

The specie currency, the gold coin, which was promised us ever will arrive. Bank rags have increased, and will increase. If the spoils mongers were sincere in their professions on this subject, which they never were, as we will presently show, there is no power in the general government, nor in any department thereof, to prevent the states from incorporating just as many banks as they please.

The show the course of the Regency on the subject of monopolies, and that the people may understand their real claims to "Democracy," we will present them with a picture, drawn by some of their late associates. It is drawn by a bold hand, and if the coloring is strong, it is not stronger than was required to make it to the life. The selfishness, cupidity, ambition, & want of principle of the leaders of the democratic party of New York, stand out from the canvas in bold relief.

Their political turpitude is pronounced without a parallel in any age or country. They are charged by their late associates with having used the party for "their own selfish purposes," and of being "either at the head, or participants in every existing monopoly." It is further declared, that through the instrumentality of a secret society, hired press, the slaves of office, and the "known usages" of the party, "the Regency" has chartered democratic "promote the objects of aristocracy." But read the extract itself.

"The open leaders, the secret movers of the party, and their minions—compose a body of men whose political turpitude is without a parallel in any age or country. They have used the party for their own selfish purposes, and are either at the head, or participating in the legalized spoils of every existing monopoly. These chartered democrats, with the assistance of a secret society, hire press, slaves of office, and the 'known usages' of the party, to always caucus and pack the general and nominating committees to promote the objects of aristocracy."

But fellow citizens, the leaders of the spoils party profess also to be democrats—the friends of your rights—your special champions. They have the very name of a federalist; it is their abomination—but mark what their late allies say of the democracy of the chief satchmen of the spoils-mongers, who are denouncing as federalists and aristocrats, and enemies of the people, all who will not become at once their tools and slaves.

Tammany Hall itself—the chief synagogue of the high dignitaries of the Van Buren faction, the place where their plans to bring the people of the United States under the vassalage of a few caucus managers are matured—the place whence their orders are issued to other States, as to many dependent colonies, is pronounced by those who know the master spirits who preside over its secret machinations, and who are familiar with its usages, to be a place where Federalists, Monopolists and corruptionists are fostered—and "the nursery of brokers." The Legislature of New York is pronounced "a manufactory of stocks for gambling at the expense of the rights and welfare of the people." But read the farther extract, it speaks for itself.

"Tammany Hall has become a nursery of Brokers, where Federalists, Monopolists, and corruptionists are fostered. The capital has long been a manufactory of stocks for gambling, at the expense of the rights and welfare of the people, and the administrative departments of the state have exhibited the spectacle of conducting and delivering a democratic message, without the virtue or consistency of acting in accordance with their own maxims and recommendations."

Yet the subordinate and dependents of these men here, the tools and instruments of this secret conspiracy against popular rights, have the impudence to prate about the democratic party, federalists and monopolists.

It is not the first time, that names have been assumed to cover the design of aspiring politicians, and to bull the people into a false and false security. The pseudo Democratic party of New York, the Tammany leaders, if consistent in nothing else, are at least in acting uniformly on the principle that the people are incapable of self government. The leaders, the pretended friends and servants of the people of that State, but in fact their masters, can trust them to do nothing. A few individuals, under the pretext of keeping up the ascendancy of "the party" do every thing. The "nominating committees" as they are called, are their instruments, and they in fact nominate all officers from the highest to the lowest.

The real people, the farmers, the merchants, the mechanics, the bone and sinew of the country, have left to them, the poor privilege of raffling what those usurping tyrants have done. Those who should represent the people, are compelled to count these upstart lordlings, rather than the people favor; for if their high beards are disregarded, the contumacious are denounced as aristocrats and federalists, and through this "secret society, a hired press, the slaves of office and the known usages of the party" are prostrated. This is called democracy, and the chief priests who minister at the altars of this political Pandemonium—democrats of the first water.

This oligarchy, "conceived in sin and born in iniquity," reared and nursed in the corrupt atmosphere of New York politics, is spreading its ramifications throughout the country. Independence and virtue in public men, and the salutary influence of the people wither and die; and they in turn hold. We have lately seen this where it takes the same coloring professions of patriotism which distinguish its operations every where, extending to acquire a controlling influence in the operations of the federal government, by dictating who should be the first and second executive magistrates of the confederacy.

We put the question to you, people of North Carolina, are you willing to have such a "democracy" as this? Are you willing that a system of tactics, more despotic than the discipline of a Prussian despot, and more revolting to a brave and high spirited people, should be substituted in the stead of our ancient and cherished republican usages and customs? Are you prepared to embrace this fraud, because it comes to you clothed with professions of love, and with the kiss of peace? Recollect that Judas betrayed the Saviour of mankind with a kiss. Beware of those political Judases, who for thirty pieces of silver would sell you to your enemies. The time for your decision approaches, and whatever others may think, we have an abiding confidence in your virtue, your intelligence and patriotism. You will be found where your revolutionary sires were found—on the side of liberty and opposed to usurpation, whether that usurpation be attempted by a king, or by a caucus.

"Who are you for?" is the caption of an editorial article in the last Standard. We repeat the question to every man in North Carolina, who does not consider himself bound to obey the mandates of the Rucker caucus, and of the executive, who are you for? Are you for the opponent of James Madison and the opponent of the Missouri question, and the advocate of Rufus King a distinguished and leading federalist, and the leader of the Missouri crusade against southern rights? Are you

for the President of that caucus which nominated Mr. Crawford, and which you so signally put down in 1824. Are you for a politician who gave his vote to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, to levy a tax from the citizens of a state travelling on her own soil, without her authority? Are you for him who voted for the tariff of 1824 and 1825, and who voted against the reduction of the duty on salt? Are you for him who admits the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and at a time too, when the spirit of fanaticism is pervading the country? Are you for him who has been dictated to the free people of this nation by that great humbug, the steam caucus, and who declared that a nomination by that body was the only thing which could have induced him to become a candidate? Can you as high-spirited freemen, elevate to the first station in the Republic, that man, who stooped to such sycophancy as to declare, it was glory enough for him to serve—not the people—not his country—but a man? If you are not your father's were, what you have been, we can answer for you, you are not. If it is asked who has done these things and who entertains these opinions; we answer Martin Van Buren. In opposition to him the people have brought forward H. L. Waites, a native of North Carolina, a man of sterling patriotism, of unshrinking firmness, and of great abilities and experience. During his whole service in the Senate of the United States, he has commanded the respect of all parties, and by none was he held in higher estimation than by those who he now abuse him, until he put his face, in accordance with his well known principles, against the Rucker caucus and the unconstitutional attempt of the President to appoint his successor. He was a republican of undoubted orthodoxy before his refusal to support Van Buren, in the estimation of the spoils party themselves. What principle has he abandoned. None. He continues to maintain the same republican principles, the same plain, simple and unostentatious deportment which distinguished him before.

VAN BUREN ADDRESS.

We recur to this address once more, and probably for the last time. We have not time for any extended comment. Indeed, were its circulation confined to those who have the materials to enable them to form a correct opinion, and to the topics of which it treats, we should deem any comment unnecessary. As a literary production, this address is beneath criticism. It is an utterly contemptible. Any person possessing a little tact in appeals to popular prejudice, and not very scrupulous as to the means, could easily compile from the more reckless of the administration prints, a document of much more cleverness and respectability.

One of the big bears which is paraded by the captain-general of the Van Buren forces, is the danger of an election by the House of Representatives. That topic has already been worn threadbare in the Van Buren prints. We have again and again exposed the trick. We put the question to every honest man, what credit he can give to the fees which are affected on this subject, when it is the fault of the Van Buren party themselves, that the election has not been taken from the House of Representatives and given directly to the people. If they believed, in reality, that an election by the House was so dangerous, why did they not, in compliance with the President's recommendation, amend the Constitution so as to prevent such a calamity? They cannot answer the question. They had the majority in the House of Representatives, and defeated it. Again, if they were so anxious that an election should be made by the people, why did they bring forward Martin Van Buren? Judge White was first in the field. He possessed, according to their own showing, the requisite qualifications. According to their authority, his principles were sound, he was a "pure patriot," a "Jeffersonian-republican," a man of the most "disinterested mind," and "the bosom friend of the President."

There was not (so said Thomas Ritchie) "a more pure, lofty and high-minded gentleman." Such was the character, which the anabaptist of the Virginian democratic party gave Judge White. Why was it that those men, if they are sincere now, did not unite upon this "pure, lofty and high-minded gentleman," this "vigorous minded statesman," this "Jeffersonian republican," the author of the address, without any particular reason, and not endorsed him? Are they to be told that their nomination was insufficient? Are the people of this country, the source of all political power, who have reserved to themselves the right of nominating and voting for whom they please, to stand back until it shall be the gracious pleasure of a self constituted band of usurpers and dictators to make, know their will? Dare the author of this address to come out openly with such doctrine as this? Yet to what else does it amount?

The clamour about the election by the House of Representatives, even if it proceeded from real apprehension on the part of those who raise it, amounts to this: That it is more safe—that there is less danger of corruption in vesting the election in a body unknown to the constitution and laws, chosen without any particular regard to the wisdom or integrity of those who compose it, than there would be in an election by that body upon whom the constitution devolves the choice in a certain contingency—that body, too, the immediate representatives of the whole American people, selected from themselves on account of their superior qualifications, and clothed with the highest legislative powers. The same statement of the proposition shows to be monstrous and untenable it is: It is a reflection upon the people. It is an insult to their understanding, to their discernment, to their patriotism.

We know, it is attempted to evade the force of these observations by saying, that the Baltimore Convention does not elect, it merely recommends. But this is a mere evasion. It does not weaken the argument, for if this recommendation as it is called, is to be acquiesced in, if no resistance is to be made to it, lest by doing so the people may fall to make a choice, where is the substantial difference between this recommendation and an election? There is none whatever, and we repeat, that the argument about the danger of an election by the House, stripped of its sophistry, amounts to the monstrous proposition that there is less danger of an election of the Chief Magistrate, by an irresponsible body wholly unknown to our institutions, than by the people's representatives.

The election we are told, will be carried by bribery, intrigue and corruption if it goes to the House of Representatives. Does any man believe that such a body as the Baltimore convention, composed to a considerable extent of hungry adventurers, could not be as easily bribed, and liable to be operated upon by as many improper influences, as the members of the House of Representatives. If that branch of our government be so corrupt and degraded as it is represented for political effect, it should be reformed and that speedily, or we to our liberties. But it is a slander on popular governments. It is a libel upon the people to say they have entrusted their highest interests and dearest rights, to a venal and corrupt set of men, who can be bribed by an aspirant for the Presidency—and not uttered by those too, who are by their professions such great friends to the people.

Great pains are taken throughout this address to impress the public with the belief that Judge White is not the friend of the President. A more puerile or contemptible argument, one more insulting to the intelligence of the people,

could not be imagined. What does it matter whether Judge White is the friend of General Jackson or not? Does the author of this address suppose that the people of this country are so stupid as to elect a man to the Presidency, the most exalted station in the republic, because he is a friend to a man who is popular? What have the people to do, or what should they care about the private personal relations of any individual? Would Judge White be better qualified by being Gen. Jackson's friend, or is he any the worse qualified if he is not? The principles of the two opposing candidates—their political integrity—their capacity, are the important considerations to be looked at. If the people are satisfied in regard to these, we give them credit for much more intelligence than they possess, if they enquire who is or is not the personal friend of either of the candidates. If by saying that Judge White is not the friend of Gen. Jackson, it is meant he has changed his principles, we deny the fact, and again challenge Mr. Haywood, or any of his party for the proofs.

It is a matter of grave complaint in the address that the Nullifiers are for White. What if they are? What course would Mr. Haywood have them pursue? They have no candidate in the field, because they despaired of success. They were constrained therefore, either to fold their arms and remain inactive, in a contest which they deemed of great importance, one involving no less than the question whether the first Magistrate should be elected by the people or appointed by the incumbent, or to choose the least evil which was presented to them. We can tell Mr. Haywood very candidly, if it will give him any satisfaction, that the Nullifiers would vote for a man of their own principles, if they thought they could elect him.

It is also asserted that Judge White, will tell us much more effect against Van Buren. It is not true, it is not possible. Judge White, who is not a supporter of the present candidate for the Presidency, Abolitionism, federalism, in the United States Bank, to an extravagant and wasteful system of internal improvements, and to the highest rate of duties to protect domestic manufactures. And the people will not fall to see, and we apprehend they will think it not a little remarkable, that the States in which these heresies prevail Van Buren has his greatest strength. The fact, taken in connection with Van Buren's acts and opinions, so far as his double dealing, non-committal course will enable us to discern in them good to prove that this modern democracy has only taken in himself the same without practicing the principles of the Republican party.

We had intended to remark on that portion of the address which relates to the Vice Presidency. We are compelled to defer it until next week.

Death of a Senator—Governor's Duty. It appears to be doubted by some, whether Gov. Sprague has the right to issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jesse Wilson, Esq. He not only has the right, but it is bound to do so by law. The 6th paragraph of the 4th section (Art. 1st) of the amendments to the constitution, gives the right to the Governor, under such regulations as may be made by the General Assembly, the 1st legislature, (1825) passed an act, by the 1st section of which it is made the duty of the Sheriff of the county in which the deceased member elected resided, to inform the governor immediately, on the reception of which information, the 3d section of the same act requires him to issue a writ of election to the said sheriff commanding him to hold elections at the customary places, on a day to be specified in the writ, to fill such vacancy. This is the law; and has the Sheriff of Perquimans neglected his duty? If he has, he is liable to be fined and imprisoned. And will the Governor disregard his obligations, if he has been informed; and, in the present state of things, will he dare to appoint the day for the election beyond one which will give the member time to reach this place by the meeting of the Legislature? WHAT WILL BE DONE?

DISTRIBUTION BILL—ITS REPEAL.

It is confidently asserted, and has not, as we have seen, been denied, that it is the intention of the President to recommend a repeal of the act of Congress of the last session providing for a distribution of the surplus revenue among the states. What say you people of North Carolina to this? Are you willing that your money, not needed for the purposes of government, and amounting to something like 40 millions, shall be continued in the pet banks, to increase their profits and be used by the party for the purposes of speculation? Van Buren is known to have been opposed to the distribution bill, and if he dare will doubtless use all his influence to effect its repeal. What becomes, if this is done, of free schools? What becomes of the improvement of the state? Are we so deluded—as given up to man-worship, as to forego all the advantages which may result from the judicious use of our money?

Let it be recollected, also by every voter, that in voting for Van Buren, he is virtually giving his sanction to the surrender of the interest of North Carolina in the public lands, ceded, in part, by this State to the General Government, and acquired by the common treasure of the country.

The New York Evening Post, a Van Buren print, gives the following character of the regency faction, which professes such a desire for a specie currency, and such a horror of monopolies. Was there ever in any country a more vile and daring set of impostors? They are hawking constantly about the danger of Banks, whilst they themselves are glutting on the profits derived from these institutions. A large number of the Van Buren electoral ticket in New York are Bank officers. Yet these worthies are opposed to monopolies. We say, in the language of the Post, how much longer will the honest people of this great nation tamely submit to the rule of the meanest, most sordid order of nobility, which was ever instituted in any age or country? How long will they suffer their interests sported with, their constitution and laws trampled upon, and their rights usurped by these upstart, ambitious and unprincipled demagogues?

"Morgan L. Smith is nominated unanimously" as the candidate of the democratic party for Senator from this district. Well grounded was the boast of the State Bank, that it would be represented in the Senate, and the people could not help themselves. We have some hope yet, that the people will set aside this bank nomination at the general meeting; but we must confess that hope is not very strong. How much longer will the democracy of this great state suffer themselves to be ruled, and their rights trampled upon, by a set of bank aristocrats—the by the means, most sordid order of nobility which was ever instituted in any age or country?

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

We copy the following extract of a letter to the editors of the Richmond Whig, in which the triumph of Van Burensism in the state of Pennsylvania is attributed to the feeling which prevails there, against slavery. Whether or not the writer's conjectures be true, we will not take upon us to say, but certain it is, that the leading Van Buren paper in that state appealed to those feelings just before the election, and drew public attention to the contrast between the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, who was styled the "Northern candidate," and those of Judge White and Gen. Harrison, who were called the

Southern candidates. Disguise the fact as the Van Buren prints may, for present effect, we have no doubt, as well from the tone of the public prints, as from conversations with intelligent gentlemen, who have lately visited the north, that the anti-slavery fever pervades a large portion of the population of those states. And we ask, with what grace can the southern people complain of any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to exclude a territory from being admitted into the Union on account of the existence of slavery, after voting for a Missouri Restrictionist and District abolitionist? But read the extract, and ponder upon it.

"A silent but powerful cause has been at work in Pennsylvania. It is ANTI-SLAVERY. The Van Buren politicians, aided by numerous of the religious, have worked it secretly but effectively. They say to the voter, 'White is for slavery—Harrison is for slavery—Van Buren lives in a free state, and is required and compelled to bargain it. I need not tell you the people to a man are against negro slavery, and that with their republican and religious feelings, no electioneering argument can possibly be so tremendous. There will be a universal bias in the non-slaveholding states one of these days, which I fear is destined to drive peace and union, into the devouring element. Thousands wish never to see slavery agitated, but these thousands when compelled to choose their part, will take sides against us.'"

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

We give to day the returns from all the counties in the State, and also a list of the members of the Legislature. The state of the poll shows a closer election than we have ever had before in Georgia, and must be highly gratifying to the friends of State Rights every where. It is a perfect demonstration of the overthrow of Van Buren in November. Our aggregate differs from that of the Constitutionalist only in this, that we have added the vote of a precinct in Oglethorpe County, and taken from the official returns in the Milledgeville papers, a fit contained in the estimate of that paper, at which the State Rights candidates received a majority of 40 or fifty votes. William C. Dawson, a State Rights man, is elected by 467 votes over Coffey, and is only 187 votes behind Holsy. Our next highest man, Allford, is beat n 374 votes. The highest on the Union ticket is 589 ahead of our highest, and their lowest man elected 311 ahead of our lowest. But for the extraordinary success prevailing in all the midland counties, there is no doubt that more than half our ticket would have been elected. As it is the result is one over which we rejoice; two years ago, our Congressional ticket was beaten by an average majority of about 5000 votes; last year we were beaten for Governor 2527 votes, and now the majority is so meagre, that neither the Athens Banner, nor the Standard of Union, have breath enough left from their fright to raise a shout of triumph. When neither of those papers can say GLORY in the case is indeed desperate!

These in Italics are elected; those marked thus * are State Rights men

Guiseck	44173	Cleveland	29379
Tarver	29541	Hogues	29477
Grantland	29352	Owens	29323
Jabez Jackson	29217	Holsey	29177
*Dawson	29090	*Allford	28903
*Colquett	28661	*Haberham	28482
Coffey	28523	*King	28433
*W Jackson	28415	*Neble	28294
*Black	28366		

Angusta Southern. The Georgia Journal, remarking upon this result, says, "The Van Buren majority last year was upwards of 2700. The success of the White Electoral Ticket is now considered certain—thousands will vote for that ticket, who voted against our Congressional ticket."

VERMONT.

A Whig Governor, Jenison, is elected in this State, by 3,347 majority.

ILLINOIS.

A letter from a gentleman at Chicago, of the 4th instant, says, "Harrison is daily gaining strength in Illinois. We shall probably elect a Union Ticket, to go for White or Harrison. The Treasury Circular has done wonders in this quarter, and unless immediately repealed, will put Van Buren's election entirely out of the question."

OHIO.

Returns from 57 out of the 74 counties of this State place the Whig candidate for Governor nine thousand votes ahead of the Van Buren candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Regency have succeeded in electing a majority of members of Congress and of the Legislature, in this State. They have done this, it is said, on the strength of Van Buren's opposition to slavery—a fact which speaks volumes to the South. But the friends of Harrison in that State appear to be still sanguine of success at the November election.

NEW JERSEY.

In this State, the Vanites have succeeded in electing a small majority in the Legislature. But the parties are so nearly balanced, the gain of the Whigs has been so large and encouraging, that strong hopes are entertained of their carrying the State in Nov.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election for members of Congress and the State Legislature is just over here, and has resulted in the complete triumph of the party opposed to Mr. Van Buren. In the district of Charleston, Mr. Pinckney, who so misrepresented his constituents on the abolition question, has been defeated by Mr. Legare. The Van Buren party supported Mr. P. as usual.

STANDARD—WHITE NEGROES.

The Tory Editor is waxing more desperate and shameless as the election approaches. He says, in his last paper, that it has been stated and proven, that in a warmly contested election in 1825, when Judge White's brother in law Col. Williams was a candidate, the Judge actually walked up to the polls arm in arm with a free negro. What will the reader think of this man's veracity, when so far from this base falsehood being proven, it has as the spoils editor well knew, been disproven as far as a negative can be. It was started by some man in Georgia, just before the election in that State, who did not undertake to say that he saw it. The gentleman against whom Judge White is represented as having electioneered, Mr. Anderson, and the oldest and most respectable citizens where the slander is located, have voluntarily come forward and stated that they never heard of such a thing, and utterly disbelieve it.—What makes the story perfectly incredible, and stamps it with falsehood, beyond any question, is the fact, that Judge White was opposed to Col. Williams, who was an anti-Jackson man. Although these facts were in possession of the Editor of the Standard, he repeats and will

continue to repeat the charge, his principle of action in politics being, the end sanctifies the means, however base and infamous. But if this charge were true, who is it that makes it? Who is the man that is casting the first stone? One who is supporting the advance of free negro suffrage. One who is supporting for the second office in this nation, a man who is charged in a late Louisville paper with having actually married a negro, and who, if he did not marry her, notoriously lived with her in a state of concubinage; who had children by her, and hired white men to marry them. Is there any thing in walking with free negroes in the streets at all comparable with this shameless outrage on public decency, this want of morality and propriety? Yet he who represented him as a second man, afflicts to be shocked at a shameful falsehood, which one of his party has invented, and they are propounding for effect, Judge White's "familiarity" with free negroes is quite disgusting to this nice gentleman, a familiarity by the way, which he never took place; but Col. Johnson's "familiarities" with his negroes, were very proper, and in very good taste. Nothing approaches the profanity of Van Burensism but its unspeakably brazen impudence.

We have understood from authority which leaves us no room to doubt the fact, that orders have been issued for the Van Buren members of the Legislature, to be in this city on the Saturday before the meeting of the Assembly. Be the object what it may, we trust it will induce every Whig to be at his post.

Sit Later From Florida.

The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bunell, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gov. CALL had met with some Indians near Fort Drake, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them into the hammocks, the Indians leaving four of their dead on the field. Next day (Tuesday) another skirmish took place, with similar results, the Indians leaving 5 dead on the field. The gentleman, from whom we derived this information, understood that none of our men were injured. Major Preece was on his way to join Gen. Call at Yulu.

MARRIED.

In Caswell county, lately, Mr. Andrew W. Harrison, of that county, to Miss Matilda H. daughter of Mr. Turner Sharp, of Macon, Ga. Also, on the 15th inst. Mr. J. Stokes to Miss Elizabeth Payne. New Fayetteville, George Hooper, Esq. of Alabama to Miss Caroline Walker, only daughter of Charles P. Walker, Esq. Also, on the 7th, Mr. John Pace to Miss Louisa Stegall. On the 29th ult. Rev. William C. Rankin, of Richwood county, N. C. to Miss Joanna Keiser, of Spartanburg district, S. C.

DIED.

In this City, on the 17th instant, after a few days illness, David Brainard M'Pherson, son of Rev. Wm. M'Pherson, D. D. in the 7th year of his age. In Martin county, on Sunday the 16th inst. Mrs. Priscilla Williams, the companion of Mr. Lewis A. Williams, aged about 56 years. The deceased was for several years past a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, and to her death presented no alarming fears—She has left behind a husband and several children and friends to deplore their loss, but they console themselves with the reflection that their loss is her eternal gain. May her death be sanctified to the good of the survivors. "Thou' tis a dreadful thing to die, Yet death tread path once trod, Heaven lifts its everlasting portals high, And bids the pure in heart behold their God." [Communicated.]

OHIO.

In Middleton, Hyde county, 9th inst. after a few days illness, John O. Buffalo, son of Mr. John Buffalo of this city, aged 16—a youth of uncommon sprightliness and intelligence for his age.

In Newbern, 9th inst. John Templeton, Esq. aged 63, also same day, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, aged 60; also, 7th, Mr. Sarah Jones, aged 60; also, same day, Edward G. Duguid, son of John Duguid, aged 19, also, same day, Amanda Sanders, daughter of Captain John Sanders, also, 25th ult. Mary Eliza, daughter of Smith Sprow, Esq. aged 5. In Onslow county, Eli S. Ward, son of Geo. Ward, aged 5. In Fayetteville, 9th instant, Norman Melod.

Religious Notice.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Raleigh Circuit, will be held at Oake Grove, on the 2d Saturday and Sunday in November.

FOR HIRE.

A pair of Horses and a Light Cartage can be had to go a short distance. Apply at the STAR OFFICE. Oct 27.

Ronoke Navigation Company.

The annual Meeting of the Ronoke Navigation Company will be held at Wytheville, N. C. on Monday, the 14th November next. A JOURNAL. 45 3r

NOTICE.

The Cave now running daily on the Portsmouth and Ronoke Railroad to Mt. R. H. Gay's, within 10 miles of Halifax. A coal run wagon from Halifax to Gay's until the road is completed to Halifax. The charge against the owners of cotton for the wagonage from Halifax to Gay's will be 20 cents per bale. The rail road freight will be 45 cents per hundred from Gay's to Portsmouth. The back freight from Gay's to Halifax will be 10 cents per hundred.

Messrs. A. & T. FERRALL will set up a agents at Halifax, and will consign cotton to my houses in Portsmouth or Norfolk, with the most dispatch as they would on orders. A. & T. HARRIS. Norfolk, Oct. 17, 1836. 45 3r

to do; they are but a commentary upon the death of her whose memory we wish to honor in this notice. She has been for some time a consistent and zealous member of the Episcopal Church; and it is an affectionate regret, which we assure, that our church will long and sorely deplore her loss. A sociable companion, a kind, respectable, tender wife and mother, her loss is in the domestic circle truly severe. Her friends hope the merciful justice of her example to be the incentive to her death, to realize their duty.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

The undersigned, School Committee, the pleasure in announcing to the public, that Mr. ROBERT G. ALLISON, the gentleman engaged to take charge of the Male Department of this Institution, has entered upon the duties of his station. The first session commences to-day, and will continue, without intermission, until the 20th of June, when there will be a public examination and a short vacation. The various branches of a Classical, as well as common English Education, will be taught, and, as it is intended to prepare the student for College, and for the business relations of life, the course of studies and method of teaching will be such as to ensure an education as thorough an extensive as can be obtained in any of the best seminaries in the country.

The rates of tuition will be \$8, \$12, and \$15, per session of 5 months, according to the grades of study.

The time embraced in the present session, will be eight months, and the charge will be made accordingly. It is the intention of the Trustees, by the present arrangement, to establish a system of instruction and discipline in the Raleigh Academy, by which the institution will be placed on a basis of more permanent and secure utility, and qualified to afford the advantage of the State at large, and the Committee confidently believe this object will be accomplished under the management and labors of the able instructor who has been placed at its head. He is a graduate of one of our Universities, has had several years experience in teaching, and is furnished with the most satisfactory testimonials of his exemplary moral character and eminent qualifications and skill as a teacher.

S. P. PATTERSON, THOS. COBBES, S. BIRDSEALE, B. B. SMITH, THOS. J. LEMAY, Committee. Oct. 20, 1836. 44 3r

FRESH RICE.

Just received, a large quantity of FRESH RICE, and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Oct. 20, 1836. 45

Bond for Members.

The members will be prepared to accommodate 16 members of the approaching Legislature with bonds. They occupy the large store house to the west of the city, and are ready to receive bonds, which is very pleasantly situated, and near the Government House, than any other boarding house in the city. He has provided a number of excellent rooms.

JOHN HUFFALD, W. Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1836. 45 w

FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber, respectively in his last notice and the public generally, that he has received a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which he now offers for sale, as follows: Apples, Peaches, Champagne and Rustler Brandy, James Hunt Pure Old Blend Gin, Col. J. B. Hunter's Old Rye Whiskey, Corned Beef, Macaroni, Pork, Turkey, Truffles, Sherry, Madeira, Mashed Potatoes, and a large quantity of other goods, which he offers at the lowest price, and in the most liberal manner. He has also received a large quantity of fresh fruit, such as Apples, Peaches, and other goods, which he offers at the lowest price, and in the most liberal manner. He has also received a large quantity of fresh fruit, such as Apples, Peaches, and other goods, which he offers at the lowest price, and in the most liberal manner.

Religious Notice.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Raleigh Circuit, will be held at Oake Grove, on the 2d Saturday and Sunday in November.

FOR HIRE.

A pair of Horses and a Light Cartage can be had to go a short distance. Apply at the STAR OFFICE. Oct 27.

Ronoke Navigation Company.

The annual Meeting of the Ronoke Navigation Company will be held at Wytheville, N. C. on Monday, the 14th November next. A JOURNAL. 45 3r

NOTICE.

The Cave now running daily on the Portsmouth and Ronoke Railroad to Mt. R. H. Gay's, within 10 miles of Halifax. A coal run wagon from Halifax to Gay's until the road is completed to Halifax. The charge against the owners of cotton for the wagonage from Halifax to Gay's will be 20 cents per bale. The rail road freight will be 45 cents per hundred from Gay's to Portsmouth. The back freight from Gay's to Halifax will be 10 cents per hundred.

Messrs. A. & T. FERRALL will set up a agents at Halifax, and will consign cotton to my houses in Portsmouth or Norfolk, with the most dispatch as they would on orders. A. & T. HARRIS. Norfolk, Oct. 17, 1836. 45 3r

NOTICE.

The Cave now running daily on the Portsmouth and Ronoke Railroad to Mt. R. H. Gay's, within 10 miles of Halifax. A coal run wagon from Halifax to Gay's until the road is completed to Halifax. The charge against the owners of cotton for the wagonage from Halifax to Gay's will be 20 cents per bale. The rail road freight will be 45 cents per hundred from Gay's to Portsmouth. The back freight from Gay's to Halifax will be 10 cents per hundred.

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