asure is not very acceptable to that ortion of the party who are emphati-ally spoils mongers, and who wish it o speculate in lands and stocks. It nips their golden prospects in the bud. Neither are we surprised to hear that who was born to command, should be like a roaring lion. There are few usurpers, who part willingly, or with a good grace, with ill-gotten power. But it remains to be seen, whether he even "who pever shrinks from responsibility" will venture to arrest a measure, which seems to be called for by an overwhelming majority of the people, and which has been voted for by the most intelligent and virtuous portion of his own party. It would be well for him and his flatterers to recollect it is the last straw which breaks the cam-l's back. Great as the President's popularity is, it has already but stretched far enough, and there is a point bevond which even that will not avail

We shall publish Mr. Calhoun's speech at an early day.

Since the above was in type, we learn the President has signed the bill, and it is therefore a law.

THE PUBLIC LANDS .- We publish this week, for future reference, the resolutions of Mr. Wangh, or rather the party, on the subject of the public lands, and also those of Mr. Clingman on the same subject. We invite the attentive consideration of the reader to the cautious terms in which the first are worded, to the general propositions in which they deal, to the absence of any present or specific and definite mode for obtaining our portion of the public domain. Such an examination, we are well assured, will fully satisfy him that they were, as we have stated, designed to defeat any action on the subject calculated to lead to practical result, and were intended as a masked battery behind which the Van Buren candidates for the Assembly this summer might entrench

We ask him to read with the same attention Clingman's resolutions. Is there any proposition affirmed in them which is unsound! they not such as any man, who really believes North Carolina entitled to a portion of the pro ceeds of the public domain, could support? there any thing to justify the insinuation that they would produce strifes or endanger the best government on earth.

What do they assert? That the public debt has been paid. That this is so, none can deny. The scramble which we witness in Congres to squander the surplus, is known to all. Has ust then the great object for which they were plished? and are not the resources of that gov-ernment ample to meet all demands upon it? Unquestionably. What disposition then does justice, does policy, does experience, does the ap rit of the deeds of cession require to be made of the find arising from that source! There are but three which can be made of it. One is for the Government to retain it, lock it up in the net banks, or invest it in some other way for the benefit of favourites, parasites and partisans. Another to squander it on appropria tions, either unconstitutional, such as Internal Improvements; or highly impolitic, such as rais ing a large army, &c; another is to restore it to the States according to their Federal population.

Is the first wise! a rich government is proverbially a curse in a free country. It corrupts the Government, & the government makes it the instrument of corrupting the community. The whole spirit of our institutions and the sacred principles of justice alike require that no more oney than is necessary for the public wants, shall be taken from the pockets of the tax-pay-ers. Neither the taxing power, nor the public lands were ever designed to benefit favourite retainers. They were conferred for the bene-

fit of the whole people. Ought the surplus to be squandered in extravagant appropriations? If there is no other objection to this, it is sufficient that it must result in a partial and unequal distribution—in benefiting favoutite sections at the expense of other portions of the confederacy. If, however, it is to be applied to a large military estabishment, then we protest against it as not only useless and unnecessary, from our peculiar geographical situation, but as dangerous to public liberty. We trust never to see the time in this country when the people will tolerate a large standing army; and unless the fortifica-

tions which some of the friends of Van Buren propose to erect, with the view of defeating the istribution bill, shall be garrisoned, the money had as well be thrown into the sea. Its expenditure would be utterly useless. Again-are the people willing to see that

grand system of log-rolling, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, in full swing, with 15 or 20 millions for the most dexterous congressional and political gamblers to day with! We are certain the people of North Carolina are not.

There is still another disposition which can be made of it. It is to restore to the people of the States the money, which, although theirs by every principle of justice, is, by improvi-dent legislation, in the hands of the Pederal Government. If a man constitutes another his trustee, and conveys to him property to dishis debts, after those debts, are discharged, it is a principle of natural justice, a princi-ble recognised in every code of jurisprudence having the least pretensions to enlightened jus-tice, that the surplus should revert to the person originally conveying, unless the deed conveyance specifies the purposes to which it shall be applied. The deeds of cession do specify these purposes, in the case of the public lands, viz. that they shall be disposed of for the common benefit of all the States, How do Clingman's resolutions propose the distribution shall be made! Among the people of the States. The deeds of cossion further specify the ratio of distribution, viz. according to the "usual charge and general expenditure." "Usual charge and general expenditure" of whom? Clearly of the several States. What is that when direct taxation is resorted to! Why according to Federal population. Clingman's res elutions propose exactly such a distribution.—
How stands the case as regards the lands acquired by purchase, not by cession? Whose money paid for them? The money of sil the States. The common treasure of the confederacy purchased them as necessary to secure peace to our frontier. They stand, therefore, on the same footing as the other portions of the public domain. Congress is equally bound by the dictates of duty and the obligations of jus-tice, to dispose of them for the common bene-fit of all the States of the Union, and for no

There is another proposition affirmed in these There is another proposition affirmed in these resolutions, of very great magnitude, which we purpose commenting upon, which we believe was especially obnoxious to the party, or at least the party chieftains. It is one in which North Carolina and every Southern Atlantic State has a deep interest. It is that the price at which the public lands are now sold ought not to be reduced.

other purpose or use whatever.

MR. CLINGMAN'S RESOLUTIONS solved. As the opinion of this Genera mbly, that any act by which the Con of the United States shall give the pub

gress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any set by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally eeded to the Confederacy.

If Resolved further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the public debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrishall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States; or, at least, in

proportion to their Federal population.
III, Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States.

MR. WAUGH'S RESOLUTIONS. Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina That if Congress should give the unsold territory or public lands of the United States to the States in which said lands are situate, it would be a plain breach of the public faith, and a dangerous violation

of the righ s of all the States Resolved further, That all the public revenues are collected from the people, directly or indirectly, and ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to the ec nomical alministration of the Government; and, therefore, whenever the proceeds of the sales of the territory or public lands of the United States are not required (in aid of other revenues) for the legitimate purposes of the national Government, it will be the first duty of Congress to diminish the public taxes imposed upon the people of the United States, and thereby reduce the revenue to a sum, which, when added to the land sales, will n t exceed the actual vants of the Gov-ernment. But, because the value of our Union is beyond the reach of pecuniary calculation, and as it might be hazardous to its a ability to disturb now the system of taxation which was so lately adopted, on a compro-mise of conflicting interests and opinions, upon the subject of the Tariff, we believe it to be the duty of Congress to devise some safe method of distributing among all the States any surplus proceeds of the public lands, which may, from time to time, remain in the Treasury of the United States, after defraying its expenditures.

Resolved further, That Congress cannot distribute the proceeds of the sales of the territory or public lands belonging to the United States, or the public lands themselves, in any manner which gives a preference to the new States, in which they are located, without violating the rights and prejudicing the claims of all the States of this Union.

Resolved further. That we sincerely depre cate all attempts on the part of the citizens of this State to increase the difficulties, and magnify the jealous es already exhibited upon national questions, in respect to our pub-lic lands, by giving them a party character, which does not belong to the subject, and thereby holding out inducements to the new States to put forth urgent and unreasonable demands; and on the other hand by denouncing these claims with bitter reproaches, so as to kindle a blaze of discontent in the nation, which, (however intended by those who raised it) must ultimately endanger the peace and prosperity of the best Government on

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit forth with a copy of the foregoing resolu-tions to each of the Senators and Representatives from North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

The disingenuous and hypocritical cry still made by the spoils mongers, that the object of Judge White's supporters in the south is to elect Daniel Webster. This, too, when there is scarcely a possibility, indeed, when there is not a possibility of his obtaining the vote of a single State, except Massachusetts.— In no other State that we are aware is a ticket in his favour either run or likely to be run. If, therefore, there should be no election by the people, and the choice should devolve on the House of Representatives, he would be oue of those from whom a choice could be made. The old Federal States, which, it might have been supposed, would have voted for Webster, seem so well satisfied with Martin Van Buren, the supporter of the principles of the procla-mation, principles which Josiah Quincy and Harrison Gray Otis declared to be their princioles, that they have taken him up, as more likey to succeed, we suppose, than the great New England Orator.

The people will see that this is one of those arts, which are constantly being made to prevent an examination of the pretensions and principles of Dr. Rucker's steam candidate. That examination, they are well apprised, would be as little creditable to Mr. Van Buren's abilities, as a statesman, as it would be to his character for political honesty and correct prin-

This cry of the danger of the election of Mr. Webster, of which, we repeat, no well informed man entertains the least apprehension or expectation, is so much the worse, coming from o quarter whence it does; as the leaders per sisted in endeavouring to force on the south a man, whose course had been such-whose principles were such, that a large portion of the outhern people could not support him. They refused to co-operate in the election of an ori ginal Jackson man, one who had been his early friend, whose principles coincided much more nearly with those which they profess to enter-tain, than do Van Buren's. Why was this! Why this refusal to support a man who was one of the purest politicians, one of the most vigorous minded men as Mr. Ritchie himself said he was, in the United States! It must have been either because Gen, Jackson was known to favor the New York Intriguer, or because the well grounded apprehension was en-tertained, that the honest farmer of Tennessee would in his administration of the Government e more regardful of the public interest, than that of the office holders or office seekers. If they would not support Judge White, because Gen. Jackson desired another, who, by fawning and flattery, had won his favor, then it is such a reason as will have but little weight with the high spirited freemen of this nation, who, whilst they pay the debt of gratitude which is due for eminent services, know too well their own rights, and cherish too highly their own privileges, to permit any man to dictate to them how they shall be exercised. If these leaders of the party were influenced by the latter con-sideration, that is likely to find still less sympathy, and command still less respect than the first. For the people are the owners of the in-heritance; and it would argue a degree of folly little short of madness, to imagine they should wish it so managed as to enure to the benefit of the overseers to the impoverishment and ru-

in of themselves.

ntatives, they might have prevented it. nt, however, on driving the south from tren, should his obnoxious principles and his disgraceful tergiversations have proven insufficient, they place on the ticket R. M. Johnson. Now, we should like to learn what possible claim he can have to such an office!— What qualifications has he whom it is thus proposed, with a view of finding favour to the ticket in the west, to fit him for the second of-flice in the country, and it may be the first!— If the destinies of this great nation are to be entrusted to such men, so inferior in intellect, well might the chancellor of France send his son abroad to see with how little wisdom the world was governed. There are thousands and thousands in the Union, his superiors in intel-lect, and in every quality which fit a man to adorn eminent public station, or fill it with useulness to the country, unstained too with his private vices, whose aspiration to such an office would excite mingled ridicule, contempt; and pity. Independent of this, his principles are such as the south have been contending against for years. Principles! did we say! Such is his facility of temper and disposition, that it is doubtful whether he have any stable political principles. His friends say he can deny nothng. It requires a man of sterner character, of more inflexible will, to hold the Executive Government with either credit or usefulness to the country. Even the party in Virginia, pliant enough heaven knows, could not swallow this pill. Our branch of the culinary establishment have stronger stomachs. They can swallow any pill, however nauseous, and digest it, if it be prescribed by him who was born to command. The people however, to whom the lead-ers would administer this same pill are exhibiting symptoms of loathing and disgust, which are not very agreeable to those, who would bur-ter their votes to the Albany Regency for their own personal aggrandizement. The great carwan of political doctors which assemble by ommand of the almost sainted Jackson, with all the lavender and oil of roses and other es cences which their experience and skill could devise, have not been able to persuade the honest yeomanry that their prescription is either wise or binding on them. They deny that they employed these learned doctors, as they had the mpudence to pretend. They believed themselves quite competent to the management of the ills which afflict the body politic, and think that a plain old fashioned honest republican, is better than all the patent-steam republicans, which Dr. Rucker and his worthy and disinterested and patriotic compeers could manufacture out of that abominable compound, the tariff, Missouri Restriction, and abolitionism, from

now till the end of time. "THE LAND BILL."—A correspondent of the Standard, writing from Washington, com-plains of the subjoined paragraph, which appear-ed in the Star of the 9th instant, as containing a misrepresentation, which he does not condescend to point out; but on an examination of the procerdings of the H. of R. as reported in Globe, we find that the mistake appears to have been in stating that the Senate's Land Bill had been laid upon the table; whereas the proceeding alluded to was had upon another proposition, but relating to the same subject, and, if we understand it correctly, having the same object in view; and it will be seen that the question was regarded as a "test of the sense of the House upon the propriety of distributing the proceeds of the public lands." Consequently, those who voted to lay on the table were deemed hostile to the measure. V'e had not examined enrefully the sketches in the Washington papers, but pre-pared our statement from an article in the Western Carolinian; and to show the grounds upon which that paper made its statement, we insert below the report of the Globe upon the subject at length, from which, it is evident, the Carolinian inferred (what any one might very reason-ably have done) that the Senate's bill was em-braced in "the whole subject" there said to have been "laid on the table."

The land Bill .- The bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, which passed the Senate, (by which North Caroling would have received \$1,103,563 at the first division.) has been laid upon the table by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 89. This was done by the Van Buren party, and is tantamount to a rejection of the bill which they avowed to be their object. The vote of the North Carolina delegation stood as follows: Those who voted to lay on the table, and defeat ed the bill, Were Messrs. Connon, MKAY, MONTGOMERY and Speight - Bynum and Hawkins absent. Those who voted aginst laying on the table, were Messrs. DEDERRY, PETTIGREW, SHEPERD, SHEPPARD, RENCHER and WILLIAMS

> From the Washington Globe. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the tegislature of Kentucky on the subject of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The question pending, was the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of Kentucky, to refer the resolutions to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the pubdon't among the several States, to be ap-Mr. CUSHING, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at great length. He was lavorable to a distribution of the revenue was favorable to the several States, and was also favorable or stem of public delence. He would go as any of the friends of the administration in making appropriations for the defences of the country, because he considered it the first duty

imposed upon Congress by the constitution to put the country in a proper state of defence. He refuted the arguments of gentlemen, who He refuted the arguments of gentlemen, who had said that arming the country gave edges for war. He congratulated the country on its unexampled state of prosperity, and on its prospects of peace with all the nations of Europe, but still he said there were causes which ought to make the Legislature of the Union provide itself for every contingency which might arise. He then went into a critical examination of the probable amount of receipts and expenditures, for the coming year, and showed that there would be a surplus of some millions to divide among the States after all the necessary appropriations. surplus of some millions to divide among the States after all the necessary appropriations, should be made. Mr. C. met and refuted the arguments of western gentlmen in relation to the expenditures of the Government being nearly all to the north; and showed that since the adop-tion of the constitution the expenditures had been nearly equal between the north, the south,

Mr. HAYNES addressed the House iderable length. [His remarks will be given

Mr. DUNLAP said, as the bill from the Sec Mr. DUNLAP said, as the bill from the Senate embraced the object contemplated by the resolution under consideration, and as the time was near at hand for proceeding with the orders of the day, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the subject before the House until Monday next, at which time he should move to appropriate the three bours. should move to appropriate the three hours which would otherwise be devoted to the contin-uation of this debate, to the consideration of the

ennessee land bill.
Mr. HANNEGAN moved to lay the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, together with

Mr. STORER asked for the year and maya; tanes of the motion, proposed that there should be a call of the House; which was agreed to.

After proceeding a short time with the call, Mr. MERCER moved that it be suspended, and after some conversation between that gentleman and Me. SPEIGHT,

vote on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

The motion to suspend the call was lost, and the roll was then called through, as were also the absences, when it appeared that 190 members were in attendance.

bers were in attendance.

Mr. HESTER moved to suspend all further proceedings under the call; which was agreed to.

Mr. MANN of New York appealed to the gentleman from Indiana to withdraw the motion, as he desired to make a few remarks on the subject

Mr. HANNEGAN could not withdraw the Mr. ADAMS called for the reading of the

resolution of instructions; which being done,
Mr. McCOMAS desired to know whether it
was intended that the motion to lay on the table

should be a test question on the property of dis-tributing the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. HANNEGAN repeated that he had made the motion expressly for the purpose of testing the sense of the House on the subject alluded to. Inded to.

The motion to lay the resolutions of the Le-glature of Kentucky, and instructions moved by Mr. WILLAMS, on the table, was then de-

cided in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS-Messes. Ash, Ashley, Barton, Besle YEAS—Messrs, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Reale, Bean, Beaumont, Rockee, Boon, Boutdin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Cambreleng, Garr, Casey, Cha-ney, Chapman; John F. H. Glaiborne, Clevetand. CONNOR, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Dicker-son, Donbleday, Dunlap, Pairfield, Farlin, Will-iam K. Puller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gil-lett, Glascock, Grantland, Grayson, Griffin, Ha-ley, J. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Holsey, Howard, Hunts-man, Ingham, Jabez, Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Hen-Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Ren-jamin Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgare, Kin-nard, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Leonard, Logas, Loyall, Lucas, Lvon, Abijah Mann, Jr., Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason Jr., May, McKAY, McKeon, McKim, MONT, GOMERY, Morgan, Muhicuburg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phelps, Pingk

Rogers, Schenek, Seymour Sakles, Rogers, Schenek, Seymour Sakles, SPEIGHT, Sutherland, Taylor, Thomas John Thompson, Toucey, Towns, Turrill, Madderspoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks=110. NAYS—Mesars. Adams Chilton Allen, Heman Allen, Anthony, Bailey, Bell, Borden,
Briggs, Buchannan, Bunch, William B. Calhoun, Cambell, Cavter, George Chambers,
John Chambers, Childs, Nath. H. Claiborne,
Clark, Cora lo, Crane, Cushing, DEBERKY,
Denny, Evens, Everett, French, Fry, Jr. Ph.
lo C. Foller, Granger, Graves, Grennell, Jr.
Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, S. S. Harrison,
Bezeltine, Heister, Hoar, Ropkins, Howellithubley, Hunt, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, Janes, Jenifer, Laporte, Lawrence, Lsy, Luke Les, Lewis, Lincoln, Love, Sampann Mason, McCarty,
McComas, McKenan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris,
Packer, Dute J. Penree, James A. Penree,
PETTIGREW, Phillips, Potts, Jr. Reed,
RENCHER, Robertson, Russell, WILLIAM
R. SHEPARD, AUGUSTINE, H. SHEPPARD, Slade, Spangler, Sprague, Standeter, NAYS-Messrs. Adams Chilton Allen, He-

PARD, Slade, Spangler, Sprague, Standeter, Steele, Storer, Taljaferro, Waddy Thomson, Turner, Unnderwood, Vinton, Washington, White, E. Whittlesey, LEWIS WILLIAMS,

So the whole subject was laid on the table. JOHN L. BAILEY, Esq. has been placed on the White ticker in the Currituck District. Gen. J. O'K WILLIAMS has been seected for the Washington District. People's Ticket is now complete. Let them GO AREAD.

Sherrod Williams-89

The U. S. Telegraph of the 25th instant, says: "We saw Col. Canson, Secretary of State of Texas, upon the floor of the House this merning He was greeted with great cordiality by his nu-

The following arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July in this eity. An oration, to be delivered by Mr. Out-Law; the Declaration of Independence, to be read by E. B. FREEMAN, Esq. A presession will be formed in front of the Government House, at 10 o'cleok, A. M. which will move thence to the Methodist church, in the following orders:
1 Military. 2 Mechanic Soccity. 3 Orator and
Reader. 4 Governor of State. 5 Heads of Department. 6 Judges. 7 City Authorities. 8 Officers Federal Government. 9 Strangers Citizens. WILLIAM H. MEAN, Esq. to be Marshal of the day, assisted by HENRY J. CANNON and ROBT. W. HAYWOOD, Esqu. A public dinner will be furnished by Me-

THE CREEK WAR -- We have received but little intlligence from the Creek war since our last. A letter from Camp Georgia, Alabams, dated June 18, say, "the troops below have taken Neah Mathlo and his son prisoners, and the war is at an end. They have scoured the country west of Irwinton." It is also stated that the Alabamanians had encountered Jim Henry and his party and whipped him bailly; that Neah Micco and 100 warriors had given themselves up; and that the Indians are about to cease hostilities. out little intlligence from the Creek war sines

FLORIDA.-We are informed (says the Georgian) from more than one source, that Gen. CLINCH is unwilling to assume the command in Florida, his motive in visiting Florida at this time being to remove his negroes from the Ter-

TEXAS. - The New Orleans Bee, of the 14th anya:—By the actival yesterday, we are informed that an armistice had been agreed on by the Mexicans and Texians; and that the army under Gen. Filosola were to evacuate Texas, and encamp at Monterer or Saltillo, to wait the action of the Mexican congress on the propositions of Santa Ana. The latter is still imprisoned at

SUPREME COURT.—1. A. D. M'Neill, of Moore county; Weldon Hall of Warrenton; and Gilbert Elliott, of Elizabeth City, have been admitted to County Court—and W. J E Mills and Burwell Featherston to Superior Court practice. The following cases have been segment?—Thursday June 16.—Harris v Ewen, argued by Mendenhall for the plaintiff.

Friday 17—Eason v Diaon, argued by Bryan for the plaintiff. Pogly et al v Wheeler, by Mendenhall for the plaintiff. Thompson adm v Todd, by Bryan for the defendant. Stead v Multac, by Mendenhall for the plaintiff. Ingram v Watkins et al by Mendenhall for the plaintiff. Saturday 18—Ruffin Ch. J. delvered the opinion of the Courtin the case of Sparks v Wood et al; motion to set aside the Execution overet al; motion to set aside the Execution over-

Coggeshall v. Gardner et al. argued by Nash for the plaintiff and Mendenhall for the defendants. Andres v. Lee, by Badger for the plaintiff. Green v. Burrage, by Mendenhall for the plaintiff, Nash for the defendant. Sneed v. Rhodes, adm, by Bryan for the plaintiff. Duncan v. Stalcup, by Pearson for the defendant, Monday 20-Waugh et al. v. Mitchell et

al, submitted by Badger for the plaintiffs & Pearson for the defendants. Dick et al. v. Pitchford et al. argued by Badger for the plaintiffs and Mend nhall for the defendants. Thursday 23—Wilson Ex. v. Earney, argued by Caldwell for the plaintiff and Pearson for the defendant. Walton v. File, by Caldwell for the plaintiff and Pearson for the defendant.

FOR THE STAR.

I attended, on Friday last, the examination of Miss Jourson's pupils, in the Female Department of the Raleigh Arallemy; and I but express the sentiments of all who were present on the occasion, in aring that a more gratifying examination is rarely witnessed. In all the various branches of their study, the students manifested an expertness and proficiency aredinable slike to themselves and their preceptress. The progress which some of very tender years had made, was indeed extraordisary. Miss J. tendes from the lowest to the highest branches of an English

PARECTATOR.

FOR THE STAR.

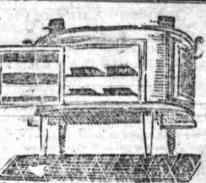
Messrs Ontlaw & Lemay:

Gentlemen—In the Legislature of 1832, I voted for Richard Dobbs Spaight for Governor on every balloting, and against enery other gentleman volume on the season of I must confess that, although the gentleman whose name was put in nomination: and I must confess that, although the gentleman whose name was ron against him at the last Legislature has a very high place in my estimation, I was (purty, or no party) pleased at his (Spaight's) success: not only so, but resolved, which resolution I maje known to my friends, that I would, at the August election, vote for his re-relection. the August election, vote for his re-election .-- But, Mesers. Editors, I neve; can have it said But, Means. Endors, I never can have it and that I have assisted to place any gentleman in the Executive be hair of N. C. who has for reason set known to "the party") used his official influ-ence to prevent one thirteenth part of the good

hat I am astenished, perfectly artenial Richard Dobbe Spaight, of Newbern, she have suffered himself to be thus far ing on. Whilst at the same time, I would to "the party" that if they wish to fill ecutive chair at N. C. with a Van Borthat they had be the drop the name of I lency, and take up this of some other grant is, if his conduct in two affair has that is, if his conduct in two affair has that is, if his conduct in the affair has not been more approved of by others, these it has by those whom I have heard speak of it.

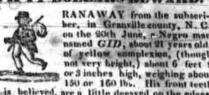
Anti-Saight, Auti-Van. A Dudley, White Repulican, Duplin County, June 21st, 1836.

In Minissippi, Mr. Patrick M. Gleno, for-merly of Person county, N. C.



Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron

The Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of Work in the above line, STILLS nade to order, or repared at the shortest no-



company with some man or woman, who may be taking him off clandestinely to sell him in some of the Western or Southern states, or besome al the Western or Southern states, or betaking him to some free state. And from some
circumstances which recently took place between him and a pedlar (as related by my other
negroes since he absended) I should not be
surprised if he were advised and betriended in
some way by the pedlar. The above reward of
fifty dollars will be given to any person who
will apprehend him and confine him in any Jail
within this state, so that I get him again; or
sixty dollars if without the State.

JOSIAH CRUDUP. June 21st, 1836

Raleigh Female Academy.
The exercises of this Institution, under the superintendence of Mins Journaux, sided by a oropetent Assistant, will be resumed on Tues-av the 5th of July. The terms of Tuition, for the session of five

months, are the same as heretolore, viz.

For the lower branches of English,
Higher do do
Do including French,
Ruleigh, June 29, 1836

A TEACHER WANTED. To take charge of the Raleigh Academny.

Mr. JOHNSON having retired from this la-stitution, with the view of moving to the West, a vacancy occurs in the Male Department, which it is desirable should be immediately filled—Line qualifications requisite are, a thorough knowledge of all the branches usually 'taught is made to oeder, or repaired at the shortest notice.

FRANCIS II. REEDER.

Raleigh, June 21, 1836.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Granville county, N. C. on the 20th June, r. Negro man named GID, shout 21 years ald, of yellow complexen, (though not very bright,) shout 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, weighing about 150 or 160 lbs. His front teeth it is believed, are a little decayed on the edges. He is quick spoken and shows the whites of his eyes plainly when he looks at you. He took with him a plain mixed frock cext, vest and pantaloons of domestic cloth; also a dark mixed vest, and dark brown (approaching black) homes apun pan aloons, with a decent fur'd black hat, &c. He is a keen, sensible leillow, of remarkably bad temper and disposition, and bas, in emagence of it, marks of the lash upon his back. It is believed that he will either endeavor to pass as a free man (and probably has a free pass yeen at this time,) or pretend to belong to and pass in company with some man or woman, who may be taking him off clandestinely to sell him in preparing Students for the University, and unexceptionable moral habits. The bituation

in ly as practicable. Communications, addressed be to the Subscribes, or either of them, will meet

with prompt attention.

S. F. PATTERSON.

THOS. CORBS,
S. BIRDSALL.
B. B. SMIPH,
THOS. J. LEMAY. THOS. J. LEMAY. Raleigh, June 25, 1836. 28 tf.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

The great Race for 100,000 DOLLARS. The most brilliant SCHEME ever drawn in the United States. Containing only 7,140 Tickets!----36 Number Combination Lettery--- 5 Drawn Ballots.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. For Internal Improvement in the District of Calumbi

CLASS A .- To be drawn in the City of Washidgton, D. C. July 21, 1836. D. S. Gregory & Co. (successors to Yates and M'Intire) Ma

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which rays Ballots will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the Drawing; making 10 prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 2325 prizes each having one, only, of the drawn numbers on; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blacks.

		e committee	\$100,000-1st ad of buildiship	\$100,000
	1	Prize of	25,000-to the 2d 3d & 4th drawn from the wheel	25,000
	1	Prize of	10,000 -to the 3d 4th & 5th Crawn numbers	10,000
	1	Prize of	7,500-to the 1st 2d & 4th drawn numbers	7,500
	1	Prize of	5,000-to the 1st 2d & 5th drawn numbers	5,000
	1	Prize of	4,000-to the 1st 3d & 4th drawn numbers	4,000
	ī	Prize of	2,930-to the 1st 3d & 5th drawn numbers	2,930
	î	Prize of	2.000-to the 1st 4th & 5th drawn numbers	
in the		Prizes of	1,500—to the 2d 3d & 5th, or 4th & 5th drawn	2,000
٠		Prizes of	1,500—to the so 34 & 5th, or 4th & 5th drawn	3,000
			500 -to those tickets with the lat & 2d drawn, only	15,500
	200	Prizes of	300-to those tickets with the 1st & 3d drawn, only	9,300
		Prizes of	\$30-to these tickets with the 1st & 4th drawn, only	6,200
		Prizes of	100-to those tickets with the 1st & 5th drawn, only	3,100
		Prizes of	90-to those with the 2d & 3d drawn, only	2,790
		Prizes of	80-to those with the 2d & 4th drawn, only	2,480
	31	Prizes of	70-to those with the 2d & 5th drawn, only	2,170
		Prizes of	60-to the 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, or 4th & 5th drawn	5,580
- 4	65	Prizes of	50 - to those with the lat drawn, only	23,250
- 4	65	Prizes of	40 to those with the 2d drawn, only	18,600
4	165	Prizes of	50 - to those with the 5d drawn, only	13.950
- 7	30	Prizes of	25 -to those with the 4th or 5th drawn, only	23,250
_				20,230
-	402	A CONTRACTOR	20.16(FF 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C. Charles Street, Square, St.

Dollars 285,600

Tickets 50 Dollars each--- No Shares. TWELVE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

Our readers will observe that a lottery with only 7 000 Tickets, and a Grand Capital of 100,000 Dollars, is to be drawn on the 21st of July next. This interty has long been in contemplation, but our worthy Managers have delayed amounting the day of drawing for the purpose of succertaining whether all the Tickets could be disposed of. They being now under rapid sale, and the most of them already engaged, they will undoubtedly be all sold before drawing day.

There is no time to be loss. There being no Shares, all who purchase quest take whole tickets. These who first send decir safers will be first strictly.

The prizes are first—the GRAND BULL DOG 100,000 Dollars! Only look!

Also, \$25,000—\$10,000—\$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$1,

Single Tickets Fifty Dollars.

It will be readily seen, upon an examination of the same, that no Scheme of equal attraction, possessing such SPLENDID HIGH CAPITALS, and containing so very few tickets, has ever been offered to the public, or drawn in the United States.

There will be only 36 Ballots put into the wheel, and 5 drawn out; first three drawn Nos. \$100,000.

12 tickets in a package at \$50 Less 5 per ceat off \$70 OB Warranted to draw at least nett 425 50

This amount is all that can be lost in a package of Wholes. This is certainly a great inducement for clubs of gentlemen who want \$100,000. A company of 5 persons who club together will only risk \$5 dollars a piece for a chance for a \$100,000, besides \$25,000, \$10,000 and all the other Splendid PRIZES. Lose no time, and be particular to address.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.

New York,

Who has been established in business for 10 years, and has the privilege (as will be observed the Lottery Hershid) of referring as to responsibility and integrity to some of the most respectations in this city,—also in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, S. C. and Augusta, G.

Persons writing by mail will receive prompt and confidential attention, and the original cits, singed by the Managers, in all cases forwarded, unless certificates of the numbers are spectred for the purpose of saving postage; and in that case the original tickets are scaled as posted in the Bank, and the amount they may draw is subject to the order of the owners.

Latters go parfectly aste by mail to the subscriber. No fear need be entertained at losing a when enclosed in a letter by mail, if legibly addressed as above.

Clubs or individuals buying by the package will be allowed 5 per cent. discount. As as above.

It was intended by the Managers to have drawn this Lottery on the 30th of J not as it afforded so little time to distant adventurers, it was postponed until the 21st ime it will POSITIVELY he drawn.

SCHUYLER'S LOTTERY HERALD EXTRA is published on Mondays, Wednered

SCHUYLER'S LOTTER HELGALD EXTRA 16 published on Mondays, that a sand Fridays, and forwarded with the greatest despatch to its numerous patrons through United States. It will regularly contain the Schemes of all Letteries about to be draw also the official drawings, as last as they transpire—together with a brief shatrset of news, is Furnished Gratts.

Orders for Tichets in all Letteries must be addressed to As IL SCHUYLER, M.