and as nearly as your memorialist can recollect, in the words that follow.

"Let the hired ruffians of the Bank, who are here, as when the Bank was in power, armed to the teeth, attempting to overawe the proceedings of this Senate, not escape. Let them be seized! Seize the ruffians! There!—there is one who can be easily recognised. Seize him!"

Your memorialist was then arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms, and imprisoned in one of the rooms of the Capitol until conducted into the presence of the Senate, where he was also detained in close custody, until, after being declared by an individual Senator to have been "SUFFICIENTLY PUNISHED," your memorialist was ordered by the presiding officer to be discharged.

Your memorialist heard no charge preferred against him, except as implied in the conversation of Senators during the time he was in custody, and from the language of the individual Senator before referred to. He saw no written process, nor does he know or believe that any warrant or legal authority existed for his arrest.

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Your memorialist believes that he was thus deprived of those rights and privileges which are guarantied to him by the letter and spirit of the Constitution—of those rights which the people of England so long struggled to cure—which our forefathers deemed of so high importance that they have individually specified them in our own sacred charter, *and one of which was reaffirmed by your body in the eighth sentence of the preamble of the expunging resolutions which were passed a few minutes previous to the arrest of your memorialist*, in the following words: "And whereas, the said resolve was not warranted by the Constitution, and was irregularly and illegally adopted by the Senate *in violation of the rights of defence which belong to every individual citizen*," &c. And, also, of the declaration contained in the tenth sentence of the same preamble.

Your memorialist has heretofore, from his earliest youth, entertained the most exalted feeling of respect for the Senate of the United State, as a constituted branch of the Government. He has ever regarded its members as the guardians of the sacred liberties of the People, as well as of the dignity of the nation, and he has ever considered it his duty as well as his high privilege, in that capacity, to honor and respect them. That belief and those feelings he wishes ever to be able to maintain.

Your memorialist, therefore, confidently and respectfully asks of the Senate that his denial of the truth and propriety of the degrading epithets applied to him on the floor of the Senate, and that this his statement and protestation against the course pursued in thus prejudging and punishing him without a hearing, may be read and received by the Senate.

Your memorialist denies that he is a "ruffian." And so far from being, as charged and CONVICTED, "hired by the bank," he is not even acquainted with any of its officers, nor does he know that he has seen any one of them within the last ten years. Nor has your memorialist at any time been indebted in any sum of money, or in any amount of service, to that bank, nor has he any amount of interest or concern in that or any bank whatever.

Your memorialist, with all due respect to your constituted body, cannot allow his own private character to be considered of less importance than that of any other man living; nor can he, for a moment, believe that his own conscious rectitude of intention is not equally well founded with that of any member of your honorable body.

As a free-born American citizen, entitled to the full and free enjoyment of all those rights, and to that protection which the Constitution and laws of our country promise to the humblest as well as to the highest individual, your memorialist respectfully demands the only redress which can now be extended to him—the reading and reception of this his solemn delcaratiou and protest.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1837.

Death of Gen. Austin!—The Texas Patriot.—This distinguished advocate for the rights and liberties of Texas, died ner Columbia, on the 25th of December. Great sorrow is manifested in New Orleans for this event by the friends of that brave little State. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th instant, gives a short biography of Gen'l Austin, and pays his memory a warm eulogium. It says, "his name is associated with the earliest existance of Texas; and that he was indeed her patriarch, and labored for her advancement with the sedulous care and solicitude of a father; his life is a history of exertions and struggles in her behalf, and his last days were spent in the promotion of the same great cause which had constituted the chief aim of his existence."—*Reg.*

THE STAR

RALEIGH, FEB. 2, 1837.

THE STANDARD—LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD, &c.

The Standard indirectly alludes to this paper, as the "ungovernable" advocate of the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road. Now, we propose a slight examination of the subject; assuring the gentleman of the Standard, that we shall do so in a calm and dispassionate, but unwavering manner, just about this time; as we do not, in pursuance of his gratuitous suggestion, intend to expend our "*fire*" unnecessarily. We are impelled to this economical determination, by a wish always, (when "expedient,") to "*proportion our shot to the size of the game.*"

We do not design, at present, to discuss the constitutionality of the act granting the Rail Road charter. On this subject, our views have been already sufficiently expressed. Neither do we, for the same reason, intend the exhibition of those pre-eminent advantages which will certainly result from the construction of the road. Our object is to exhibit the futility of the arguments against the Bank, as a sound, *specie-paying* institution, whether "honestly" or dishonestly advanced. But let it not be understood that we will "spare nothing to the spirit of liberty." Evidence of the instability of the Bank we defy the editor of the Standard to produce; and *until he does this*, we shall brand the flimsy and imbecile arguments which he may advance against the Bank, however "honestly" entertained, as a sheer libel.

Mr. Speaker Haywood, the champion of the opponents to the bill, asserts that the Bank proposed to be established, will not only contravene a provision of the Constitution of the United States, but, in the end, prove to be a "mere paper machine," capable of being wielded by S. Carolina to the accomplishment of any fell design which she may premeditate. This last wondrous probability, the Standard takes up, and harps upon, in a most doleful strain—deprecates the interference of the Nullifiers, when, at the same time, he was perfectly aware of their, or, at least some of their most distinguished leaders' opposition to the project. The argument that the Bank will prove to be a "mere paper machine," is at once given to the winds, when on examination it will be perceived, that the entire capital of the Bank is first to be paid in *specie, or its equivalents*, and that this constitutes its primary means of payment. It will be perceived also, on a further elucidation of the subject, the Bank is permitted to issue only *two dollars* in notes for *one* of capital; while other Banks are allowed to issue three for one—that if it refuses to pay its notes in specie, it subjects itself to the enormous interest of 12 per cent.—"and what is of infinite importance, it is prohibited from lending on its own stock, or on that of the Rail Road, until nine millions of the Rail Road capital shall have been paid in specie, or its equivalents, besides all its own capital upon which it may be banking. And to make all these checks effectual, it is required that the mother bank and all the branches, shall report their condition annually, to the Governor and Legislature; and if any thing is found amiss, they are made responsible to the Supreme Court of this State."

Does Mr. Haywood behold in this any resemblance of the "hydra," the United States' Bank? Will the editor of the Standard still persist in identifying the road with the mad projects of some ambitious combination? Or will he rather incline to the side of generous patriotism, and co-operate heart and hand, with those who are urging us to improve our internal condition, regardless of party prejudices and sectional considerations? If he will not do this; if his recorded opinions are to stand "honest" and unshaken, then we *again* demand of him, by the duty he owes his country, by his allegiance to our institutions, to unmask the traitors. Until he does this, the stigma is upon himself. Let him wipe it off if he can.

Something is said about the "Nullification Press," &c. This we would not notice, were it not for the attempts which have been made by some, (the editor of the Standard not excepted,) to identify the Rail Road with that party exclusively, and to term it the "bantling of the whigs," &c. We are free to say, our first impressions were against conferring banking privileges on the stockholders. Subsequent reflection, however, and the able and lucid exhibition of the advantages of the project, recently by Col. Memminger, have removed all our scruples. And, as citizens of North Carolina—viewing her languishing and degraded condition, and not altogether insensible to that fraternal feeling which binds us to the South, we did not, for a moment hesitate, after becoming thoroughly convinced of the fallacy of the alarm relative to the power which the bank might exercise to the detriment of our citizens—after viewing the invaluable advantages which would certainly be realized, in developing the great, but comparatively unknown resources of the State, to give it all our feeble support. We viewed it, not as the "bantling" of any party; but as a common project, inviting the support of every patriot.

If the editor of the Standard intends, by his slurs, to implicate the States' Right party of the South as disloyal to the Union; if he is prepared, in his excessive zeal for "our attached and devoted brethren of the North," to stigmatize all who may belong to that party, let him—and let as many silly dupes as have not the sense to discern the mean ends to which all this *ad captandum* slang about nullification and disunion is applied by designing men, ignorantly and blindly applaud. As to ourself, we heed them not. We treat them, as do every high-minded and patriotic member of the State Rights' party, with utter scorn and contempt. We take our stand upon the broad basis of THE CONSTITUTION—we point to that instrument, which declares that the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Can the enemies for the Standard, refer to a single section in the Constitution, which confers on Congress power to impose duties which shall not be "uniform throughout the United States!" He cannot. We defy him to do so. Or will he pretend to advance the doctrine that a protective tariff *did not* affect the interests of the South? Was not that bill of abominations both clearly unconstitutional and deeply ruinous to the people? Surely, the most self-willed will admit this plain and palpable fact. Viewing it therefore, in this light, was there not just ground, according to the universally acknowledged doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, and of the whole Republican party, for firm and decided resistance? Can he, then, without derogation to the spirit of liberty—of manly petition and remonstrance—of those great and unalterable principles which guarantee honorable redress, condemn the efforts of the patriotic few, to arrest the operation of duties which, more than the want of internal improvement, the tide of emigration, and all other circumstances combined, were draining from the State of South Carolina her very "life-blood!" Can any one, honestly, in the face of all these facts, now charge them with any design upon the Union! Our fathers resisted the oppressions of the mother country. They viewed all the time-honored institutions and usages of their fathers as comparatively trifling, when weighed in the balance with the high and unalterable principles of freedom and self government. South Carolina participated in that glorious struggle. Her sons were foremost in the midst of appalling dangers; her Rutledges, her Marions and her Pinckneys, were unbending in their support of true principles, and thousands of her gallant sons sealed with their lives their devotion to the cause of liberty. Were *they* suspected of being disloyal to the principles involved in the great contest which was waging for the conquest of liberty over despotism? No! Calumny has not tainted their immortal names! They occupy a proud niche in the archives of South Carolina. It is due, then, to the venerated and illustrious dead, as well as the honored living, that the foul stigma sought to be stamped upon the escutcheon of the South, should be wiped off; that the names of her prominent, honest and profound statesmen should be vindicated from the unmerited calumny which the editor of the Standard, and the heartless knaves and demagogues of the Regency party would heap upon them.

"*Every voice from South Carolina is like the incipient breeze that augurs the coming tempest.*" This assertion, Mr. Standard, we think more than probable. That *voice* is growing stronger, deeper and more continued—in a good cause. Not against the General Government, in defence of Nullification, particularly. On that point, the Compromise Act will have settled all our difficulties, if it is permitted by the Royalist party to stand firm. But the "coming tempest" is at hand; the whirlwind of destruction is gathering against, &c. ready to burst on the "devoted" heads of the abolitionists, unless the torrent of imfamous, unconstitutional petitions which is deluging Congress be stayed. When we hazard this assertion, we are persuaded we rightly estimate the spirit of the South.

Let every candid man, examine for a moment, the recent vote in the House of Representatives, on the reception of abolition petitions, and he will find sufficient evidence against the Royalist party to identify them with the abolitionists. He will see votes given unblushingly, in the face of open day, for the reception of petitions, which, in their principle, design the subversion of the constitution and the destruction of the government. He will see that in the twelve slave-holding States there are but *three* Whigs who voted for receiving the petitions, while there are *thirteen* Van Buren men. *More than four to one!* Further: out of 136 votes for receiving the petitions 90 are Van Buren men, and 46 whigs; nearly two to one! Now these are *facts;* circumstances that *cannot* lie, for they are the deliberately recorded proceedings of Congress. The above facts are truly alarming. They exhibit the mad tendency of party spirit. They develope, in the bud, the long-cherished and premeditated design of Mr. Van Buren and his northern friends to accomplish the abolition of slavery at every hazard, and of the readiness of his worshippers every where, to lend themselves to his "gracious pleasure." We solemnly admonish the people of the South, to scrutinize severely the conduct of their public servants. As sentinels of public liberty, we deem it our imperious duty, to sound, louder than ever, the tocsin of alarm. We call upon the South to arouse to instant, vigilant action. A race of modern Delators have sprang up; they have poisoned the mind of the Executive, and are swiftly advancing to the high places of the government. The constitution of the greatest republic and the proudest nation that ever "floated on the tide of time," already bears the impress of their unhallowed footsteps! But their avaricious, destructive propensities are not yet satiated. Their aim is now directed, under the name of "democracy, abolition," &c. to the hearts of our fellow-citizens of the South. Their conduct would seem to indicate a desire on their part, of beholding the scenes of Southampton re-enacted; of exulting in the wail of the murdered mother and child—all—all this *lovely* and *humane* philanthropy, they claim as the instrument of giving liberty to the African! Misguided, self-willed people! The very act would curse his enjoyment; and his conscience, if any remained, after the perpetration of all these cruelties for his freedom, would upbraid him for his ingratitude, and turn in imprecations upon the authors of his freedom!

Far be it from us to affix this design to the conduct of all our Northern brethren. They doubtless conceive they are acting honestly and humanely; and reflection upon the consequences of their ill-timed exertions is all that is necessary to convince them of their error. We advise them to desist. The people of the South have, hitherto, constantly and fearlessly, but respectfully urged them to desist. Will they continue deaf to the voice of justice—to the sacred ties of friendship and consanguinity! The institutions of the South relative to slavery are *unalterable*, firm, fixed and decided. Her stand has been taken. Cool, deliberate reflection justifies her position. *IT WILL BE OCCUPIED TO THE LAST EXTREMITY.*

☞ We observe that Gen. M'Kay, from this State, and Dr. Montgomery, the member from this District, voted in favor of receiving abolition petitions. Dr Montgomery is welcome to all the honor which this truckling subserviency may yield him. He will find it in the end, dearly bought. The people of his District are yet to determine on his conduct in this matter. He has willfully misrepresented them; and he will find that their interests and privileges involved in the abolition of slavery, are not thus to be trifled with, by an ungrateful representative for the advancement of party designs.

Revised Statutes.—James Iredell, and William H. Battle Esquires, have been appointed by the Governor to superintend the publication of the revised Statutes. Every magistrate in the State will be furnished with a copy.

MR. WISE'S resolution, demanding an investigation of the manner in which the different executive departments of the government have been conducted, has been adopted in the House by a vote of 86 to 78. Of the committee of nine, appointed by the Speaker, under the resolution, six are Van Buren men. This is the fairness of the party!

☞ We design the insertion of Mr. PICKEN'S truly eloquent Speech in our next, on Mr. Wise's Resolutions.

☞ Gen. Santa Anna, has reached Washington City, and has had two interviews with the President.

Col. JOHN H. WHEELER has been appointed Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State.

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following allotment of the Circuits for the Spring Term 1837—to wit:

Edenton,	Judge TOOMER.
Newbern,	" NASH,
Raleigh,	" BAILEY,
Hillsborough,	" DICK'
Wilmington,	" SETTLE,
Mecklenburg,	" SAUNDERS,
Mountain,	" PEARSON.

Aids to the Governor.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids to Governor DUDLEY, with the rank of Colonel, viz: James W. Bryan, of Carteret, James A. King, of Iredell, Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, and John L. Henderson, of Granville.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—Gen. R. Y. Hayne has been elected President of the Company; Major McNeill, Chief Engineer; Capt. Williams, Assistant Engineer, and the following gentlemen, as Directors, to serve until October next, viz: *In Kentucky*, R. Wickliffe, W. C. Richardson, Gen. James Taylor, John W. Tibulls, Israel L. Ludlow, and John B. Casey. *In Tennessee*, Col. John Williams, Dr. J. G. Ramsay and Col. A. E. Smith. In *North Carolina*, Dr. J. E. Hardy, Thos. J. Forney and Peregrine G. Roberts. In *South Carolina*, R. Y. Hayne, James Hamilton, Charles Edmonston, Mitchell King, Col. B. F. Elmore, Col. A. Blanding, John C. Calhoun, Dr. J. W. Simpson and Robert G Wills. In *Ohio*, Edward Mansfield, William Green and Joseph Bonsal.

Keeping the Journals.—On the 17th inst. in the House of Representatives, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a series of Resolutions, declaring that it is not competent, under the Constitution, to alter, change, expunge, mutilate or destroy the Journals of either House of Congress—and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill for the punishment of all persons who shall hereafter be guilty of this outrage. The House refused leave; ayes 77, noes 118.

Supreme Court.—James Shepherd, of Newbern, has obtained license to practice law in the County Courts; and William Williamson, of Lincoln has been admitted to Superior Court practice.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

GASTON J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Martin *v* Cowles, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also in the case of Nichols *et al. v* Dunn *et al.* in Equity from Orange decree for Plaintiffs and reference. Also, in Toler *v* Coor, *et al.* in equity from Wayne; injunction made perpetual.

SANTA ANA OUTLAWED.

The following intelligence, to be relied upon, will have an important influence upon the question of the acknowledment of the independence of Texas.

New Orleans, Jan. 11th, 1837.

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that Santa Ana is declared by the present persons in power in Mexico to be an outlaw, and all citizens of any of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him should he again appear within the limits of any of the States or Territory of Mexico.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

(From the New Orleans True American, Jan 16.)

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Prospects of a war with Mexico—Independence of California

The United States Sloop of war Boston, having on board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst. on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis *demanded his passports, and left the city on the 28th ultimo.*

A letter, under date of January 3, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positvely known at Vera Cruz whether Santa Ana had been released. His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d Jan. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Land Committee, and an Administration man, lately declared in a speech in the Senate, that the Treasury Specie Circular would be repealed. This may be considered as official.

The President has communicated to the Senate, his correspondence with Santa Anna, consisting, first, of a letter from Santa Anna, asking the good offices of Gen. Jackson in bringing about a peace with Texas, founded upon a recognition of its independence: and second, of Gen. Jackson's reply, offering to do what he can to put an end to the war, &c. On the reading of these documents, Mr. Preston made a few remarkes, urging the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas, and was followed by Messrs.—Walker and Calhoun, both to the same effect.

Mr. Calhoun said he had never from the beginning indulged the belief that Texas would remain under the domination of Mexico. Under this impression, he thought it our duty to recognise at the earliest period the independence of Texas, for the good both of that country and Mexico. If this were not done, and if the contest should continue, Texas would not be confined within the limits of the Del Norte. She would pass it over, and shake the Mexican Confederacy, or what ever else it might be called. Mr. C. was willing to vote for the recognition, and the earlier the better.

A Resolution, offered by Mr. Hawes, providing that all memorials, &c. on the subject of the abolition of slavery, should be laid on the table, without being referred or printed, and that no further action should be had thereon, was adopted (debate having been cut off by the previous question,) by the following vote: Yeas 129, Nays 69.

The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union having yesterday received the approbation of the President and become a la , the Senators, Messrs. Lyon and Norvell, and the Representative, Mr. Crary, of the new State, took the oaths of office and their seats in their respective Houses. Thus the number of the American Family of States has been precisely double since the epoch of the independence of the original thirteen.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

At Wake Forest, on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the Institute, Mr. Henry Seawell, of this vicinity to Miss Lucy M. Dunn, daughter of William B Dunn, Esquire.

In Halifax, Mr. David Hagadon, to Miss Isabella Mitchell. Also, Mr Adam Holt to, Miss N A Smith.

In Cheraw S. C. Mr Edward D Jarrot, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Mary Love, daughter of Mr. Erasmus Love, of Rockingham, Richmond Co.

At Stewartsville, Richmond co., Mr. Angus Malloy to Miss Margaret J Adams.

In Chatham county on the 10th inst. Mr. Thomas A Futrall of Greene co. to Mrs Julia Ann Marsh.

In Edenton, on the 5th inst. Mr. Samuel T. Bond to Miss Sarah F Skinner.

In Chowan co. Mr. Tighton Randolph to Miss Caroline Whiteman.

In Newbern, on the 12th inst. Mr. John Noe of Carteret to Miss Susan Wills of Newbern.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Archer Tench.

The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noon-tide heat,
As fearless of the evening cold.
Nip't by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the Sun's sharp piercing ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-liv'd beauties die away.

Communicated.

In Randolph county, on Monday the 23d inst. Mrs. Isabella Troy, relict of John Troy, deceased.

At New Orleans, on the 31st ult., Miss Mary Whitted, recently of Hillsborough, N. C., in the 20th year of her age.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

Will be received at the Office of the Secretary of State, until Monday the 13th day of February next, for Printing the Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the Session which has just ended; the Acts and Resolutions passed by the same, and the Printing which shall be required by the Legislature during its next Session

The Proposals must be separate and distinct: *That is*, it must be distinctly stated on what terms, *per printed octavo page*, the bidder offers to print the Journals—on what terms the Acts and Resolutions, and, on what terms the Orders of the Legislature. The number of copies required to be printed of the Journals, is 250—the number of copies of the Acts, &c. is about 3,500; and the number of each Report, Bill and Resolution, ordered by the Legislature, is 200 copies.

The price per printed page is intended to cover the whole cost of paper, folding, stitching, covering, packing them up in parcels for each county, and directing or addressing the Laws and Journals to the persons entitled to receive them No allowance will be made for any extra services; but when the work is delivered, according to contract, and is approved, the Printer will receive his pay.

The work is to be finished within ninety days from the close of the Session, and the contractor or contracters must give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, on each contract, for the faithful performance of his or their duties.

WILLIAM HILL.

Raleigh, Jan. 26 6 2w

CITY HOTEL.

The Subscriber having purchased the above well known Establishment, in the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by DAVID CARTER, Esq. has taken possession of the same, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may honor him with a call.

The whole Establishment has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now in comfortable order. As good a Table shall be kept as the Market will afford, and every attention shall be paid to Horses; while the charges will be as moderate as the times will justify. Promises, however, do not avail much, and the Subscriber would therefore ask the Public to judge him by his acts.

DANIEL MURRAY.

Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1837. 6 6w.

To all whom it may Concern.

Isaiah M. Paschall, has located himself in the town of Oxford, Granville co. N. C. where he may be found, to attend to business on commission, for all those who may wish to engage him, when not officially engaged.

January 25, 1837 6 4w

FAMILY FLOUR.

The subscriber has for sale, at his mill in Orange county, by the barrel or load, 75 barrels excellent Family Flour. Persons desirous of purchasing will please address me at Hillsborough, N. C.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

January 31, 1837. 6 3w

GARDEN SEEDS,

Raised by the United Society of Shakers, and D. & C. Landreths, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY

Turner & Hughes, Book-Sellers,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Warranted fresh and genuine; crop of 1836.

White Onion	Cearcean Kale or Cow Cabbage
Yellow do	Scotch Kale
Red do	Sea Kale
French do or London Leek	Early Dutch or Spring Flat Turnip
Early blood turnip Beet	Early Garden Stone Turnip
Early French sugar do	Norfolk Flat Turnip
Early Orange turnip do	White Flat do
Salad or Swiss Chard do	Red Top Flat do
Long blood do	Fine Scotch Aberdeen Turnip
Long Mangel Wurtzel do	Rutabaga do
Long White Scarcity do	Long Hanover do
Scarlet Carrot, very fine	Sage
Orange do	Large Bell Pepper
Blood do	Squash do
Early Horn do	Cayenne do
Guernsey Parsnip	Purple Egg Plant
Long White do	Curled Cress or Pepper grass
Early cluster Cucumber	Plain Cress
Extra Long do	Water do
Long Green do	Large Tomato
Early Frame do	Small do
Early Short Green do	Vegetable Oyster
Prickly Gherkin do	White Solid Celery
Superior Watermelon	Summer Savory
Early Appleseed do	Dwarf Curled Parsley
Large Muskmelon	Curled do
Fine Nutmeg Melon	New Zealand Spinage, (for Greens)
Large Cantelope do	Large Flanders do
Green Citron do	Round do
Pomegranate do	Green Curled Endive, (for Greens)
Egg Melon (beautiful)	Broad Leaved do
Dutch Summer Squash	White Mustard, (for Greens)
Bush Crook do do	Brown do do
Crookneck Summer do	Long White Ochre
Crookneck Winter do	Short Green do
Mammoth do	Giant Asparagus
Cocoanut or Porter do	Nasturtion
Acorn or Calafornia do	Roquette (for Salad)
Mammoth Pumpkin	Corn Salad do
Large Yellow do	Curled Chervil do
Cheese do	English Sorrel do
Imperial Sugar Loaf Lettuce	Large Scotch Leek
Early White Head do	Saffron
Large Green do do	Sweet Mignonette
Ice do do	Sweet Marjoram
Ice Coss do	Sweet Thime
White Coss do	Sweet Lavender
MagnumBonum Coss do	Sweet Basil
Royal Cabbage Head do	Lemon Balm
Brown Dutch do	Early Goldon Sioux Corn
Long White Naples Radish	Early Tuscarora Corn
Scarlet Short Top do	Early Sugar do
Purple Short Top do	Early Washington or June Peas
Long Salmon do	Early Charlton Peas
Long Scarlet do	Early Bishop's Profile Peas
Scarlet or Cherry Turnip do	White Marrowfat Peas
White Fall Spanish do	Dwarf Prolific do
Black " " do	Dwarf Blue Imperial do
Early Sugar Loaf Cabbage	Early China Dwarf Beans
Early George do	Early Mohawk Dwarf Peas
Early Dutch do	Early Sixweek Dwarf Beans
Early York do	Refugee or 1000 to 1 do
Large " or Harvest do	do do
Early Battersea do	White Kidney do do
" Bullock's Heart do (very fine)	Variegated Cranberry Pole do
Large Bergen do	Dutch Case Knife Pole do
Large Drumhead do	Large Lima Pole do
Late Dutch do	Small Lima do do
Flat Dutch, very fine, do	Dutch White Runner do
Green Savoy do do	Scarlet Runner do
Yellow " do	*Flower Seeds*, assorted
Green Glazed do	
Red Dutch do	
Colewort	
Large Purple Cape Broccoli	
White " "	
Early Cauliflower	
Half Hardy do	
Late Dutch do	

And a great variety not included in this list.

☞ If any of the seed sold by us should fail to come up, (having been fairly tried) the purchaser shall be refunded.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1837 6 4w

Marvellous Exhibition

Of Magic and Skill, feats of dexterity, Metamorphoses, Thaumaturgies, slight of hand, legerdemain, natural magic, balancing, equilibrium and plate dancing, unsurpassed by any former representation.

Concert Hall.

Most assuredly for 5 nights only, commencing on Tuesday evening, January 31, 1837; and every evening during the week; and a day performance on Saturday February 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MR. W. J. RYAN.

The unrivalled Magician and Prince of Necromancers.

The greatest Magician of the present day either in Europe or America, the same that all the papers in the United States have spoken of in terms of unqualified approbation, and gained the most flattering approbation of millions of admiring audiences in the cities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and lately at Norfolk, Virginia.

The evening's entertainment to commence with new and extraordinary

Metamorphoses,

never before exhibited in Raleigh. In addition to Mr. Ryan's extraordinary performances, he will appear and exhibit his unrivalled and extraordinary Equilibrium, or Dance of Dinner Plates, in which he stands unequalled as a plate dancer.

The whole to conclude with the astonishing & surprising **Pistol Trick.**

Any gentleman will be allowed to load a pistol with powder and ball, and fire at any part of his body the company may think fit. They may also bring their own powder and ball.

For particulars, see bills.

Price of admission 50 cents. Children half price. Doors open at half past 6, performance to commence at 7 precisely.

Private performances and lessons given by applying to Mr. Ryan at the Raleigh Hotel.

Tickets may be had at the Hotels.

N. B For the better accommodation of several families residing in the country, and at the request of several friends, Mr. Ryan will give an afternoon performance on Saturday, Feb. 4.

Doors open on Saturday at half past 2, and performance to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Front seats reserved particularly for the ladies. Good fires kept during the exhibition.

January 30. 6

NOTICE.

I shall offer at public sale, on Monday, the 20th February next, on a credit till the 25th Dec. next, with interest from the date, before the court house in Raleigh, three negroes viz: one man a good farmer, hewer and sawyer—and two women, both good cooks; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES ALLEN.

Jan. 30, 1837. 6 3wp

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to employ a young gentleman, who can bring suitable recommendations, and is qualified to teach the English language, as a private teacher to his children.—Any person desirous of obtaining this situation can correspond with the subscriber by directing their letters to him at Ballard's Bridge P. O. Chowan county, N. C.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Dec. 22, 1836 6 3w.

DRAFT MISCARRIED.

My Draft on Messrs. A. & B. Harris, Norfolk, Virginia, dated 9th inst. for three thousand five hundred dollars, payable at six months, in favor of Warren Harris, was mailed at this place on the 16th inst., and directed to Will. Peck, Raleigh, N. C., which was not received; all persons are notified not to receive said draft, as it will not be paid.

HENRY HARRIS.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 26, 1837 6 4w