35 out of the 50) which, united, make 41, being a majority of 7 in joint ballot.
N. Y. Express.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, AUGUST 11, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS.

JOHNSTON—3 Members.

Senate, Josiah Houlder. Commons, James Tomlinson and Kedar Whitley. All V. Buren. Poll: Senate. Houlder V B 447, Nathan Williams W 270. Commons, Tomlinson V B 798, Whitley V B 563, J. S. Ellington W 551, J. C. Montague W 471.

Sheriff, A. S. Ballenger V B 765, B. Raiford W 312.

Governor, Spaight 672, Dudley 364—majority 308.

WAYNE—3 Members.

Senate, John Exum. Commons, Calvin Cor and Raiford Whitley. Sheriff, William Thompson. All for V B—without opposition.

Governor, Spaight 716, Dudley 180—majority 536.

COLUMBUS—1 Member.

Commons, Josiah Maultsby W. Poll: Maultsby 312, Pierce V B 110—majority 202.

Governor, Dudley 210, Spaight 185—majority 25.

Columbus, Bladen and Brunswick form a senatorial district. The vote of Columbus is as follows: Senate, James Burney W 249, Robert Melvin V B 87—majority 162. Burney's election is considered certain, as Brunswick is decidedly anti-Van.

HYDE—1 Member. (Partial returns.)

Commons, Tilman Farrar, W. elected. Governor, Dudley 267, Spaight 68.

BEAUFORT—3 Members.

Senate, J. O'K. Williams. Commons, S. Spaight and —— Satterthwaite. All for White. For Governor, Dudley 755, Spaight 235—majority 519.

TYRRELL.—1 Member.

It is reported that the White candidate is elected, and Dudley voted for almost unanimously.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	*White.*	*V. Buren.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Franklin,		3	308	564
Edgecomb,		3	75	1179
Nash,		2	102	679
Granville,	4		977	391
Pitt,	1	2	483	511
*Washington,	2		377	34
Warren,		3	92	673
Johnston,		3	334	672
Wayne,		3	180	716
Hyde,	1		267	68
Beaufort,	3		755	235
Tyrrell,	1			
*Columbus,	2		210	185
	14	19	4190	5998

*Senator of the District added.

As stated last week, the strong holds of the Van Buren party are heard from first; and the returns which have been received, with but few exceptions, give them less majorities than was expected. If they continue to fall below the estimates which have been made, the majority of Gen. DUDLEY for Governor, and the Whigs in the Legislature, will greatly exceed our most sanguine anticipations. This, then, will be a proud and memorable day in the annals of our State, as we confidently believe it will seal the fate of the spoils party, and witness one of the most important and glorious triumphs of the Republican Whig principles of the Revolution, which has taken place since the happy issue of that eventful struggle. As this is the last day of the contest, let every Whig be animated with a laudable ambition of rendering effective service in the cause of his country—of the Constitution and equal rights. Let every man endeavor to distinguish himself in freedom's battle, this day to be lost or won. Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and the White banner shall wave in triumph over the State, and our glorious republican government shall be preserved in its purity.

Health of the City.—Exaggerated reports having gone abroad of the existence of Small-pox in this City, the Board of Commissioners have thought it proper, at once, to place the public in possession of the facts of the case. Within the last few weeks, there have been several cases of an eruptive disease, in this place, so mild however in its character, as to excite but little, if any alarm. At present, there is not, within the Corporation limits, a single case; but it is proper to state that at Mr. *John Devereux's* in the immediate vicinity of the town, there are several Cases which have assumed a violent type and are believed to be either what is called Confluent Variloid or genuine Small-pox. Such precautions are taken however, to prevent the possibility of contagion, as warrant us, we think, in stating that no apprehensions need be entertained of the disease spreading. Should however, this unfortunately be the case, or the disease make its appearance in the City, the fact shall be promptly announced to the public.—*Regis'er.*

GOV. SPAIGHT'S NULLIFICATION.

The reader will recollect a letter published in this paper last week, from Burton Craige, Esq. in relation to negotiations with him in 1830, to bring his press (he at that time being Editor and proprietor of the W. Carolinian) to this city.—Gov. Spaight was one of the persons concerned in that negotiation, and inasmuch as Mr. C's political opinions were well know, that fact, in connection with others, has been relied upon, by some of the Whig presses, to prove that, at that time, Gov. Spaight favoured the doctrine of nullification. An attempt has been made in the Newbern Sentinel to defend his Excellency, and it most lame and impotent defence it is. In order to make out his case, it is stated that the party with which Gov. Spaight belonged, and with whom he was acting, detested the Jacksonism of this paper, and it is given as the reason why We this project of staying a taking in this city would occasion controversy; but have hitherto as to us, we may be any part, a thing in word or two since we for exception.

for ourselves. Is is not true, as alleged by Gov. Spaight's official, the Sentinel, that this paper, at the period alluded to, *was* in fact, or was suspected even of being lukewarm in Gen. Jackson's support. The then Editors of the Star distinctly recollect this move, and the alleged reasons for it. The main one was that this paper did not take sufficiently strong ground against the encroachments of the Federal Government, and in favour of State Rights. The Watchman is perfectly correct in saying the Jacksonism of the Star was not suspected, but its nullification was: So that Gov. Spaight cannot excuse himself on that ground. He must seek some other upon which to stand.

The plea which is further put in for the Governor, is, as we shall shew, equally untenable. The subject of State interposition—of the reserved rights of the States, was fully and ably discussed in the debate on Foot's resolutions. It did then assume a distinct form; and for Gov. Spaight to say he did not understand it, is to say he did not understand the import of the plainest language. Mr. Hayne, in that debate, took the ground that a State Legislature had the right to pass upon the constitutionality of law, and if it (the Legislature) deemed the law a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, it had the right to arrest its operations within the limits of that State, and to release its citizens from any obligations to obey it.—Mr. Grundy differed from Gov. Hayne in this: he contended that a convention of the people, assembled in convention, had this power, not the State Legislature. It cannot be pretended Mr. Spaight did not read this debate; and if he did, to say the doctrine of nullification had not assumed a distinct form, is paying but a poor compliment either to his candour or his intelligence. He may hang on either horn of the dilemma.

There is one other fact, which is very strong against Gov. Spaight, though we admit not conclusive.—It is a link in the chain of evidence which has been brought against him. C. G. Spaight, a gentleman whose early death all who had the pleasure of knowing his chivalrous honour, and distinguished abilities, must regret, and none more than the writer of this paragraph, left on the Journals of the House the following protest, from which it is manifest the doctrine of State interposition, had, to his mind, assumed a distinct form. Let the reader judge for himself:

Extract from the protest of C. G. Spaight, Esq. of Newbern,—Session 1830-31.

"To deny that a law passed by Congress, in open violation of the Constitution, is void, and to deny to a state the right to treat such a law as void, and exercise, under the Constitution, the rights reserved to the States by that instrument, and affected by such a law, would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be tantamount to a denial of the principles on which the Constitution itself is founded. Many cases may arise in which a right, reserved to a State, under the Constitution, may be constitutionally exercised by the State, although the exercise of such right be prohibited by a law passed by Congress in violation of the compact. An attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the relation between master and slave, a relation recognised by the Constitution, and regulated and sustained by several States, under rights reserved to them under the Constitution, would present a case in which the right would clearly and undeniably exist, and in which it would be the imperative duty of a State "to interpose so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it." Again—an attempt might be made by Congress to impair the sovereignty of these States, by prescribing the places in which their Legislatures should convene to elect their Representatives in the Senate of the United States. Can it be denied that the Legislature of any State would have a *Constitutional right* to assemble at any place it might select, different from the place designated in the law of Congress, and that a Senator elected at such place would be, under the Constitution, entitled to his seat in the so dis- of the United States? Would a S be exer- regarding and nullifying such Certainly not. cising the right of revolution der a right reserv- It would be merely acting on."

ed to it by the Consti not be fair to say

Now, it wo ency concurred wi that his Ex brother in his poli to his lame s, but such we be least sentim fact. This pro the doc- be it abolishes this fact: e, perfectly fine was, at that Gov. Spaight understood: that it, his not doing did not unde roceeded from a reso must h not very creditable marks of intellect.

The other plea put forth for the Governor, is perfectly ridiculous, and his advocate must have felt that he was completely cornered, before he ventured on it. It is, that the press of the Carolinian was the object desired, not the services of its Editor. This is rather too great a tax on the credulity of the most ordinary understanding. The press would have been utterly useless without some one to wield it. It would have been a body without vitality or soul, and perfectly useless either to the friends of State Rights, or to Gen. Jackson's Administration, to defend which, as is now pretended, was the object of the gentlemen in negotiation with Mr. Craige. But Mr. C. places this matter beyond all dispute, and fixes the fact that it was the editor which the gentlemen, Gov. Spaight being one, desired. They offered to guarantee to him (Mr. C.) one thousand paying subscribers. This held out the inducement of three thousand dollars certain to procure his services as Editor. So that entrenchment, behind which Governor Spaight seeks to retreat, is demolished.

The "Double-shotted Ticket" in Virginia—Gen. Harrison.—The prints which support Martin Van Buren, especially the Richmond Enquirer, make a great noise, because the friends of White and Harrison, in Virginia, have determined to run the same ticket. It is easy to perceive, from their clamor, that they are in great alarm, from this union of the opponents of the spoils mongers, and well they may be. It "is a plot, a damnable, wicked plot," exclaim these worthies. Their consternation, at the evidences which are constantly manifesting themselves, of a determination on the part of the people to check the vaulting ambition of the little Grimalkin, is amusing.—This "double shotted ticket," as it is called, is not new, at the least, to the Jackson party in North Carolina. In the election, in 1824, a ticket was run here called "the people's ticket," with the avowed purpose of uniting all those who were opposed to Mr. Crawford. That ticket was supported by the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, and then, as now, Mr. Ritchie and the leaders of the present Jackson party, who were constantly uttering the most doleful forebodings as to what would be the consequence of Gen. Jackson's election, complained of it. The venerable President, according to those who are now his most abject flatterers, would be "unable to construe the provisions of the plainest law;" "his election would be a curse to the country;" "he was seeking to divide the republican party;" he was "a mere soldier."

But to return to this "Janus ticket," in Virginia, as Mr. Ritchie calls it.—Is there any thing wrong in it? Does it violate any republican principle? Here are two parties in Virginia; one for White, another for Harrison, but both deeming the election of either more desirable than that of Martin Van Buren; or, to state the matter plainly, there is a majority of the people who are opposed to the nomine of the Baltimore Convention; and because, forsooth, they do not choose to gratify Mr. Ritchie and his pet, by indulging their individual preferences, and thus enabling a *minority* to carry the State for the spoils party, he professes to discover something very dangerous in it.

Whilst his outcries appear calculated to answer no other purpose than to make himself ridiculous, still the reader will be struck with the coincidence in his course now and in 1824; and should either White or Harrison be elected, judging of the future by the past, we may expect to find "verite sans peur" one of their most fawning spaniels. There is no secret in Virginia as to the course pursued by the opponents of Van Buren. They give public notice of their object, designs and intentions, and it is absurd for Mr. Ritchie to pretend there can be any, the slightest fraud or imposition practised upon any one. Every thing is fair and above board. Can this be said of the nomination of Judge Smith for the Vice Presidency? Has Mr. R. had the candor to state the reason wherefore he was nominated, or can he hold up his head, and say there the slightest possibility of Smith's not tion? The spoils par them a fraud, their opponents, re of V ns out of to cheat the y holding out false pre- their vote tences? Every effo ts has been made to prejudice the public against Gen. Harrison, by the most abominable and revolting slanders. We are no partisans of his, having had quite as much of military regime as we can well digest. But whilst constant efforts are made to strip a distinguished commander of well earned reputation, wherewith to decorate another gallant officer, for such he unquestionably was, (we mean Col. R. M. Johnson.) Not only is this done, but with that fiendish spirit of respecting nothing, holding sacred nothing which stands in the way of its advancement, which has marked that moral sirocco, Van Burenism, in its desolating progress, he has been called "a coward," "an imbecile," "an old woman in petticoats." Principles, too, which he never held, have been, with a reckless disregard of truth, attributed to him; and the slander is from day to day repeated, with a full knowledge that it is a slander, by the spoils party. The same base spirit which vilified, in the most shocking manner, Gen. Jackson, which entered his dwelling, and invaded, with more than Gothic barbarism, his peace and domestic happiness, is turned loose upon Judge White and Gen. Harrison.

It would seem to be the special aim of the little Intriguer of New York, to prostrate all that is honorable and distinguished, and to give up the country to the domination of vile demagogues, of which he is to be head, destitute of moral elevation of character, of any pretensions to sterling abilities, or any regard to aught, save their heartless schemes.

The character of Gen. Harrison, his military reputation, is part of the property of the nation; and no citizen should permit his name to be wantonly traduced, no matter what may be his opinions as to his qualifications for the Presidency, without treating it as an attempted injury to himself. General Harrison received the highest encomiums from his subordinate officers, of whom Col. Johnson was one, the gallant Croghan another, and the venerable Selby another. Even this very weathercock, the Enquirer, lauded him in the highest manner; and the base wretches who *now*, at this late period, would deprive this veteran of his well earned laurels, deserve to have their tongues blistered for their pains.

It is utterly untrue that Gen. Harrison ever was attached to the federal party. On the contrary, he had the confidence of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. We have seen some where an attempt to convict him of being an advocate of the alien and sedition laws. The means resorted to, to accomplish this object, was of a piece with the other calumnies against him. A sentence was taken from a speech or letter of his, and torn from the context, by which it was qualified and explained. *Moral forgery*, for which the perpetrators deserved to occupy the felon's place in the pillory, was resorted to.

Certain of the Van Buren prints, not only without evidence, but, for any thing which we have seen, against evidence, accuse him of being an abolitionist. It would be as well and quite as much to the purpose for Van Buren's supporters to clear his skirts of that spot of damnable blackness before they make a charge of this kind, even if it were true; much more, since it is utterly groundless.

We again repeat, we are not in favor of Harrison, but Judge White, the farmer of Tennessee, whose principles accord more nearly with ours, and we shall continue to support him with all the energy in our power; and there is reasonable ground to hope the union of Harrison's friends in Virginia, on the White ticket, will secure him the vote of that State.

The Southern Literary Messenger for July.—We are indebted to a friend for the following notice of this valuable and interesting periodical:

I was quietly enjoying my pipe, a few evenings ago, in my little verandah, in peace and good fellowship with all the world, and myself in particular, when my sub-post boy step'd in and laid the Messenger on my table. The pipe was laid aside forthwith, the writing table rolled to the middle of the floor, and the children hurried off to bed *sans ceremonie* instanter. Having seated myself in the elbow chair, and called my better half to my side, the Messenger was opened, and its contents, one after another, greedily devoured. I was highly pleased throughout, until I came to the supplement, which contained a critique from the "Newbern Spectator." Here the nap of my temper was raised considerably, until I read the Messenger's defence. I was then satisfied, went to bed, dreamed of goose quill battles and paper bullets, and 'woke up with the sun to write this article. The Messenger before me, in my humble opinion, is superior to any of its recent predecessors, and well deserves to [illegible] favor bestowed on the [illegible] been said by mencement, e general character of the some notices in the Messenger is critical and unjust, and that their severity was rather calculated to repress the aspirations of genius and talent, than to correct the taste and improve the style. I dissent in toto from this opinion. Genius and talent cannot be crushed by criticism. The greater its severity, the more vigour is added to the exertions of the author. If the errours of composition are not pointed out, the author becomes confirmed in them, and never can rise above mediocrity. Besides, this is such a book-making age, I am led to believe that men write for something more substantial than fame and distinction; and where literature is made rather a trade than a pleasure, it becomes inferiour, being the offspring of a money making propensity, instead of a laudable ambition to excel in literary performances. In the garden of literature, there should be nothing but flowers. Whenever an unseemly weed springs up, it is the duty of the gardeners to pluck it up. The gardners are the critics, and they should perform their task diligently and fearlessly. I do think that the practice of pulling indiscriminately every thing that emanates from the press (and of our own country in especial) must eventually lower the standard of literature. The Messenger has happily avoided this error; and although it may be sneered at for its independence by *pretenders* to genius and taste, it will be applauded by men of true genius and real talent. Until our writers aim at excellence in composition, they never can exalt the literature of the country; and this excellence can only be pointed out by the judicious and rigid finger of criticism.—The following are the articles that compose the number of the Messenger before us:

MSS. of John Randolph. These letters, like every thing else that emanated from that great man, take hold of the reader's attention, and will not let it go, until they are finished. The style of the MSS. evidently betrays a diseased imagination, and a restless mind.

"To a lock of hair," has one of the constituents of poetry—imagery, but is deficient in comparison. The comparison of a lock of hair to an angel's wing is very inapt, unless angels are supposed to be very diminutive things.

"Example and precept," by J. R. Paulding, is unworthy of his admitted talents.

"The miseries of bashfulness" is well written, and contains much quiet humour.

"First love" is a beautiful poem, and evinces a vivid imagination, and a mind sensible to the most delicate impressions.

"Erostratus" is a rich and classic article. I presume it is from the pen of Mr. Poe. If it is not, it would not disgrace it.

"The Bells of Williamsburg" and the "sequel," are decidedly the best poems which have yet graced the pages of the Messenger.

"British Parliament in 1835," is full of interest.

Third lecture on the obstacles and hindrances to education, is very well written, but very dry reading. Such matter is not suited to the pages of a literary magazine; at least, it does not add to the interest of the work, and if read at all, it is very seldom.

"National Ingratitude," by Mr. Carey, is an excellent article. I am glad to see the subject held up to our countrymen in such vivid colours, and believe, if it was done oftener, this stigma upon our national honour would soon be effaced.

"Diary of an invalid," is passable, but no more.

"Stanzas, by James F. Otis," have grace and fancy, but no point.

"Love and constancy," I think the best story in the book.

Lines to I—s—only tolerable.

"Letter to B—" is an elegant composition, and worthy of much praise.

"Science of life" and "anthologia," are both good.

The editorial notices are written in good style and good spirit, though less piquant than in some previous numbers.

Upon the whole, I think the Messenger equal to any of the periodicals of our own country, and superiour to some of the foreign, which are much sought after, I suppose, for being foreign. With these opinions, I dismiss the Messenger for July, recommending it heartily to southern liberality and southern talent.

SUPREME COURT.—In announcing the decisions of the Court, we omitted to state that Judgment of death was affirmed in the case of the State vs. Miller, from Wake.

Distressing Accident.—While a number of people were engaged in rejoicings for a party triumph obtained at the recent elections in Pitt County, a melancholy disaster took place.—While ramming the load into a Cannon which they were firing, the cartridge exploded, and eleven persons were wounded, three of them mortally, who have since died. The lives of two others are despaired of, and some of the remaining six are seriously injured. It was rumoured that eighteen persons had been wounded, but our informant [illegible] is just from Greenville, the scene of calamity, corrects that rumour as a[illegible].—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Tennessee Volunteers, One thousand strong, are expected to arrive at this place about the 10th of August. Immediately after their arrival, we understand that Gov. CALL will commence active operations against the Seminoles. The mounted men will go, by land, and effect a junction with the regulars, and militia on the Withlacoochee, who will be transported there by steamboats and barges. The force which the Executive will be able to bring into the field, will vary from fifteen hundred to two thousand men.
Floridian.

POSTSCRIPT

CRAVEN ELECTION.

Senate, John M. Bryan; Commons, Abner Hartley and Abner Neale. All for Van Buren. Sheriff, John B. Dawson. Governor, Spaight 769, Dudley 267—majority 402.

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, Thomas P. Jones, Esq. of Perquimons, to Miss Elizabeth P. Devereux, second daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 29th ultimo, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. Henry Houston, a soldier of the revolution. Mr. Houston had for several months been severely afflicted, which he bore with christian fortitude. He was an honest man, and for several years a member of the Methodist Church.

On the 25th ultimo, in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. Nancy R. Robards, consort of Col. Wm. Robards, of Granville county. To those who were well acquainted with the diseased, it would be useless to speak of her worth. An amiable and affectionate disposition and enlarged hospitality characterised her whole life, in the relations of wife, parent and neighbour. How seldom is the value of such virtues realized until the possessor has been taken from us! In the busy scenes of life, where the kindness of yesterday is forgotten amidst the troubles and anticipations of today, but when it is known that the heart which prompted the bestowal of the favour still beats with vital warmth, this may be natural. But when the source is dry, when the heart is no longer able to dictate, and the hand to dispense benevolences, how soon we realize the loss—how quickly we experience the effects of the deprivation! Mrs. R. laboured for many months under a severe illness; during which time she bore her sufferings with the greatest fortitude. Perfectly aware of her situation, no murmer of dissatisfaction was heard from her amidst the sympathy of her family and friends; and it is no doubt a source of great consolation to all who were interested in her, that she departed perfectly resigned—with a cheering hope and a firm reliance on the mercy and goodness of her Creator.—*Communicated.*

In Tennesse, on the 6th July, Branton Fields, Esq. formerly of Chatham county, N. C.

In Halifax county, on the 29th ultimo, Captain James R. Turner, aged 66 years.

At La Grange, Tennessee, on the 21st ultimo, Rolling Dunn, Esq. late of this (Wake) county.

FRESH CONGRESS SPRING
OR SARATOGA WATER.

Just received, a supply of Fresh Congress Spring or Saratoga Water, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
August 8th, 1836. 34

A Northern Carriage for Sale.

I have for sale a second hand carriage, made by one of the best workmen in Philadelphia. The work is executed in the best manner, and the materials are of the most durable kind.

The carriage is in good order, and calculated to render good service. Any person disposed to purchase an article of this kind, will do well to call at my shop and examine the job and learn the price, which will be very reasonable.

THO. COBBS.
Raleigh, August 5, 1836 34 tf

A Salary of 700 Dollars a Year.

Will be given for an INSTRUCTOR, qualified to take charge of the Upper Department of an Academy in this town. The branches of Education required to be taught by him, are the following, viz:—The Greek and Latin Languages; the principal branches of the Mathematics, Grammar and Geography.

Edenton is a village situated at the head of Albemarle Sound, on the North side of a spacious bay, affording an agreeable water prospect, and a pleasant Southern exposure. It contains about 16 or 17 hundred inhabitants, and is surrounded by a rich and prosperous agricultural Country. In point of health it will compare advantageously with any settlement in the lower part of the State; and it contains a population the major part of which is characterised by industry, intelligence, and refinement.

The Trustees of the Academy are very desirous of procuring the services of some gentleman, who will be satisfied to pursue the business of teaching as a permanent, and exclusive occupation; being persuaded, from the local advantages of the Seminary, the wealth of the neighbourhood, its increasing population and resources, that the faithful attention of such a teacher to the school, would soon enable them to reward his labours with a more adequate compensation. His attendance will be required on the first Monday in October next, at which time the first Session of the school will commence.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
August 11, 1836. 34 3t

STRAY.

Taken up in Franklin county on the plantation of Jeremiah Perry, 5 miles south of Louisburg, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come and prove, pay charges, and take his property.

RICKSEY FURMAN, *Ranger.*
Franklin Co July 6, 1836 34 3w p.

Scotland Neck
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The undersigned most respectfully informs the public that he has engaged the services of Miss MATILDA H. ROWAN of *New York*, who will take charge of the above Seminary, at his residence in Scotland Neck, where he has recently erected a comfortable building for the purpose.

The exercises of this institution will commence on Monday next, and the following branches of education will be taught:—viz:

1st Division Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Parley's History, Ancient and Modern History. Terms, $10

2nd Division Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Moral and intellectual Philosophy, Natural Theology, Elements of Criticism; each in addition to the first division, $1 per session.

Chemistry and Botany each,	$5 00
French,	10 00
Drawing,	10 00
Flower Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting	20 00
Music,	15 00

Each Session consists of five months.

Miss ROWAN comes highly recommended, by some of the first literary men of the North, as well qualified to teach all the the above branches, except Music, a competent teacher of which is expected from the North in a few days.

It is highly important that all pupils should enter School at the beginning of the Session. Each young lady must have every article of clothing marked with her whole name.

Board for fifteen or twenty young ladies can be had in the subscriber's family at $6 per month, where young ladies will be continually under the care of the preceptress and where they will meet every kindness and attention from Mrs. Parker and himself. The location of this School is believed to be one of the healthiest in Scotland Neck;—the water unsurpassed by any in this section of country, and on the whole few as high and pleasant situations will be found in the Eastern part of the State. For the high and moral standing of Miss ROWAN and her capability of discharging the duties of the Seminary of which she has taken charge, the following among other testimonials in her favour is referred to.

LEM'L. L. PARKER.
July 12, 1836, 34 3w

CERTIFICATE.

The Subscribers take pleasure in recommending Miss M. ROWAN, as a young lady highly esteemed by all her acquaintance—of a finished education, and possessing that amiability of disposition and discipline of mind, which admirably qualify her for the duties of an instructress.

URANIA E. SHELDON, Principal of the Schuylerville Female Seminary.
JNO. A. YATES, Professor, U. College.
B. F. JOSLIN Professor U. College.
ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D.
ALONZO POTTER, D. D.
ROBERT HALLIDAY, New York.

NOTICE

The Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company being now in complete and successful operation, take this mode of informing the public that they insure Dwellings, Storehouses, Buildings in general, Stocks of Merchandize, Furniture, &c. &c., against loss or damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms; and all losses sustained by the Company will be adjusted with liberality and promptly paid.

They also insure upon risks at sea or coastwise, and particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants who are in the habit of receiving their goods from the Northern ports, to the convenience which would attend the settlement of any claim they might have for loss or damage by water, with an office here, over one at a greater distance.

Application by Letter or otherwise addressed to either the President or Secretary, at the Office of the Company in this place, will be immediately attended to.

BENJAMIN JONES, Pres't.
W. E. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Aug 4. 34 6w

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.