

**THOMAS J. LEMAY,**  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

**TERMS.**  
Subscribers, three dollars per annum—one half advance. Subscribers in other States are not allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fifteen lines, are received for one dollar, and ten cents extra for each continuation.

LETTERS to the Editor must be post paid.

**State of North Carolina,**  
**HERNANDO COUNTY.**  
**1st Equity, March Term, 1836.**

Lewis M. Jiggles vs Petition to sell Land.  
The Court.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court of Equity that the Defendants, David Jiggles, an inhabitant of Virginia, Nancy Parker, formerly Nancy Jiggles, and Mary Elizabeth, Looker Lewis and her children, together with the said Lewis and her children, in right of their mother, the said Elizabeth Looker, her heirs at law and assigns in common of the above tract of land, most of whom are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by his Honor that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, including the said period, that unless they be and appear before the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Hernando, at the Court house in the town of Winton, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer said petition, the same will be taken on the merits, and the effect of the petition granted.

**R. J. MONTGOMERY, C. M.**  
July 11, 1836.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
**Bertie County Superior Court, Spring Term, 1836.**

Olds vs Petition for Divorce.  
Petition for Divorce.

On Petition for Divorce. In pursuance of an order at Spring Term, 1836 of Bertie County Superior Court, you are hereby notified that on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, at the State House of Mr. Edw. J. Jeffries, in Notaway county, Virginia, I shall take the depositions of Mrs. Mary Fowles, Robert Fowles, William Fowles, John Fowles, William Fowles, Jefferson, James W. Taylor, the Rev. Silas Shelburne, and others; to be read as evidence in the above case of Petition for Divorce, wherein Mrs. Plaintiff and her defendant, now pending in Bertie Superior Court, and to be tried at the Court House in Winton on the 31st Monday in September next, when and where you can attend and cross examine.

**OP. III BOSS.**  
Winston, N. C. July 14th, 1836.  
N. B. It not taken on the above named day they will be taken at the same place on the next day.

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.**

The next session of this institution will commence on the 1st day of September, and end on the 1st day of July following.

The Faculty is composed of the following Professors:

1. Of Ancient Languages—Dr. Cassner Harrison.
2. Of Modern Languages—Dr. Geo. Bletterman.
3. Mathematics—Dr. H. H. H. H.
4. Natural Philosophy—William B. Rogers.
5. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Ennet.
6. Medicine—Dr. Alfred T. Magill.
7. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. Aug. L. Warner.
8. Moral Philosophy—Gen. Tucker.
9. Law—John M. G.

In the Law department are thoroughly taught the branches usually comprehended in it. Besides which, in that of Mathematics are included Algebra, Trigonometry and Civil Engineering; and in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres and Political Economy.

In the department of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, there are here taught the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government, and Constitutional Law.

In the Medical department, the Professor of Medicine embraces in his course not only the Theory and Practice of Medicine, but also Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence; and the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery includes Physiology in his on all which branches, as well as the dissections of the human body. The length of the session (ten months) the three Professors of this department are enabled to perform the dissections of the human body. The student who double that number to perform, whereby the expense of tuition is very much diminished. And the student having but nine lectures a week to attend, instead of six a day, is enabled to study the subjects of lectures, in which measure, the time, as in all the schools of the University, are regularly and rightly attended to.

The Faculty is liberally supplied with apparatus for dissection, and has attached to it a large Anatomical Museum. A student who has attended a full course of Medical lectures in this institution is entitled to offer for graduation in the Philosophical, Baltimore, or Transylvania schools, without any further attendance.

To be admitted into this institution the applicant must not be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this regulation in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his children, but if under twenty-one, he shall attend at least three, unless he has the written authority of his parents or guardians; and the Faculty shall, for good cause shown, allow him to attend a less number. He must on matriculation, deposit with the Patron all the money, rents, &c. in his possession, and the amount must be at least sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, &c. and three months' board. All moneys not so deposited, or which he has not so deposited with the Patron, who has charge his disbursements.

Students are required to wear a uniform dress described by the enactments: consisting of a coat of dark gray color, at a price not exceeding three dollars a year.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University, and to reside out of the precincts, except from the regulations prescribed for the government of a student; except only those which are respectful and orderly.

The expenses of a student are as follows: Board, washing, fueling and attendance, \$400  
Fuel and candles at cost, and 5 per cent.  
Commission to the Patron, estimated at \$20  
Dormitory \$14 for half, when occupied by two students.  
Fees of Library and public rooms, 15  
If one Professor only be attended, \$50; if two, each \$30; if more than two, each \$25.  
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money, \$318

In addition to the above fees, there is in the school of law an extra fee of \$20, payable by the students who attend the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the regulations to \$100; and for pocket money, to \$20.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

**JOHN A. G. DAVIS,**  
Chairman of the Faculty.  
July 15, 1836.

**CHEROKEE LANDS.**

ON THE twenty-fourth day of October next, at the town of Franklin, in the county of Macon, State of North Carolina, a public sale will commence and be kept open for the space of one week, and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the lands which have been surveyed and registered in the records of the State of North Carolina, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, previous to 1830. The sale will be conducted by a commissioner appointed for that purpose.

**Executive Department.**  
July 19th, 1836.  
July 29th, 1836.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has on hand, at his Mills, an assortment of SAWED LUMBER, together with 400 LOGS of different dimensions, with which he will be pleased to supply their orders.

His prices for Lumber, Coals and Flour, are generally the same as his neighbors'. The proximity of his Mills to the City, therefore, offers a decided advantage to purchasers. Bills of any kind furnished at only a short notice.

**A. C. HUNTOY,**  
Hinton's Mills, July 25, 1836.

**MULES FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale two good Mules, JOS. T. HUNTER.  
Wake county, July 5, 1836.

**THE TREASURY CIRCULAR.**

Mr. Woolbary, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a circular announcing that nothing will be received in payment for public lands except gold and silver. This circular is accompanied by an elaborate vindication of the act, and is ordered by authority, and intended to forestall the opinion that plain men would naturally form concerning this new instance of assumed responsibility. One of the reasons given in this singular document is, the existence of "speculation, monopoly, fraud, combinations to cheat the Government and to oppress the seller, arranged by suspected connivances between public men and public money, deposits Banks and land officers, and a gaining birth to powerful associations to control the legislative action of Congress, in relation to the national domain and the national treasury." Here is a most alarming admission; and being made the basis of a measure, so important and fearful in its nature, we are bound to suppose the truth of those facts sufficiently apparent to justify it in the opinion of the President. This being so, what are the people to think of the refusal of the late Van Buren majority in the House of Representatives to appoint a Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, with power to investigate these very charges. Some of this disgraceful enumeration, is in the very words of the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt—the whole substance is there to be found as this paper admits. But that goes to the wall; every Whig we believe voting for it. It is killed by the "spoilers"; some of whom it was said seriously to implicate; yes, this very resolution to inquire into the base, corrupt and detestable practices, admitted now by the President and his advisers to have existed, was defeated by the Van Buren party in Congress. It is most foul state of things, and the people only can remedy it at the ballot box. Every man who voted against Mr. Hunt's Resolution ought to lose his seat and men put in who will not wink and connive at infamous frauds upon the public, nor take the nefarious culprits by the hand—as friends and cronies.

Another reason given for establishing this measure is that many of the deposits Banks are not sufficiently good; indeed, and whose fault is that? If such be the fruit of this experiment in so short a time, what may come of the gold and silver humbug in a few years, we will leave to time to ascertain. We are not content enough to pronounce upon this measure as a remedial one; but after the notable rebuke of the hard money scheme by the overwhelming vote in both Houses of Congress, and after its being ridiculed and sneered at by the ablest men of the Jackson party, and no man but Benton was thought to uphold it, it was a sudden and unexpected move in the President to take it up and try to fasten it on the country.

Another consideration strikes us very forcibly in contemplating this new act of responsibility: every body knows that the Banks have most of the specie in our country; should they be tempted to furnish that to their friends instead of notes, (and the temptation seems almost irresistible) it will throw the public domain more completely into the hands of the Banks and their favorites than ever. But this is not all; should this happen, the next thing will be a general bursting of local banks, and a general ruin of credit throughout the speculating region.

*Carolina Watchman.*

The Van Buren papers complain bitterly of the charge that their idol is in favor of abolition. They treat the charge as though the only evidence to support it was his letter admitting the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But this, bad as it is, is not all. Mr. Van Buren opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, except with the express condition that slavery should not be permitted. He also voted for a resolution directing the Senators and Represent-

tatives of New York in Congress, to "oppose the admission, as a State, into the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the U. S., without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." Suppose this resolution had prevailed, where would now have been the Southern States? We answer, completely at the mercy of the Free States. There are now 13 free and 13 slave States, and the equal balance thus preserved in the Senate. But if Mr. Van Buren's resolution had prevailed, there would have been 15 free States, and only 11 slave States; and the whole power would have been in the hands of the former. As an evidence of the manner in which they would use such a power, we earnestly ask our readers to

Look at this.—A gentleman of this town received, a day or two ago, a letter from a brother-in-law residing in the Western part of the State of New York, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract: "I would readily be a paper officer, but am not certain from your laws, and the disposition manifested by some of your South-western states, that they would be acceptable. I shall put one in the office with this letter, by which you will see what the Legislature of Pennsylvania think upon the subject of the demands of Virginia and other States mentioned in relation to the slavery question. You may rely upon it a majority of the people of this State would agree with Pennsylvania were it not for the coming Presidential Question. The ruling party here, will see the honesty, integrity, or any other virtue rather than prejudice Mr. Van Buren's prospects; and after the Election is over, a different state of things will exist among us—even now those who are disposed can meet and discuss the subject of slavery and not be molested at all."

We ask the free-men of the South to ponder over this extract. We ask them to look steadily in the face of the danger that awaits them if they should be so mad as to elect Van Buren to the Presidency. We implore them to aid the Whigs in averting so great a calamity from befalling the country. Let them reflect that the Union may withstand almost any other attack than the one meditated by this Van Buren abolition party in New York, should they unfortunately succeed in working themselves into power. We say, beware!

We will only add, that the above letter is written by a Northern man, who was never in the Southern States.

*Fayetteville Obs.*

**Washington's Farewell Address.**—The long mooted question of the writer of Washington's Farewell Address, is, we have reason to know on the point of being settled, by the publication of Mr. Madison's manuscript writings. At the close of the first Presidential term of Washington, he wrote to Mr. Madison to draw up for him his farewell address to the people of the United States. With this request Mr. Madison complied, but circumstances subsequently occurring which induced Washington to serve another term, it was laid aside at the moment and not given to the world till his final retirement, when the paper first drawn up still met the approval of Washington, and with very slight alterations was published.

Mr. Madison's original draft, together with the subsequent alterations, is now among his papers. Allusion to Mr. Madison as a writer of the address, will be found in Jefferson's works, in a private letter to Judge Johnson of Virginia, to which fact may be attributed the circumstance given by Mr. Madison to allow the circumstance of his writing the address to become known after his death.—N. Y. Courier Equ.

The N. Y. Ev. Star says—"There is an error in saying that Mr. Madison wrote this celebrated address. Gen. Washington, intending to resign after his first term, sent a rough draft of this address in his own hand writing to Mr. Madison for revision. He did revise and copy it, but made no essential alterations in it. Gen. Washington was persuaded to serve a second term, and nearly at its close sent a copy of the address to Gen. Hamilton, who also revised and copied it; but no one doubts that the whole paper, and the admirable principles it contains, was Gen. Washington's—who wrote as well as any man of the age."

The White cause.—That our cause is going ahead, there can be no doubt. We are altogether confident of carrying the election of Gen. Dudley by a majority of at least 3000 votes. And a list which we have made out, with great care, of the probable result of the Legislative election, gives us 25 in the Senate, 19 Van Buren, and 5 doubtful and unknown. In the Commons, 60 White, 51 Van Buren, and 9 doubtful or unknown.

When the question is fairly presented in Nov. between White and Van Buren, we do not fear the result. All we have to do, is to elect Dudley and secure a majority of the Legislature, and our opponents will "give it up."  
*Fayetteville Obs.*

**GEN. JACKSON'S TOAST.**  
Gen. Jackson was invited to a public Dinner in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, and being unable to attend, sent the following toast:

*The Constitution of the United States.*—What it does not authorize, is forbidden to those who act under it. A constitutional right to apply, and a necessity for such application, are the true sources and limits of our power to tax. When the taxes produce more money than can be rightfully applied, the appropriate remedy is reduction or repeal. To continue a tax without necessity, and for the sake of distribution, is to subvert the principles of the constitution, and must end in destroying the liberties of the people.

**Gen. Spaight a Nullifier!**—It was recently asserted by the Salisbury Watchman, that Gen. Spaight was a Nullifier, at the time when South Carolina was about to set aside the laws of the Union. A denial of it was challenged by the Watchman. It has never been denied, so far as we have

seen, except by the Newbern Sentinel. The Newbern Spectator thereupon declares, that "we can prove by documents, by many respectable witnesses, as well as by his own admission, that he was one of a number who offered \$3,000 a year to Barton, Craige, Esq., the editor of the only nullification paper then in the State, to remove his press to Raleigh for the purpose of enjoying greater facilities for the promulgation of the new doctrine. Gov. Spaight will not deny this, we think, and we dare the Sentinel to put us to the proof by publishing by authority any thing in the shape of a denial."  
*Fayetteville Obs.*

**LETTER XI.**  
ALBANY, Oct. 2d, 1834.

To the Hon. Martin Van Buren: Sir—My last letter left you advocating, in legislative caucus, the unanimous nomination of De Wit Clinton for the office of Governor. This caucus, it will be remembered, was held on the 27th of March, 1817. After his election in April, you soon ascertained that you had not the confidence, and would have but little or no influence with the then dominant party. You were disappointed, and again became the opponent of Mr. Clinton. The summer of 1817 was devoted to petty intrigues to embarrass him as Governor. Your position, when the legislature convened in 1818, was as ludicrous as it was mortifying. The great body of the people considered Mr. Clinton as the father of the canal system. You were struggling to destroy his power and influence, and yet you were compelled from motives of policy to vote appropriations for the very object which all others would most increase his popularity and hand down to posterity his name as a public benefactor. From this period, therefore, until the hour of his death, you were his most malignant reviler and embittered foe. Envy and hatred rankled in your bosom; while avarice and ambition prompted you to adopt any and every measure which you supposed would cripple his administration. It is due to you to say, that you are profic in expedients of this character. All your talent, in that line, was called into operation. And now, that he is mouldering into dust and ashes, his once devoted and ardent friends are required, and, as liege subjects, are expected to elevate you and your followers to power and place, as a remuneration for your aid and your past assiduity towards that friend whom they profess to admire. Can such things be?

In 1819, Rufus King's time of service expired, as a Senator of the U. States. It presented a field for chicanery and intrigue. You were new in your native element. No effort of an expanded or lofty mind was necessary for your purpose. Cunning, duplicity, and a species of grovelling management, were the means by which your object was to be accomplished. The legislature convened in January, 1819. The democratic party, or Clintonians and anti-Clintonians united, were as three to one to the federalists. Your object was to prevent the choice of a senator during the session. You would then be in a position, during the summer of 1819, to negotiate with the federal party for the promotion of your own sinister views.

To accomplish your present purpose, it was necessary first to guard against a reunion of the democratic party, and next, to prevent the Clintonians from uniting with the federalists in support of Mr. King. At the commencement of the session, January 6th, 1819, the federalists voted for Gen. German, the Clintonian candidate, for speaker of the House, and he was elected. Immediately the papers under your influence began to cry aloud, that the federal party had the control of Mr. Clinton, &c. A volume would not contain what was published on the subject. I will therefore only make a very few short extracts from the leading prints, for the purpose of exhibiting the apparent temper of the times, and hereafter presenting in bold relief your unparalleled duplicity.

A few days after the election of Gen. German, these journals commenced their attacks as follows:

January 11. "The federal party is triumphant in this State, and they decide Mr. Clinton's fate. Some sacrifices may be expected from him to preserve his power; one of which we presume, will be the re-election of Mr. King." Put a pin there.—Again.

January 12. "Mr. Oakley has obtained an indefinite promise of re-electing Mr. King to the Senate." Put another pin there.

January 15. "I commend Mr. King for his faithful attachment to his party, and I admire his party for their faithful attachment to him," &c. "Our letters deprecate, correctly, the discreditable system of puffing, which is adopted in favor of Mr. King."

other States in the Union be satisfied that the administration of this State is under federal influence. If Mr. Clinton is the republican we are taught to believe, then no federalist will be appointed."

February 1. "No hope of success or triumph should lead to any alliance with political opponents." The republicans will not move to the right or to the left. They will support their candidate, and no other.

Such was the language of those prints over which you had a control; and such was your language in the winter of 1819. What was it 1820? That shall be answered in due time, by extracts from your own letters, now in my possession.

On the 2d of February, 1819, the two houses proceeded, separately, to the nomination of a candidate. The votes were in Senate—  
For Samuel Young, (Madisonian) 13  
John C. Spencer, (Clintonian) 10  
Rufus King, (Federalist) 4

Neither candidate having a majority of the whole number—there was no nomination. In the House the votes were—  
For Samuel Young, (Madisonian) 43  
John C. Spencer, (Clintonian) 31  
Rufus King, (Federalist) 34

Thus no nomination was made by either branch of the legislature. Nor was there during the session, any further effort to make one; and when they adjourned the state was unrepresented, in part, in the Senate of the U. States.

And now, sir, commenced the billing and coining between you and certain federal leaders, which ultimately ripened into a league, that secured the re-election of Mr. King, and the appointment to office of a band of mercenaries, whom you have ever, from that day to the present time, held in durance vile.

On the 16th of February, 1819, the New York Evening Post, as a pulse feeler, says—"A single act only is wanting—the re-election of Mr. King" let it then be done, we care not by whom, and we will hail it as the harbinger of better times, when our motto shall be, oblivion to the past, prosperity to the future."

This was too general for your purpose. Field Marshal Coleman made the discovery, and having made it, opened a new battery. On the 10th of March he compliments Mr. King in the highest terms of panegyric, for the efforts he had made in the Senate against the South on the Missouri question. On the 30th of March he denies that Mr. Clinton had any influence in procuring the loan for the city corporation during the war. On the 31st of March he assails him for his opposition to Mr. King, and continues these attacks until you, sir, by arrangement, were "committed to the support" of that gentleman for the Senate.

There is one circumstance connected with this period of time so remarkable, that I cannot omit noticing it here. While you and the Evening Post were thus assailing Mr. Clinton for not supporting the election of a federal gentleman to the Senate of the United States, the city of New York was honored with the presence of General Jackson, the now President of the United States. He was invited to a dinner at Tammany Hall, and on the 23d of February, 1819, (note the date) he gave a toast—  
De Wit Clinton—the Governor of the great and patriotic State of New York.

How strangely altered are the times.

**PATRICK HENRY.**  
ALBANY, Oct. 7th, 1834.

To the Hon. Martin Van Buren: Sir—When the legislature adjourned in April, 1819, the federal newspapers were assailing Mr. Clinton and his friends for not supporting Mr. King. The papers under your influence were making the most solemn declarations that the republicans would not move to the right or to the left. They would support their candidate, and no other." Thus far your plans had succeeded. On the 4th of March, 1819, the State had but one member on the floor of the United States Senate. The Clintonians had given great satisfaction to the federalists, and with some (if not good) cause, for the latter, at the commencement of the session, had voted for a Clintonian speaker and council of appointment, by means of which they were elected and the power of the State continued in the hands of the Governor and his party.

1820. You, Sir, and the prostituted mercenaries that surround and support you, had affected great abhorrence at the idea of a political bargain. Where no foundation existed for the charge, you have falsely and maliciously made it, for purposes as unprincipled as they were corrupt. No consideration could induce me to charge you with an improper transaction if my mind was not perfectly and entirely satisfied of its truth. I have avoided general allegations, and confined myself to specific acts, giving date and place, and names, and, in most instances, references to the journals, of the Senate.

In the case now to be considered there is more difficulty; because, in its incipient steps, it was not official.—Much was necessarily left to you and your associates in both parties. Some of them are slumbering with the dead; and the doors of the prison house cannot be opened. Your communications with Mr. King, personally, were of a confidential character, and possibly may never become public. There are reasons why they should not. Those who venerate his memory, consider his connection with you one of the weakest, as well as one of the most unfortunate events of his whole life. Some of his friends (I refer not to his relations) are heart sick even at this day when the subject is alluded to in their presence. But I will not cicize the wound which you have given them, and which they are so anxious to heal.

It is proper here to speak of Mr. King as I have spoken of Mr. Clinton, I do not stop to inquire whether his course on the Missouri question was right or wrong. It is not intended either to applaud or condemn it. My business is not with that honorable gentleman, but with you. I speak of and refer to the Missouri question as a matter of history. There are two sides to it. It is right and proper that you should be made to assume the responsibility of that side which benefited you.

Sir, you were opposed to the south on the Missouri question. You supported Mr. King, knowing him to be the leader against the southern interest. You knew, or pretended to know, his private views and intentions on that subject; and knowing them, you urged as soon as the legislature met, his prompt appointment that he might arrive in Washington before that question was decided. Yes, Sir, the fate of the union was suspended by a slender thread. The result was doubtful. The south were in battle array. They were greatly, I had almost said unwarrantably, excited. But as the raging of the tempest began to subside, you were an advocate for hurrying forward Mr. King, to increase, if not renew the expiring flames which had burst forth with such fury in Congress, and which were so heart rending to the patriot and to the philanthropist.

During the summer of 1819, your intercourse with Mr. King was of a very familiar, if not confidential, character. With the anti-Clintonian party all your efforts were employed to impress them with the opinion, that the Clintonians would unite with the federalists in electing Mr. King, if they did not. By means of mysterious looks and pretended discoveries, you stirred the weaker brethren. With these you crumpled. You knew that fear was contagious, and you thus inoculated the whole camp; at the same time, through your friend and counsellor, field marshal Coleman and his subordinates, you kept up a fire from federal batteries upon the Clintonians. They, like a certain animal that hovered death, hunted, between two opinions, until their fate in reference to this question was decided.—Previous to the autumn of 1819, they came to no conclusion whether they would or would not support Mr. King. When the Legislature met in January, 1820, the Clintonians were compelled to vote for him, or to make, what had now become a useless and unprofitable declaration of war against the whole federal party. Mr. King's election was certain. In behalf of that portion of the democracy with whom you acted you had formed a league with the federalists for the avowed purpose of electing him.

The election for Governor of the State was also approaching. The federal party held the balance of power. Without their support Mr. Clinton could not be re-elected. You looked to Vice President Tompkins as his opponent. Over this gentleman, in an evil hour, you had obtained a complete ascendancy. You believed, and I have no doubt you were correct, that if he should be chosen, it would only be de jure, while you would be Governor, de facto. This was one reason for your forming an alliance with Mr. King's federal friends. It was purely personal. In making this arrangement, you never inquired as to its probable effect upon the morals, or the character of the political party with which you were connected. Nor did you think of the public good. This brief, but faithful history of the times, and existing circumstances, when these transactions occurred, was deemed