A message from the Senate, proposing to go into an election for solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit at 1 o'clock. Agreed to.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the revised bill concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, with sundry amendments; and asking the concurrence of this House. The amendments were agreed to, excepting the amendment proposed in the first section, which was not agreed to; and on motion of Mr Graham, ordered that a conference with the Senate be asked on the disagreement.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the revised bill for the support of the poor, with amendments; and asking the concurrence of this House therein. The amendments were not agreed to.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed bill concerning Weeks, with two amendments—the former of which was agreed to, and the latter rejected.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed bill, incorporating the general Mining and Manufacturing Company, with an amendment, and asking the concurrence of this House. Agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr Braswell, in relation to private bills, was now taken up and rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jas J. Tredwell, of N. York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take that portion of the surplus revenue which will be allotted to this State, upon certain terms specified. The communication was referred to the committee raised on the appropriation of the surplus revenue.

Mr. Kenan presented a petition from the Heirs at Law of Andrew McIntyre, praying that a military Land Warrant be issued to them for the revolutionary services of their said ancestor; which was referred to the Committee on Claims

Mr. Hoskins presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Treasury will ever become sufficient to justify a demand on the States, for a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Select committee, on that subject, be directed to enquire into the propriety of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set apart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Walker,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of vesting in the County Courts, the power or right of having county dividing lines run out, and distinctly marked; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company, of Fayetteville; which passed its first reading.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Judge of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Norwood, as follows:

For Frederick Nash—Messrs. Averitt, Bedford, Boon, Brummell, Campbell, Calloway, Clayton, Clements, Courts, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Critz, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fisher, Gales, Gary, Gee, George, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, W. J. Harris, W. Harris, Haywood, Hill, Hoke, Holland, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, D. Jordan, Kenan, N. J King, J. A. King, Kenyon, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudermilk, J. Matthews C H Matthews; Maultsby, E. B. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McNeill, McRae, Patton, J H. Perkins, Petty, Pinkston, Pritchard, Rand, Rayner, Roberts, Satterthwaite, Simpson, Swallwood, Stockard, Swift, Thomas, Williamson, M'Clennahan—73.

For J. R. J. Daniel—Messrs. Braswell, Byrd, Caldwell, Cansler, Coor, Cotten, Daniel, Davis, Dunn, L. A. Guinn, Hartley, Hooker, Howerton, Jarman, J. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, J. F. Lee, Marshall, Moye, Roebuck, Sloan, Speller, Spiers, Stallings, Tomlinson, Tuton, Walker, Watson, R. Whitley, and K. Whitley—30.

For W. A. Graham—Messrs. Blount, Chambers and Henry.

For D. F. Caldwell—Messrs. Hutchison, Nye and Ward.

For J. M. D. Carson—Mr. J. W. Guinn.

For James T. Morehead—Mr. Irion.

For Ed. Hall—Mr. Hawkins.

For Charles Fisher—Mr. Hollingsworth.

For D. L. Swain—Mr. Smith.

For M. Hoke—Mr. Neale.

For R. Heath—Mr. A. Perkins.

A message from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 5th day of January next. Mr. Graham moved that the message lie on the table, which was not agreed to, yeas 52, nays 55. Mr. Fisher moved that the said message be postponed to the 5th day of January next, which was agreed to, yeas 52, nays 43.

A message from the Senate, informing that they are now ready to proceed to the election of a Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit, and informing that Messrs Taylor and Hall, are appointed to conduct the balloting on their part. Messrs. Stallings and Rayner were appointed on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the name of John S. Guthrie was withdrawn from the nomination and the Senate informed thereof.

The House thereupon proceeded to vote, as follows:

For David Outlaw—Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Boon, Brummell, Campbell, Clement, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fisher, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudermilk, I. Matthews, Maultsby, E. C. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAllister, McClennahan, McRae, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Petty, Pinkston, Pritchard, Rayner, Satterthwaite, Smallwood, Swift, Thomas, Clayton—57.

For Thomas Bragg—Messrs. Averitt, Braswell, Blount, Byrd, Caldwell, Calloway, Cansler, Chambers, Coor, Cotten, Courts, Critz, Daniel, Davis, Dunn, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, Hartley, Hawkins, Haywood, Henry, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jarman, D. Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Kenyon, J. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, J. F. Lee, Marshall, Moye, McNeill, Neale, Nye, A. Perkins, Rand, Roebuck, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Smith, Speller, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, Tuton, Walker, Ward, Watson, R. Whitley, K. Whitley and Williamson—60.

Mr Rayner, from the committee appointed to superintend this election, reported that David Outlaw had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was duly elected.

The bill limiting the term in which certain officers shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors, was read the third time, and the question shall the bill pass its third reading, was decided in the negative—yeas 48, nays 56

The following revised bills were severally read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate viz: The bill providing for the appointment of notaries; the bill concerning coroners; the bill concerning the draining of lands; the bill for restraining the taking of excessive usury; the bill concerning overseers; the bill for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable of procuring subsistence for themselves or families, in the military service of this State, and providing for the widows and orphans of such as have died; and the bill concerning the currency of this State.

Mr. Gales, from the committee on the Revised Code, reported a bill concerning courts of equity, which passed its first reading.

Col. P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, DEC. 22, 1836.

Gov. Dudley arrived in this city on Tuesday.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The Legislature of this State, on Tuesday last, according to a previous agreement between the two Houses, proceeded to the election of a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March, 1837. There was no person in nomination except Judge Strange, though Gov. Owen, of Bladen, was voted for by the Whigs generally. The result was the election of Judge Strange, he having received 87 votes. Thus, by the criminal negligence of the Whigs in Pasquotank, we have fixed upon us, for the next six years, a thorough disciple of the caucus school of politics. No native Carolinian could be found, to whom the party were willing to entrust the representation of the sovereignty, dignity and interest of North Carolina in the Senate. We know not whether it is more calculated to excite mortification or indignation, to find a large number of a party, who are contending for vital and important principles, exhibiting a degree of carelessness and apathy which is ominous of the fate of the Republic. We *know*, as well as we can know any thing not absolutely certain, that the appointment which has just been made, is contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of this State. We are confident that whenever the matter can be fairly tested, such will be the result. But what avails all this, when there are thousands who cannot spare the time (one day) to exercise the most important privilege of a freeman.—The vote shall be published next week.

JUDGES.

On Saturday last, Owen Holmes, Esq. was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Robert Strange, resigned. On Monday, Frederick Nash, Esq. of Hillsborough, was also elected Judge in the place of Judge Norwood resigned.

SOLICITOR.

On the same day, David Outlaw, who, for the past year, has been connected with the editorial department of this paper, was elected Solicitor for the Edenton Judicial District. For particulars, see the Legislative proceedings.

COMPTROLLER.

On Tuesday, the two Houses also proceeded to the election of Comptroller, Messrs. Wm. F. Collins and Ralph M'Nairbring in nomination, which resulted in the election of Mr. Collins by a majority of 14 votes. We will give the votes hereafter. On Wednesday, the two Houses were to elect a Treasurer.

NEW COUNTY.

The bill to erect a county out of a part of Rowan, passed its third and last reading in the Senate, on Tuesday, and is therefore a law.

The proceedings of Tuesday will be given in our next.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

A debate of very great interest and ability occurred in the House of Commons on Saturday last. It was on the resolution declaring that *Mr. Harris*, of Cabarrus, was not entitled to his seat, because he was not, on the day of his election, 21 years of age. *Messrs* Graham and *Moore* maintained his right with great ability and eloquence, and, in our judgment, completely scattered to the winds the sophistry of the *Speaker*. As to Mr. Jordan's speech, we will only say, he seemed very much pleased with it himself, and, of course, no body else has a right to complain. Mr. Graham has, for several years, been known as one of the ablest and most highly gifted and cultivated men of the *State*. Those who have known mr. Moore, on another theatre, expected he would at once take a stand with the first men in the General Assembly. Those expectations have been fully realised. *We hope yet to have* the pleasure of laying one or both of these speeches before the public.

In the Standard of last week, there is an editorial article, on the subject of the resolutions, introduced into the two houses, to vacate the seats of certain members, on the ground that they held office, which is destitute of all manly fairness, and characteristic of that print. It would leave it to be inferred, that the offices which it alledges those gentlemen hold, were lucrative, when their consent to hold them is, in truth merely a matter of convenience to the Post Office Department and to their immediate neighborhoods. Without any particular knowledge on the subject we venture the prediction, that not *one* of them is worth $25 per annum. If the Standard can point to one single Whig Post-master in the State whose office is at all desireable, he will oblige us, and, we doubt not, the immaculate and heaven born Amos. The consternation which it is pretended was exhibited on the introduction of the resolutions has probably been felt in the Van Buren ranks ere this. We are constrained to drop this subject now for want of room, but we shall recur to it more at length hereafter.

Substance of the Remarks of Mr. MOORE, in the House of Commons, in opposition to the resolution to adjourn on the 3d January.

He stated that he came here to do the business of the State, and he was prepared to remain until it was done. He was as much disposed to adjourn, and his absence from home involved as great sacrifices as those of any other member. The Revised Statutes had been printed and laid before the members at a very considerable expense. If we separated, without going through with them, they would be so scattered as to render it impossible to collect them, and thus all the expense would have been incurred for nought. He thought this revisal of the highest importance to the people, and at whatever inconvenience or sacrifice to himself, he was prepared to go on with the work which had been begun.

Calamitous Fire.—On Thursday last, a fire originated in the wood cellar of the Washington Post Office, which consumed the contents of that office, all the models, &c. in the Patent Office, and many of the books and papers belonging to the Post Office Department. All the mails received on that night for delivery, were burnt. It is unknown how the fire originated, but it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

MONS. ZAIONEZCK.—This gentleman, as we learn, is expected to exhibit his extraordinary feats of agility and strength in this city about the first of next week. His performances are spoken of in high terms of commendation in the New-York, Cincinnati and Louisville papers. He belongs to that gallant and brave, but unfortunate people, the Poles; and *this* will, we are sure, when added to his own merits, insure the patronage of the citizens, and visitors to this city.

HENRY A. WISE.

This bold and intrepid champion of popular rights is at his post, and has already commenced the war upon the abuses and corruptions of this Administration. He commences where he ended, by demanding investigation. Upon the introduction of resolutions to that effect, he addressed the House of Representatives in a speech which in our judgment is the ablest which he has yet delivered in Congress.

If the vile parasites who unfortunately for Gen. Jackson, and still more unfortunately for the country, have driven the able and honest and patriotic friend which he once had from his councils, do not quail before his powerful and overwhelming denunciations and invective, then they are not made of "penetrable stuff."—Whether Mr. Wise will succeed in obtaining a committee of investigation, or if he do, whether Mr. Speaker Polk will not so pack the committee as to throw obstructions in his way, is uncertain.

We bid God speed to the chivalrous Virginian in his noble but dangerous efforts to vindicate the outraged institutions of his country. Every true hearted man, will cordially give him his countenance and aid.

THE MESSAGE.

The President is about to retire from that station in which the people of the United States have placed him. He will soon descend, from the most exalted trust in the republic, to the level of the great body of his fellow-citizens. That he has exercised a great and important influence over this confederacy, is not to be denied. Whether that influence has been salutary or otherwise, though we have a decided opinion, we shall not *now* express it. Perhaps both those who have supported, and those who have opposed Gen. Jackson, are too much under the influence of the prejudices generated by the ardent contest which has just terminated, (as we think most disastrously to the country,) to render an impartial judgment.

This message, the last of its kind over Gen. Jackson's signature, is, in our judgment, also the weakest. It has literally fallen still-born from the ress. It compliments the Administration for the ability and success with which our foreign negotiations have been managed. What great achievements, in diplomacy, has this administration effected? Why, a treaty has been negotiated with France, and the indemnity, stipulated to be paid, is found to cover not more than one half of the claims of the citizens of the U. States, on the French Government, for spoliations on our commerce. Even after the negotiation of the treaty, we were saved from what would have been most absurd & foolish war ever waged by civilized nations, *solely* by the temperance, prudence and firmness of Congress. All the matters in dispute between this country and England are still unadjusted. Notwithstanding the brilliant diplomatists (including the President's favorite) who have been sent to the Court of St. James, we have advanced so far as we can perceive, not "one peg" towards the removal of any matters of dispute between the two countries.

In regard to the occupation of a portion of the Territory of Mexico, the Message makes a scape goat of that gallant veteran, Gen. Gaines, to excuse its own blunders. That Gen. Gaines was authorised to cross the Sabine, upon certain contingences, of which of course, he was to be the judge, clearly appears from the instructions of the War Department to him. Whether he has exercised that discretion soundly, the public will be much better able to judge, when they shall be in possession of the evidence upon which Gen. G. founded his opinion that the Indians were about to commence hostilities.

The great burthen of this Message, however, is the deposite or distribution act of the last session. It is gall and wormwood to the cooks of the Kitchen Cabinet. These gentlemen, for we take it for granted from Gen. Jackson's severe and dangerous indisposition, he had but little to do in serving up this dish, are marvellous kind, to lecture the States upon their obligations. We presume the authorities, whose concciences there worthies have taken into their pure and holy keeping, would prefer that lectures on moral duty should eminate from some less questionable source. The Message seeks to deter the States from using the money, by holding up the idea that the necessities of the Federal Government will soon requires its return; and yet, with characteristic consistency, Congress are urged, by all the considerations which the author of this document can bring to his aid, to guard against a surplus. The country is in danger from the probability of a large surplus, and yet the States are not to employ the money—*their* money to improve their condition, because it will probably be soon needed by the General Government!!!

In arguing against the deposite or distribution act, it seems to be assumed, tho' nothing is further from the fact, that those who are for distributing the surplus which is, and for a year or two, which may, continue to be in the Treasury, owing to an extraordinary state of things, wish to make it a permanent system.

Having assumed this position, we have paraded the dangers to the Sovereignty, and independence, and virtue of the States, which are likely to result. The plain answer to this is, that no one advocates it as a permanent system, and all the "gorgons dire," which have been conjured up on that supposition vanish into "thin air."

The inequality of the basis of distribution—the advantage which it gives to the smaller States, are descanted on at length, for the purpose evidently of arousing the prejudices of the larger States. Suppose it to be unequal, for our part, we had much rather that they should have that small advantage, admitting if it be one, than that the whole should go to glut the greedy maws of treasury cormorants.

The United States' Bank, though dead, seems to haunt the palace and its inmates yet. We have heard so much demagogueism and balderdash, on the subject of the "monster," that we have no patience for it in a grave State paper; and we dismiss that portion of it, without further comment than to say, its bad taste is equalled only by its vindictive malignity.

The humbug of a metallic currency, is attempted to be resuscitated from that collapse into which it was thrown by the blows of Tallmadge at the last session. Whatever crotchet the President may have in his head on this subject we are not able to say, but we are confident that his advisers know such a scheme to be perfectly ridiculous. The very idea excites the laughter of every intelligent man, of every party. And we would have supposed that Gen. Jackson himself must have seen, from the rapid increase of bank rags, from the bloated and unnatural state of things, that his scheme was impracticable, if he ever seriously entertained it, & might be also extensively mischievous.

Nothing is more common, nor more discreditable to this administration, than the different reasons which it gives for its acts, at different times. This is done in regard to the Treasury circular. Against the prerogative which the President has more than once assumed of guarding the people's morals, guarding them against the rage of speculatoins, we enter our protest. What right has he to prevent any man from speculating, who thinks proper? What right has he to prescribe what is for the interest of the citizen, when the laws and the whole genius of our institutions make the individual himself the judge of it? The people of this country have already deeply suffered from these *kind* interferences of the kitchen cabinet; an interference, we again repeat, unauthorised and dangerous.

The President, or more properly speaking, as Mr. Wise well remarks, the parasites of the President, have certified to the ability and honesty and efficiency with which the different branches of the public service have been conducted. This certificate of good behaviour is contradicted by the strongest probabilities. Why have the party shrunk from investigation? Why do they now oppose Mr. Wise's resolution? If their conduct is fair, if their administration has been able and honest, we should suppose they would like for the evidence to be spread before the public. An honest man, who had been impeached, would not only not shrink from investigation—he would demand it.

There are other topics in this message upon which we might comment—especially the utter inefficiency with which the Seminole war has been conducted. But we forbear.

In a late number of the Fayetteville Journal, there is what purports to be a letter from Raleigh, assailing the Senator from Person, (Mr. Barnett,) for voting for W. D. Mosely, Esq. as Senator. The writer threatens Mr. B. with the vengence of his constituents. Now, we imagine that the people of Person will be quite as able to judge of Mr. B's course in the Assembly, without the kind intervention of this modest letter writer, as with it. They were fully apprised of Mr. B's political sentiments before he was elected, and we venture the affirmation, that he has made no promise which he will not redeem. The matter of complaint against the Senator from Person is, that he is a free man, and will not suffer such individuals as the writer of this letter, to collar him and write "this is my dog." Mr. B. is a freeman and the representative of freemen, and he doubtless scorns, according to their merits, the empty *things* who have assumed to themselves the distinction of leaders. If this letter writer is disposed, he will find quite as much employment as he may desire in lecturing his own party for acting against the known wishes of their constituents. He may find some cases in the Legislature, and still more in the Senate of the United States. "Thou hypocrite, first pluck the beam out of thine own eye," before you undertake to remove the mote from another.

☞ We invite the serious attention of the reader to the article extracted from the Nashville Republican. It is not our purpose to exasperate party feelings; but we ask all men if its disclosures be not alarming, in the highest degree, to all who are sincerely attached to our institutions? Here is a President bound, no less by propriety than by his own solemn and repeated declarations, carefully to abstain from all interference with elections, endeavoring, by what is little less than if it be not in truth, the offer of a bribe to remove out of the way of his pet, opposition.

We ask, not as partisans, but as American Citizens, to whom the institutions of the country are dear, if these things ought to be countenanced, and if they can be countenanced by a virtuous and intelligent people! Do they not exhibit a degree of rottenness and corruption, in the politics of the country, which are astounding?

The watchword of every Whig, his battle cry should be, REFORM—RETRENCHMENT—THE PURITY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. Nothing short of these can avert the rapid proclivity of the Federal government to monarchy and despotism. All minor differences should be merged—all prejudices should be forgotten—all discussions as to mere abstract questions should cease, until the country and the government are cleansed from the foul and deadly leprosy of corruption.

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN, DEC. 1.

When Judge White's name was first submitted to the American nation, in common with the great body of the People of Tennessee, and, so far as we could gather, in common with the more temperate and wise of all parties, we hailed its appearance as the barbinger of a momentary political calm, and the promise of a short respite from the frightful strife which had divided and deeply embittered the public mind, and which in its *corrupting influence*, fearfully threatened the purity, if not the permanency of our institutions. The private walk and public character of that distinguished Senator, and his political creed, (a hundred times sealed by his votes and his speeches in Congress,) gave full assurrance that under his sanction the fundamental doctrines of the republican party, as they had not been *deceitfully* avowed, would not be *hypocritically* evaded. In the winter of a long, active, and virtuous life, blessed with a mind still vigorous, bold, just, discriminating, and capable, less accessible to flattery than many who aspired, and some who have reached the first office in the Government, the lustre of exalted station nor the selfish and hollow praises of the hateful race of parasites who always infest the "curtilages" of the great, could hardly have led him to forget that he was the President of the Republic, and not the leader of a powerful faction.

In support of his claims to these favorable opinions, Judge White has, within the last eighteen or twenty months, given the most signal and convincing proofs. Incorruptible, and not more incorruptible than intrepid, he has spurned alike the *offers* and the *threats* of a party, which he was not unconscious possessed the power to make good its *bargains*, and enforce its *denunciations*. Lured with bright hopes by one, who, in the language of Cæsar to the Tribune, (Metellus,) might almost with equal truth have exclaimed, *"this is harder for me to say than to do,"* he was given to understand from that great personage that his timely condescension should be rewarded with a seat at the head of the Senate, second only in dignity to the Presidency, with an "estate in remainder" to that great office, when the term of an *illustrious favorite* should expire. And here let us not be misunderstood. We do not repeat these alarming facts in haste or ill-nature. We write them down deliberately, and *stand pledged to produce the proofs whenever contradiction shall come from that only responsible quarter we ever intended to recognise.*—We re-assert the charge; *these offers were conveyed to Judge White by the instrumentality of the President of the United States.* The readers of this paper, and many others beside, know how they were met. An instant and patriotic rejection aborted the scheme, and, as we shall soon see, threw its projectors upon the last and *foullest weapon* of the party." Judge White's political honesty and self-denial on this interesting occasion of his life has not, we are sorry to say, been met by a parallel in the ranks of his rivals. Unfortunately for us, as it is in all other Governments under the sun, free or despotic, our great men, most of them, are too fond of office to scruple about the choice of the means by which it may be acquired. Rare examples to the contrary become, therefore, the more memorable, and are more frequently admired than imitated. But we must continue the subject.

Unexpectedly foiled in this attempt, the next effort of "the party" was to *victimate* a patriot they could not *purchase*. From friendly flatteries, admonitions, and rebukes, the press, daily increasing the harshness of its tones, finally poured forth upon his devoted head unmeasured torrents of calumny and abuse. Facts were perverted; falsehoods were revived or invented, and the integrity of an aged citizen, who, without "blot or blemish," had grown gray in the service of his country, was stigmatized and denounced by the very men who, but a few short months before, had pronounced him worthy of the Vice Presidency. Here, even here, in Tennessee, in the midst of a people who had known Judge White for forty years, and who, having previously lavished upon his virtues their highest honors, had now spontaneously presented his name for the Presidency; here, we blush to say it, *hired presses* were transplanted, and with *lines* of "the party" were not ashamed, torture and demand *detestable instruments*, to man, whose friends in reputation of a statesver seriously hoped to alienate votes they ne-

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of this body, as yet, possess but little interest; and we therefore give up our columns, to-day, to matters of more importance, especially to our readers, except the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wise, which was agreed to in Committee of the whole, 86 to 78: but which we fear, from the opposition which it has subsequently received, may finally be rejected:

Resolved, That so much of the Presidents Message as relates to the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted; the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation, be referred to a select Committee, to consist of nine members, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted; into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them, and into all causes of complaint from any quarter; at the manner in which said Departments or their business or offices, or any of their officers or agents of every description, whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured or impaired the public service or interest; and that said Committee in its enquires may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper.

We shall endeavour to publish the powerful speech of Mr. Wise on this resolution in our next, and shall then likewise commence a regular synopsis of the proceedings of Congress.

ABOLITION.

We have no doubt it has been represented, and as little doubt many have believed, that all the fears which we have expressed on this subject, were feigned for the purpose of affecting Mr. Van Buren's election. The Presidential election is now over, and we shall, from time to time, lay before the people of North Carolina, such damning proofs, as even the most infatuated partisan cannot resist. We have never been of the number of those, who are for treating the people as though they were cowardly dastards from whom any danger which threatened them was to be concealed. Our maxim is, let them know the truth—the whole truth. The following resolutions have been recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont. They exhibit that state of feeling which we have all along feared was prevalent at the North. They exhibit a feeling which is rapidly bringing on a crisis pregnant with the destinies of the greatest republic the world has ever seen. May God send us a speedy and safe deliverance from the dangers which threaten. But to the resolutions. Here they are:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont. That neither Congress nor the State Governments have any constitutional right to abridge the *free expression of opinion*, or the transmission of them through the medium of the public mails.

Mr. Waterman demanded the yeas and nays on the second resolution, and it was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That Congress do possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The third resolution passed without debate, as follows:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of each of the States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

But this is not all. Notwithstanding the assurances we have had, of the sound state of the public mind on this question in the Northern & Eastern States; notwithstanding the quantity of fine professions on this subject, the number of anti-slavery societies in the North, has actually increased from something over 200 to upwards of 500, in the short space of twelve months. He who lays the flattering unction to his soul, that all the noise about abolition societies, and the movements of the abolitionists, was got up for the Presidential election, will be woefully deceived. He will find that the most vital and important interests of the Southern States, interests upon which hang their very existence as communities, have been deemed of less consequence than the elevation of a man, whom it is impossible not to despise for his unexampled servility, and adulation to Andrew Jackson.

☞ Since the above was written, we see it stated, that the abolitionists were never in higher spirits, or more determined in the pursuit of their wicked and nefarious schemes. They have some fifty agents abroad, engaged in the work of mischief. We shall see the results this winter. Congress will be flooded with petitions to abolish slavery in the District. Are we to be eternally subjected to this agitation and interference with our domestic concerns? The Southern people not only have a right to their slave property under the sacred guaranties of the constitution, but they have a right to enjoy it in peace. Does it not then become our Legislature to take such measures as the interests of their constituents demand, and as their wisdom may suggest? We conceive it does; and upon this question, involving our very existence as a people, we should sincerely hope, as all parties are equally interested, so they would all cordially unite in devising such measures as the public security demands, and that an unbroken front may be presented to the flagitious proceedings of the fanatics.

The above article was written for last week's paper, but crowded out. The evidences of danger to the Union from the spread of fanatical doctrines, on the subject of slavery, are accumulating with fearful rapidity. It will be seen, from the extract from Gov. Ritner's message, that a direct encouragement is held out to the abolitionists to persevere in their fatal schemes—fatal to the peace of the country—fatal to the integrity of the Union—fatal, it may be, to liberty itself. The base tools and instruments of party, who have been denouncing that portion of the members of Congress, and of the press, which warned the people of the coming danger, will receive, as they most justly merit, the deep and abiding scorn of the community, for their treason to the land of their birth.

☞ The extracts from Gov. Ritner's message, alluded to above, are crowded out. They shall appear next week.

MARRIED,

At the seat of Etheldred J. Peebles Esq. in Northampton county, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Geo W. Freeman, Henry S. Williams, Esq. of Tennessee, to Miss Eliza Peebles, daughter of —— Peebles, Esq. dec'd.

Also, by the same, in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Sunday morning last, Mr. John W. Prout to Miss Delia Johnston.

In Granville, on the 25th ultimo, by Wm. T. Hargrove, Esq Mr Wm. O Chamblass of Sussex county, Va to Miss Martha A. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Va.

DIED,

On the [illegible] instant, at her residence in Smithfield, N. C. Mrs. [illegible]tha P. Ennis, consort of Dr. H. C. Ennis, in the [illegible]th year of her age. To a disposition naturally amiable, this lady united the meek spirit of the Christian. Though confined to a sick bed for several years, she exhibited such patient resignation as faith alone can bring; and daily displayed those virtues of the heart which would have rendered her an ornament to society, had her health permitted its enjoyments. Her highest eulogy may be read, however, in the affections of her surviving friends and relations. (Com.

Also, in Smithfield, on the 11th instant, Miss Caroline Bryan, daughter of Mr. David H. Bryan.

In Orange county, N. C. on Friday the 2d of December, Mrs. Eliza W. High, consort of Isaiah S. High, leaving an infant son twenty-four days old. She was an amiable and affectionate wife, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her irreparable loss is much lamented by her relations and numerous acquaintances. (Com.

Suddenly, in this City, on Wednesday last, in the morning of life, Mrs Elizabeth Ann Tench, consort of Mr. Archer Tench.

On the same day, Mr William Young, of Hyde county.

☞ A complete file of the STAR, for several successive years, each year neatly bound in a separate volume, may be had at this Office.

W. & A. STITH,

Agents for Battle and Brothers, keep Constantly on hand a general assortment of Cotton yarns and will supply any orders addressed to them by Merchants in this section of the State, at Factory prices, with the additional charge only of half a cent for wagonage from the falls to this city. They are receiving in addition to their extensive assortment of every article usually kept in their line, a few handsome and fashionable articles, all of which they will sell at their usually low prices—they have also a quantity of Alum Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c

Raleigh, Dec 21, 1836. 53 tf

Superior Family Flour,

Made of new and excellent wheat, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

W. & A. STITH.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1836. 53 tf

SOUTHERN

Female Classical Seminary,

OXFORD, N. C.

This Seminary has for many years, stood favorably, in comparison with the best schools in the southern country. It is doubtless indebted for much of its celebrity to the talents and literary standing of the teachers who have been called from time to time to preside in it; but independently of the character of teachers, this place will always possess peculiar claims, from its uncommon healthiness. It is a remarkable fact, that in the last two years, not a single case of serious sickness has occurred in the school, except one or two of measles, although the pupils have numbered from 70 to 80 generally.

The present teachers have had charge of the school for the last two years, and it has gradually increased in size ever since it came into their hands. For the last three sessions, it has numbered from 20 to 35 more than at any time for the last 7 years before.

The course of study includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mythology, History, Rhetoric and Logic.

The classes read a daily lesson in some good English author. Peculiar importance is attached to this exercise. The object is to form a correct taste in regard to English composition, and more especially to cultivate the art of interpreting an author. It is deemed the only means of learning thoroughly the force of words. Compositions are required every two weeks.

Mrs O Brien, known as an experienced and accomplished Music teacher, will continue in this department the next year. A young lady, who performs well, and who was very successful in advancing the young ladies entrusted to her, assisted Mrs. O'Brien last session, and will be employed again when needed. The number of Music scholars was about 40 last session.—Four Pianos are kept for the use of the school, and more will be procured when needed.

Drawing and painting on paper and velvet, with various kinds of Fancy and Ornamental needlework, will be taught.

We have a Chemical Apparatus, and arrangements are in progress to have a Laboratory built by the commencement of the next session, which will give new interest to this useful branch of knowledge, and afford new facilities for acquiring it. We have also an extensive cabinet of minerals to illustrate the science of Mineralogy, to which we are constantly making additions.

We avail ourselves of every aid of this sort which we can command, to bring the Physical Sciences within the grasp of the young mind.—The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, of 5 months each; the first commencing the 16th of January. There is no summer vacation.—Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction will be made for absence until the end of the session current when they enter, except in cases of sickness.

The extraordinary rise in rents and in almost every thing consumed in a family, produces a necessity for a small advance in the price of board. This advance will not exceed $7 50 per session.

Board in the family of the teacher and tuition will then be, per session, $62 50

Tuition alone, varying from $10 to 13

Fuelwing, $10

Music, $20

Some difficulty was experienced last year in obtaining board; but as several of the most respectable families in the place are making arrangements to take boarders, there will exist no difficulty of the kind in the coming year.

JESSE BANKIN, *Principal.*

Oxford, N. C. Dec 15, 1836 1 4w.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE

North-Carolina Book Store,

A splendid collection of English and American Fancy Books, consisting in part of the following works, to wit:

Analysis of Beauty, a splendid article, London Edition,
The flowers of Loveliness, do do.
The Magnolia for 1837.
Forget me not.
Friendship Offering.
The Gift.
The Violet for 1837.
The Parlour Scrap Book for 1837.
The English Annual for 1837.
The Oriental " for 1837.
Sentiment of Flowers
Union Annual for 1837.
Picturesque Annual for 1837.
Book of Beauty for 1837.
Keepsake for 1837.
Landscape for 1837.
Religious Souvenir for 1837.
Waverly Illustrated for 1837.
Syria for 1837.

And a variety of Fancy Books, too tedious to mention.

For sale by

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh Dec 18 1836

NOTICE.

There was entered on the Stray Book of Wayne county, on the 5th December, 1836, by Robert Applewhite, one bay mare, black legs, dark bay, with a white streak in her face, and all round, with a sore back; judged to be between ten and twelve years old. Said Applewhite lives in Wayne county, North Carolina 8 miles from the town of Waynesborough.

URIAH LANGSTON, *Ranger.*

Dec. 8, 1836