BEFORE THE TWO LIBRARY SOCIETIES OF THE COLLEGE AT PRINCETON, AT THE LAST COMMENCEMENT.

The dispositions and habits of social beings are more or less modified by those of the companions with whom they associate. The standard of morality, like that of taste and refinement, is elevated or depressed according to the tone of morals which prevails around us. Few things will more startle the pure and high-minded youth upon his entrance into the world, than the extravagant estimate which seems to be there placed on objects which he has been taught to regard as not of the highest value. He must not indeed be in too great haste to pronounce on public sentiment by the language which he first hears in the bustling and frivolous circles of society. Convenience requires that the topics of promiscuous conversation should be brought down to the level of the humblest capacity among the votaries of fashion. The most inane and common talk flatters about prodigious fortunes, splendid equipages, and brilliant parties; but wealth and display are not therefore to be deemed the first objects of excellence even to an admiring world. It is not to be denied, however, that these are values far beyond their intrinsic worth. We feel indignant at the sneers and exaggerations of insolent travellers, who represent us as idolatrous worshippers at the shrine of Plutus, and apportioning our respect to every individual in the exact ratio of his reputed possessions. Nor are we indignant without cause; for, as in all other sneers and exaggerations, truth is sacrificed to sarcasm, and candour to the ambition of effect. But as it has been recommended by one of the best of critics, "get your enemies to read your works in order that you may mend them, for your friend is so much your second self that he will judge you like you;" it is well for us to resort to malevolence for the knowledge of our defects. It is not strange that we should sin in this respect. The innumerable opportunities offered in a new and growing country for bold enterprise and successful acquisition, the general exemption of property from restraints upon alienation, the abolition of all hereditary distinctions, and the equal partition of estates among relatives in equal degree, to the deceased owner, bring about a rapid circulation, and of course a rapid accumulation and dispersion of wealth; which render it an object of more general pursuit, and bestow upon its possessor a distinction the more remarkable because not eclipsed by other extrinsic distinctions. Confined within the bounds of reason, the desire of acquisition is an useful principle of action. It incites to industry, admonishes frugality and temperance, represses the spirit of servility and dependence, leads to the improvement of the country, and accelerates its advancement in the useful arts. But when the lust of gain becomes inordinate and universal, it is a deadly foe to intellectual cultivation and refinement, to individual honesty and benevolence, to public virtue and public freedom. Intellectual pre-eminence is not to be acquired but by long-enduring labours, and few will be found to encounter such toil, unless the public voice accord to the successful student the meed of high distinction. But where wealth alone is recognised as the title to superiority, learning, however profound; taste, however cultivated; literature, however polished; or the arts, however elegant, command no respect, if found in what are too frequently and most unjustly called the humble walks of life. Poverty is regarded not as a misfortune but as a disgrace. Ostentatious and expensive display is indulged as evidencing claims to the distinctions which belong to the honoured rich. The envious are excited to resentment, and the silly to imitation. How many happy families have drained the cup of misery to the dregs, because they would fain ape the dress, the equipage, and the style of the arrogant rich, and cheat the world into a belief of their wealth! How many fathers have had their hearts wrung with agony, and their heads bowed down in shame to the earth, because of the guilty deeds of their sons, whom extravagance reduced to want, tempted to profligacy, and profligacy led on to infamous crime? And what are his enjoyments, what his merits, who has no other object than to hoard or display his riches? His pursuits have in them no mixture whatever of the social affections. They habitually present his interest as in opposition to the interest of others, and increase, to an inordinate degree, that self-love which it is always so difficult to restrain within the bounds of reason. He loses all relish for intellectual and moral pleasures, is sordid in his views, and coarse and sensual in his gratifications. But the contagion spreads; wealth accumulated, or wealth squandered, becomes the theme of vulgar admiration, and the hunger of gold prevails as an epidemic. The dearest ties of family affection are sundered without remorse, if a distant land present a prospect of more rapid accumulation; the holiest bonds of human union, founded in "reason loyal just and pure," and consecrated by God himself as the best security of virtue and pledge of happiness, are degraded into a joyless mercenary bargain; the slow and moderate profits of exchange

metally, are abandoned for wild and sickly speculation, in which the winner loses at least his honesty, and the unsuccessful gambler loses all. It is a lust denounced of heaven, and to disregard the denunciation is impiety; "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." "Still less would I be thought to have for one moment any participation in that wicked spirit which seeks to set the poor against the rich, and the rich against the poor, and to render them the objects of jealousy and hatred to each other. Peace and good will to men on earth was proclaimed at the birth of the Redeemer as a blessing second only to Glory to God in the highest. He, on whose coming this joyful communication was made, sought to bind all ranks and all conditions by the bond of common love and mutual kindness. He taught the rich to make unto themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, and promised that no deed of charity done in his name should be forgotten in the great day of settlement. He instructed the poor to do violence to no man, neither to accuse any man falsely, and to be content with their wages. He abused the pride of the great, and bade them to be like him, meek and lowly of heart; while he upheld the hopes of the dejected by the assurance, "blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." The man who would excite hostile feelings between the different classes of society, all members of the same common family, bound to aid, cherish and love each other, commits treason against social happiness, and does what in him lies to frustrate the message of divine beneficence. Such enmity, wicked every where, in our country is inconceivably absurd. Property here shifts from hand to hand with such marvellous rapidity, that the classification can scarcely be drawn before it changes. Those who join in the fight of to-day, find themselves arrayed to-morrow side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with their enemy. No, let me not be mistaken. It is not against the rich, but against the lust of riches; it is not against getting rich, but the hastening to get rich, that my denunciations are directed, as against a spirit fatal to the best interests of every class of society. If personal integrity and benevolence, as we are assured by inspiration, fall victims to this wicked passion, how can we hope that public virtue, or a fervent and generous zeal for the public good, can resist its blasting influence? If all history be not false, if there be any philosophy teaching by example, collected by faithful observation of the past, and recorded for the instruction of the future, this truth is certain, that the general and eager pursuit of riches must bring on the downfall of republican liberty. The excessive selfishness, and the laxity of moral principles which it inevitably induces, while they withdraw from the concerns of the commonwealth the affections and attention of the great body of the citizens, will leave them to the management of intriguing, caballing and mercenary politicians; at once rapacious and vain, cunning and base, and pursuing wicked ends by worse means. When these signs shall appear, the social edifice must soon totter to its ruin, and we shall need "no messenger of light nor warning from the dead to announce its fall." Public virtue is the only solid basis which can uphold the glorious structure of public freedom; and public virtue is not to be found when the quarry of personal integrity has been worked off and exhausted.

JUDGE WHITE IN 1831.

Testimonials of an enemy—Judge White. From the Richmond Enquirer, May 1831. Judge White is a man of the most vigorous mind, and one of the BEST POLITICIANS in the United States. From the same, May 6, 1831. "A New Flor.—One or two of the opposition papers have already insinuated that the New Cabinet is composed of Van Buren men. Is such stuff never to be at an end? An intelligent gentleman at Washington, writing to his friend in this City, thus indignantly and justly notices the suggestion: In God's name! are we never to be done with suspicion of plots and intrigues! Is there a man in the United States, of common candor, who knows the character of Hugh L. White, and of Louis McLane, who will believe for one moment, that they can be any Man's Men? There are not in this world, two more pure, lofty high-minded gentlemen. Judge White I know, has always been personally friendly to both gentlemen, and I know also, from an intimate knowledge of his character and exalted worth, that there is nothing his lofty spirit would spurn with more indignation, than the imputation that he belonged to any Man. He never sought office, and he never received one that was not pressed upon him. And our fears here, at this time, are that he cannot be induced to accept the situation that has been offered him in the New Cabinet. He is the bosom friend of the President and may possibly yield to his pressing solicitations, but I think it doubtful."

and that he assigns, in the most touching manner, his reasons for declining. The domestic afflictions of this worthy man have been severe, almost beyond example.—They have preyed upon his spirits, and stripped public life of all its attractions. He has lost, in rapid succession, nine children and lately his beloved wife. His only remaining child (Mrs. Armstrong) is now threatened with the same complaint which has proved so fatal to his family.—Every generous heart will sympathize in his feelings—while we lament the loss of so pure and accomplished a man to the councils of his country. From the same, May 24th, 1831. "Who is to be Secretary of War, we know not. We hope it will be some firm, high minded man, honest, capable, faithful to the constitution, one of your Jefferson Republicans; a man if we can get him, like JUDGE WHITE, above fear and above reproach." From the same, May 30th, 1831. "We know of no arrangement [the appointment of Judge White, as Secretary of War,] which could be more satisfactory to ourselves—and we presume it must be so to the opposition, who have not hesitated to lavish their praises upon the man, when they understood that he had declined the office. How long they will continue their endorsement of his character, is another part of speech. Not longer than one revolution of the moon—or 'ere those shoes were old.'—For ourselves, we shall hail his appointment with the greatest satisfaction." The Nashville Banner says upon the above quotations from the Enquirer: "Now mark the sly old Weathercock! In 1831 the opposition 'lavished their praises' on Judge White, and Mr. Ritchie hailed his appointment as Secretary of War with the 'greatest satisfaction.' In 1835 he makes the praises of this same Opposition grounds of objection to Judge White! In 1831 he extols Judge White as a Jefferson Republican, and in 1835 unceremoniously reads him out of the Republican church, without daring to put his finger upon a single anti-Republican vote given in the interim by Judge White as a Senator in Congress! In 1831 he praises Judge White as being faithful to the Constitution, and in 1835 labors assiduously to have him instructed to violate the Constitution, by expunging and blotting out a portion of the Senate's Journal! In 1831 he regards an insinuation that Judge White was a Van Buren man, as an odious imputation, and indignantly repels it. In 1835 he arrogantly sentences Judge White to a loss of caste with the Republican party, because he will not be a Van Buren man! For, every man knows, that the 'very head and front' of Judge White's offending is, that he will not withdraw in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and that he dares to permit the 'people of the whole Union' to vote for him as a candidate for the Presidency! His votes on the three million proposition, on the Expunging resolution and Executive patronage bill would never have been found fault with, had he supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. Are those votes worse or more anti-Jackson or anti-Republican, than votes in favor of the United States Bank, an ultra Tariff, against the Indian Bill, and many other leading measures of Gen. Jackson? A man be in favor of the United States Bank—as for instance, Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State—and still be a good Jackson man. Another may have gone against the Force bill and the principles of the Proclamation, as did the Hon. Cave Johnson, and yet be gladly received in the fold of the faithful—if he goes for Mr. Van Buren, as does the Hon. Cave Johnson. In short, men may have been uniformly opposed to Gen. Jackson, from 1822 up to 1835, as for example, certain members of the Tennessee Legislature, and yet, if they will now support Mr. Van Buren, their political sins are immediately washed out, they become Jackson men 'died in the wool,' the 'fatted calf' is slain, and great is the rejoicing in Israel. On the other hand a man may have fought with general Jackson at Talladega—he may have bled on the plains of New Orleans—he may have been among the first to raise the Jackson standard in 1822—he may have fought under that standard ever since, without wavering for a moment—he may have supported all the acts of his administration from his first inauguration down to the present day—and yet, if he will not go for Mr. Van Buren, but 'give his preference' to Judge White, he is denounced as an anti-Jackson man, and utterly proscribed from office. And this is the test by which to try Jackson men. You shall support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. It is an odious, tyrannical, despotic test, which the freemen of Tennessee indignantly reject! But what holy Bramin has been selected for the solemn office of pronouncing a loss of caste against Hugh L. White, the 'Jefferson Republican,' the 'bosom friend' of Gen. Jackson, the man 'above fear, and above reproach?' Doubtless it is some old, original, well tried friend of Andrew Jackson to whom the task has been confided. Mr. Thomas Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer!

What, the same Thomas Ritchie, who, when Gen. Jackson was contending against the Caucus candidate, deprecated his election as "A CURSE upon the country?" The very same. Right! When Judge White is to be denounced for not giving way to Mr. Van Buren, who so fit to discharge that duty as Mr. Ritchie, who heretofore denounced General Jackson, when contending with Mr. Crawford—the latter having numbered among his most zealous and influential friends, both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Van Buren? In this particular, at least, the Richmond Enquirer is justly entitled to the credit of consistency. Its denunciations, however, against Judge White, will be treated with the same contempt by the citizens of Tennessee, as were its former attacks against General Jackson. In conclusion, we would observe, that the obligations between the State of Tennessee and Gen. Jackson are not wholly on his side. It was by the valor of her sons, some of whose bones are now bleaching on the battle grounds of Newburg, the Horse Shoe and New Orleans, that he achieved that succession of splendid victories which justly entitle him to a rank among the first Captains of the age. And to her steadfast support from 1822, when his name was first announced as a candidate for the Presidency, through good and through evil report, up to the present moment, is he some little indebted. He has, therefore, no reason for considering her inimical to him, if for reasons satisfactory to herself she should think proper to vote against Mr. Van Buren as his successor. Much less should he permit that Rengale creature of the Globe—his official paper—day after day to stigmatize Tennessee as being in opposition to him.—to revile her representatives in the State Legislature—and to vilify men who stood firmly by him "when friends were some-what scarcer than at present." From the N. O. True American of the 4th inst. FROM TEXAS. Gen. Melia arrived in this city on Saturday, from Brazoria, Texas; and on the same day in the Texian vessel of war, Liberty, arrived Col. S. Austin, Gen. Wharton, and others of the Texas delegation to the United States. Their object is, we believe, to procure arms, ammunition, provisions and volunteers. To the politeness of Gen. W. we are indebted for a file of Brazoria papers up to the 25th Dec., from which we take the following items: Meetings have been called in different parts of Texas to discuss the propriety of an immediate declaration of independence.—At Brazoria, from which place only we know the result, the meeting was unanimous in favor of the measure. In our next number, if we can find room, we will publish an excellent speech of Gen. Wharton on this subject. The following is a list of the officers of the permanent army so far as they have been ascertained. Samuel Houston, Major General & Commander in Chief. John A. Wharton, Adjutant Gen'l. A. Houston, Quartermaster General. —Richardson, Surgeon General. Artillery Officer, J. W. Fanning, jr. Col. Commandant. —Nail, L. Colonel. W. Barrett Travis, 1st Major. T. F. L. Parrott, 2d Major. Infantry Corps, Philip A. Sublet, Colonel Commandant. Henry Millard, Lt. Colonel. Wm. A. Oldham, 1st Major. The Government is actively engaged in making preparations for the defence of the country. 400 volunteers arrived from the United States during the week ending 23d Dec. and numbers well armed continued to pour in. It is stated positively that the Texans have taken San Antonio. Gen. Cos surrendered after the loss of 300 men killed. The Texans lost only 4 men, among whom was Col. Milam. POLITICAL MEETING. Those Citizens of Wake county, who are favorable to the election of Judge WHITE, a native son of North Carolina, to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating some suitable individual to be run before the people of the State, as the Candidate of the White Party for Governor, at the ensuing August Election. Measures will also be taken at the same meeting, to recommend to the People a suitable person to be run as VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITE TICKET; and to appoint Delegates to a District Convention, to nominate an Elector for this District. It is hoped, that the citizens of Wake, duly impressed with the importance of the crisis and of the necessity which exists for united and vigorous action, will devote one day to their country, and attend this meeting. Raleigh, Jan. 15. MANY CITIZENS. PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a House of Entertainment, in the dwelling formerly occupied by BENJAMIN S. KANE, Esq. They hope to receive a due share of patronage in their undertaking, promising on their part, that no exertions shall be spared to merit it. If the proverbial healthiness of this City should induce Families from the low country to make it a place of Summer resort, the subscribers will be prepared to accommodate them with board, on moderate terms. ANN PULLIAM & SISTERS. Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1836. 5 4t NOTICE. An individual, who professes to know something of business, wishes to be employed in adjusting Merchants' books, or any other writing which the citizens of Raleigh may wish to have done. For information, apply to the Editors of the Star. January 19, 1836. 5 2w BANK OF NEWBERN, Jan. 4th, 1836. A DIVIDEND of Capital of seven per cent. is this day declared by the Bank, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 20th inst. JOHN W. GUNN, Cashier. 5 4w

LAST NOTICE. The subscriber, intending to close his business in this place by the last of the present month, requests all indebted to the concern to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given. THOS. M. OLIVER. Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1836. 4 3w Office of the Disposal Swamp Canal Company. Norfolk, 8th January, 1836. The Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified and requested to attend a general and called meeting of the Stockholders on Thursday the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the office of the said Company, in order to take into consideration, matters of great importance to the Company, which will then and there be submitted. JOHN COWPER, President. January 8, 1836. 5 4t State of North Carolina. JOHNSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1835. Richard Parcoe } Attachment—Levied on & Colles Talton } Land and Sundries. It appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Colles Talton, is not a resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Law can be served on him; it is therefore ordered that notice be given six weeks in the Raleigh Star, for the said Talton to appear at the Court House, in the town of Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise the property levied on will be condemned, subject to Plaintiff's recovery, and Venditionis issue to sell the same. Witness, Hanson Sanders, Clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday in November, 1835. R. M. SANDERS, CLK. 4 6w RAIL ROAD NOTICE. Books will be opened on the third Monday of January next, and remain open until the 15th day of February ensuing, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, at the following places, viz. In the City of Raleigh—under the direction of George W. Mordecai, William Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux, Duncan Cameron, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Charles Manly, Samuel F. Patterson, Alfred Jones, Beverly Daniel and Charles L. Hinton. At Lenoir—under the direction of Wm. H. Battle, Samuel Johnston, Wm. P. Williams, Henry G. Williams and Williamson Gatewood. At Nashville—under the direction of Benjamin Blount, Henry Blount, Samuel Blount, Willis Hodge and James Battle. At Weldon—under the direction of Thomas White, Benjamin Cook, Henry Fats, Jacob Foulton, William H. Kearney and Joseph W. Hawkins. At Oxford—under the direction of Thomas H. Herndon, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Benjamin Kittrell, James Cooper and Thomas Lewis. At Gaston—under the direction of William W. Wilkin, John T. Weaver, James Vincent, David Clements and John B. Patton. At Raleigh to Wake county—under the direction of Chas. L. Hinton, Allen Rogers, Sen. John Ligon, Jesse Powell, Seth Jones and Wm. Roles, or any two of them. The Commissioners at the several places above enumerated will make returns to the Commissioners at Raleigh, of the amount of stock subscribed on their books respectively, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as possible. D'N CAMERON, Ch's Board of Commissioners at Raleigh. December 30, 1835. 5 2w To be published in the Oxford Examiner and Waverton Reporter until the 31st January. RTFOUNE'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 Verming Figure System. On Thursday, the 4th Feb. 1836 AT ELIZABETH CITY. PRINCIPAL PRIZES. 1 Prize of \$6,000. 1 3,000. 1 2,000. 12 1,000. 12 500. 15 300. 15 200. Besides many of 100 dollars, 50 dollars, 30 dollars, 20 dollars, &c. &c. Amounting in all to \$180,000. Tickets only 4 dollars. Halves 2 dollars. Quarters 1 dollar. A certificate 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 the office of STEVENSON & POINTE'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C. BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. For the cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, ineffectual Diarrhea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable specific for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a Dinner Pill they are valuable. Those who are drinking mineral waters and particularly those from Southern climates and agree and those districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicines. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping. Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates signed by the following gentlemen, viz.—Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. M'Pheters, Rev. G. E. Freeman, Rev. H. T. Blake, Gov. Irwell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Rich'd. Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State, Wm. S. Mhoun, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Giles, Esq. of the Register, Capt. Gulton, Gunns Hotel, Esq. R. C. Bond, Doct. E. Crosby, Doct. J. Y. Young, &c. &c. Ample directions accompanying each Box. These pills are for sale by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and at wholesale and retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications for Agencies may be made. BECKWITH & JUMP. Raleigh, N. C. 5 4t

VALUABLE HOUSE IN RALEIGH. Will be sold at public auction, on the 15th day of the month of February next, at the Court House in Raleigh, a valuable Brick Store and lot, in Raleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Steffens, dec'd, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M. Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given, on bonds well secured, with interest from date. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. J. J. BAHOTEAU, Guardian to the heirs. Raleigh Dec. 28, 1835. 5 7w State of North Carolina. BERTIE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1835. Odah Boss } Petition for divorce. vs. Peter Boss } In this Case, Subpoena having been issued, and the defendant, according to law, and returned not to be found, and proclamation having been made for said defendant, and his default recorded; ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, a newspaper printed in the City of Raleigh, N. Carolina, for three months, for the said Peter Boss to appear at our next Superior Court, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the petition of said Odah Boss, and cause show, if any he hath, why the prayer of said petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the cause will be taken up and examined ex parte, and judgment rendered as to Peter Boss pro confesso. JON. R. WEBB, CLK. 47 3m Splendid Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES, English and American Jewellery of the richest order; Also 1000 ozs. Silver plate, consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea-spoons, Soup and Cream Ladles, Sugar Tongs, and Salt-spoons, Cream Pots and Cups, AT NEW YORK PRICES, BY W. J. RAMSAY & CO. 2 doors south of Turner and Hughes BOOK STORE. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. Gold and Silver ware manufactured and repaired in order. W. J. RAMSAY & CO. Have for sale a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Spectacles, double and single Glasses, Convex and green do. Call 2 doors south of Turner and Hughes Book Store. W. J. RAMSAY & CO. Pistols, Guns, and all kinds of Fancy Cutlery, For sale, 4 doors south of Turner and Hughes Book Store, By W. J. RAMSAY & CO. FULL GOODS. JUST RECEIVED BY W. A. WILLIAMS & CO. An elegant & extensive assortment of French, English, Italian, German & American Goods. Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1835. 48 1w Patent Soapstone Paint. W. H. MEAD has on hand a full assortment of the PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT, (of various colors) which is now used at the North with great success on Shingles, Tin and Zinc Roofs. It is also used for Priming the outside of buildings. One coat of the Soapstone Paint finished with one of White Lead, makes a beautiful white, and will preserve its beauty double the length of time that of Lead. The Soapstone Paint possesses cementing qualities which form a lasting and durable body; it is a most preventative for leaky roofs; it is also a safeguard against fire from sparks falling on the roof from chimneys, neighboring fires, &c. and it can be applied for half the expense of white lead, as fish oil answers every purpose. N. B. All orders from the country will be punctually attended to. Raleigh, Nov. 1. ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, At Smithfield Johnston county, N. C. The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January, 1836, under the management of the subscribers. The rooms in the Academy are spacious and convenient, the terms of tuition not above the ordinary standard in similar institutions, and board in private families cheap. We have in our contemplation the establishing a separate female department, over which a competent instructor will preside. HIRAM W. HUSTED, BENJ. J. BORDEN. December 13, 1835. LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, one tract of land, on which he now resides, in Wake County, containing about 160 acres. It has on it a good dwelling and all necessary out houses, and it is fine order to work from five to seven miles advantage. It is well watered, and located in one of the most populous, wealthy and healthy neighborhoods in the county. It is well known as the residence of the late Alex. High, dec'd, the dwelling being immediately adjacent to the stage road leading from Raleigh to Oxford. It is one of the most desirable situations in the county; but as it is presumed purchasers will call and examine for themselves, a further description is deemed unnecessary. He has also a very fine Jack and six or seven mules, which he would sell at accommodating terms. EDWARD S. BROOKS. Wake county, Dec. 30, 1835. 5 4t BALM FOR TEETH. The unexpected increasing demand and universal satisfaction expressed at the use of this sure, safe and most unpleasant remedy for the tooth ache, (as well as a certain remedy against further decay, by which many strong teeth may be saved and made useful,) has induced the subscriber to make arrangements to supply such demands as may come from different sections of the country. Persons finding it most convenient to get a supply in Richmond, can do so by calling on Messrs. Estess & Temple; or they will be supplied as soon as the article can be prepared. In Petersburg it may be had at the Apothecary Store of Mr. D. Spotswood. Orders from the country will be attended to at wholesale prices, and carefully packed. Every one that has a decayed tooth should have a tooth ache. If any doubt of its being a genuine for tooth ache, when all other remedies fail, then try the balm. Not one bottle has yet been returned. H. B. MONTAGUE. June 25. N. B. To be had also at the Store of W. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.