

FOR THE STAR

Ma. LEMAY:—The following thoughts were suggested on reading, in the last Star, the beautiful lines of "S. J. H." on the subject:—

The Moon. Ages rolled on—revolutions swept o'er Earth, "like troubled visions o'er the breast of dreaming sorrow"—Empire, like thee, arose—And shone, and waned and fell—thy course Was onward—ever changing—but still firm And beautiful as when the "morning stars Together sang" in heavenly symphonies Around the newborn Sun Thy silvery beams—emblems of Parity and love—slept in soft ecstacy On the land of Eden, when the blissful boon Of gracious Heaven to fallen man was joyously announced by angel bands. The Jubilee.

Shepherds caught the swelling notes of love, Echoing through the azure vault of Heaven, They came, obedient to the heavenly Anthem, worshipping nature's God in Nature's infancy, while their voices in homely Paraphrase ascended high, to mingle into softer Numbers with the hymn of the undying Soraphim. Thou saw'st when Egypt claimed him for her son, and smiled Securely on the pathway for his flight. The first fittings Of thy rising beams of light, "dimly suffused," Beheld the troubled air rent with Kamah's Mourful lamentations. The full zenith Of thy splendor passed o'er scenes of deepest Anguish—but the mild radiance of thy form Departing seemed to whisper back, e'er it had Kissed the wildly dancing wave, in softest Answer to the melancholy wail of Judea's Childless mothers, the blest assurance of His Quenchless love to smiling innocency. For whom their offspring died.

Thy beams kept Mourful music to the long-drawn sigh That ascended from Gethsemane's lonely Garden. Thou saw'st at the intense, tearful Agency of that awful hour—the traitor Judas enter with the ruffian band ere yet The flutterings of His troubled soul were stilled; For angels radiant from the land of light Had softly blended with His bitter cup the Acents of His Father's pure, undying love. When on the rugged cross—His dying bed, The diadem of thorns his pillow—in keen Pangs, he bore the guilt of rebel man.

As in agonizing anguish, pity moved His heart to bless his cruel murderers; For e'en the brighter essence of thy glory, Whirling on his radiant car of quenchless Light, through clustering worlds and thronging Systems, had, with deep darkness veiled his Splendor, and refused to view the deathlike Heavings of the earthquake and the storm of Calvary. Shine on, in beauty still, fair lovely orb, Serenely poised in Heaven's celestial light; Obdient ever, let the impress of thy Parent's burning light rest calmly on thee, As the image of a lowly Saviour beams Upon his follower's hearts. April 23, 1837.

TELEGRAMS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot has in the following extract from one of his letters, saved us the trouble of inditing a paragraph on the subject of a project which is well calculated to attract favorably the public attention:—"I have had great pleasure in meeting with Mr. ROBERT E. HUBBON, of the Merchants' News Room, New York, and Mr. GONX formerly of France but more recently from Russia who are now in this city making arrangements for the establishment of a line of Telegraphs from New York to New Orleans. Mr. GONX and his associate MR. SKEVELL, have after many years' application to the subject invented an important system of Telegraphs, which casts into the shade every thing of the same kind that has yet been attempted. By their admirable plan they can communicate every kind of information, word by word, and punctuate the same without using more signals than words and with as much rapidity as a person can write, or even speak. They have received the most flattering encouragement from those literary and scientific gentlemen to whom they have explained the system; and not a doubt is entertained that it will accomplish the purposes of the inventors, and realize all that has been anticipated from it. M. GONX assures me that he will be able to communicate a despatch, of one hundred words from New York to New Orleans, in half an hour! And those who are thoroughly acquainted with the system confirm his promise. How elementary does every other appear in comparison of that which can accomplish such an object! The imagination is overpowered in contemplating the consequences of such an achievement of human ingenuity. Distance is annihilated. Thousands of miles no longer divide us. We know on the instant, as it were, the actions, the wishes, the determinations of our fellow-beings of other Saigies. Fortunate it is that we live in an age for whose intellectual progress nothing is too ripe!"

DAVID NEWLAND.—We are informed that David Newland of Burke has received an appointment from the President, as Surveyor of the public Lands, in Wisconsin, and has left the State to enter upon the duties of his office. He has left a vacuum which we take pleasure in stating can be easily supplied. We really think that the wild woods of the West is more congenial to his nature than the refinement and polish of Washington city. Before parting with Davy, we will merrily mention an accident which befell him at Washington last session, and will then as an act of charity to his friends, consign him to the shades of oblivion. David, on the morning of the Convention, to show his self importance, resolved to show his own hand and introduce to the acquaintance some of his friends.—Accordingly, having collected his band, he proceeded to the apartment of the Colonel. On entering the room they found the Colonel a lady and daughter present. After the introduction and the usual salutations b-tween the Colonel and his visitors had taken place, they were requested to sit down. Davy accordingly made a motion to assume a secondary position in a chair behind him but in the mean time, one of his companions appropriated the chair to his own use, and snugly seated himself in a remote corner of the room. This entirely escaped Davy's attention, who we apprehend, was raged at the time in staring at the ladies, and losing his perpendicular, he fell sprawling on the floor, beneath our head with a tremendous crash. Mrs. B. and her daughter scampered from the room almost convulsed with laughter at the ridiculous scene before them, and even the Col., after the most strenuous efforts to restrain his risible facilities, was compelled to give vent to his feelings in a most unbecoming roar. Unfortunately for the Col's pocket, a sideboard which was laden with the most costly kinds of glass-ware, received once a shock, that its whole contents were overturned, and broken into thousands of atoms. After a severe struggle the unfortunate man succeeded in ex-

tricate himself from the broken fragments in which he was totally enveloped and we are happy to learn, suffered no very serious injury from the fall.—Ruh. Rev.

THE STAR RALEIGH, APRIL 26, 1837.

Gov. DODLEY left this City, on Saturday last, on a short visit to Wilmington. THE TREASURY CIRCULAR—GALLING DESPOTISM. Strong as may be our partialities and prejudices, and we confess they are not few, we cannot, on a calm review of the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, find any great national good, or any eminent fundamental principle re-asserted and established, which will in the least degree ameliorate or counterbalance the mighty evils inflicted by him upon the commercial interests of the country. The present pressure in the money market is certainly ascribable to one of his last measures, the Treasury Circular. And we doubt very much, if there is to be found in our history a more open and daring violation of the popular will, attended with more injurious consequences, which still thickens upon us, than is exhibited in the case of this illegal and unconstitutional order. We desire that our readers should know the whole truth of the matter, which we will briefly and plainly state.

This Treasury Circular originated with the famous humbug Benton, (a most odious paternity in the session of '35-'36. The representatives of the people refused to give it their assent—indeed, Benton found himself in a minority of one! Eleven days only, after the adjournment of Congress—notwithstanding this almost unanimous rebuke by that body—in despite of the known will of the people, the order was issued. But this is only the "beginning of the end" of this dark design against the currency of the country—conceived in ignorance and propelled by the most vindictive tyranny. The President, finding himself thwarted in his efforts to obtain the sanction of Congress, had, with his usual consistency in such cases, resolved on this measure before the adjournment of that body. And this determination was communicated to R. M. Whitney, the unauthorized agent of the pet banks and the treasury, who concealed by him from the representatives of the people, and used at his discretion, for his own personal advantage, and that of his friends. Whitney also communicated this information to the pet banks, thereby enabling them to use it to their emolument. The order is accordingly issued. It creates great excitement. It depraves the currency. It causes the transfer of specie from the Atlantic, where it had been forced from Europe, and where it was required to pay the debts of our merchants to their European customers, and locks it up in the receiving offices of the Western States. Congress is convened. There is but one opinion on the subject, heard from all quarters of the country; the representatives of the people, thoroughly acquainted with the wants and interests of their constituents, join in the prevailing sentiment, and demand the repeal of the order. The subject is maturely considered, and fully and ably debated during a whole session. And, in spite of the vast power of the Executive over both branches of the National Legislature—in spite of the powerful means of the President to seduce and intimidate, a bill, rescinding the order, passes the House by an overwhelming majority, and finds six opponents in the Senate. How did President Jackson act in this emergency, in the face of this accumulated evidence of the popular will, against this illegal and ruinous Treasury order? Let the unparalleled distress at present existing in the commercial community, answer. Let effects be traced to their origin, and it will be found that General Jackson consummated his long career of abuse and outrage, by once more evading the constitutional authority of Congress, and defrauding the people of their right to act through their representatives! The Treasury order, issued in direct contradiction of the will of Congress, and in communication of that intention to R. M. Whitney, as a secret, before its adjournment, mark the conduct of President Jackson in this matter, in vivid characters of vindictiveness and low cunning.

We had reason to hope, however, not from the well promulgated prepossessions of Mr. Van Buren in favor of the policy of his predecessor, but from the position which he occupied as a minority President, and his desire to catch at every thing calculated to strengthen his power, and smoothly mark the first prominent measures of his administration; that he would repeal the order; and our hopes were strengthened by the suppliant manner in which 30 Senators, some his chosen friends, joined in urging the pressing necessity of such a course. But he has continued deaf to the voice of the whole country—unmoved by the vast weight of the people's authority. In a cabinet council, Mr. Van Buren finds himself only supported, in his utter disregard of the interests of the country, by Butler and Kendall—influenced doubtless by the evil genius of Benton, who is present, to mark and overrule by his concealed superiority their deliberations.

Thus it will be found that a majority of his own cabinet have recommended to the President the necessity of an immediate repeal. Still he refuses—his entire disregard of the interests of the people, is daily plunging them into deeper difficulties, and exciting deadly commotions. How long this deplorable state of affairs will continue, is uncertain. We are compelled to await, not the decision of the people, but the nod of our rulers, Van Buren, Benton, Kendall & Co. against the people, by the stealthiness of equipage—the blustering of demagoguery—and the impudence of consummate and hardened villainy, have trampled upon the rights of the people, and will continue to fasten them more firmly in the manacles of despotism, unless they re-assert and surely re-establish them by the force of a speedy and radical reformation.

THE PRESSURE—RECKLESSNESS OF "THE PARTY." The distress in the money matters of the country are fearfully accumulating, and bearing down before them, indiscriminately, the interests of every class of its citizens. The mer-

chants first suffered from the operation of the specie circular, the pet bank system, and other demerits of the currency by the pseudo "democratic party"—The primary causes of the pressure; and their paralyzing influence is gradually spreading, through them, to the farming interests. Indeed, it has already been ruinously felt, in the rapid reduction of the staple commodities of the country. Cotton, which, a few weeks ago, would have commanded from 16 to \$18 per hundred, is now only worth 8 or 9. In Fayetteville, and, in fact, in every cotton market in the State, its speedy depreciation is unexampled. Farther South, in New Orleans, the best cotton is only worth from 6 to \$7 per hundred. The price of tobacco has also fallen considerably. Gloom seems to pervade the whole Republic—from Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Missouri, the commercial resources of the country are palsied, and sinking beneath the "glories" of the specie currency. Meetings have been held at New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and in fact at almost every city of importance in the South, to devise means of relief; and the fact that the costly experience acquired by those cities, and the country generally, by the tremendous and ruinous effects of the removal of the Deposits, has availed them but little, is a proof that the Specie Circular is not less high-handed, or attended with consequences less withering to the interests of the commercial community. And, as we before remarked, the farmer must feel its blighting influence; money will gradually grow scarce; and of course, the staples of the country—the essential productions of the planter—the cotton, tobacco, flour, will depreciate.

It is just what the Whigs predicted when this miserable humbug and tampering with the currency commenced, and what is now beginning to be realized in bitterness and sorrow. The Whigs are an error, as none deny. The excitement on the subject in Mississippi, and in Hinds county particularly, is unparalleled. More than 1000 writs have been brought by the Northerners against the merchants and planters of that county, and money is so scarce that they are unable to meet their demands. The inhabitants are in a state of feeling bordering on actual commotion; the sheriff has been forced to resign, and vengeance denounced upon any one who shall dare to act as deputy. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature, to take the matter into consideration.

We ask, how long shall this state of things continue? "How long, O Cataline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" How long shall the once free people of this mighty Republic, endure the workings of a system which withers every effort and energy—which consumes—exhausts—by the influence of the very government framed for their defence and welfare, their substance and life-blood? How long shall the heartless deputy of the Regency party tyrannize, with Benton, his coadjutor, over the institutions bequeathed us by a noble ancestry? Shall the just vengeance of their progeny sleep forever? Was it not enough that the deposits were removed—the plighted faith of the nation compromised? Was it not enough that the President's edict was forced by the edict of a self-constituted caucus upon the American people that the journals of the Senate were defaced, and the constitution of the Republic evaded—trampled upon, by a base devotion to men in power? But we can answer all these questions—and our hopes are strengthened in the ultimate victory of the whigs, by the cheering news from New York—the grand centre of the commercial interests, where the people have felt, unmitigated, the fury of the Specie Circular, and where they are prepared to judge fully and impartially. The whigs are asserting their rights in that city—their ticket for Mayor has prevailed by about four thousand majority! In the rapid revolution of political sentiment, equal to that in the commercial affairs of the country, may be predicted the downfall of the usurper. His days are numbered. And the only reflection which makes his domination otherwise than utterly insupportable, is that four years will complete it, and leave him "alone in his glory." We solemnly believe that the downfall of his party will mark the commencement of a new and vigorous era—the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and the healthy action of the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, inseparably connected with the proper administration of every liberal government. We repeat, let our friends be stimulated to redoubled zeal—encouraged in the prosecution of this warfare. The contest, we admit, is unequal—but while the whigs of the Union are rallying—while our duty is urging us to action—and while there are hopes of victory, we should "Keep the flag flying! Die, but don't surrender!"

Gov. DODLEY has appointed REUBEN DEWEY, Esq. Surveyor, and N. J. KING, Esq. and Col. JOHN CRYSTO, Commissioners, to superintend the surveying the lands, recently acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

Emigration to Texas.—A letter from New Orleans, says, "never was the demand for Texas lands so brisk, or the number of emigrants so considerable; all the schooners leaving here for the Texas ports carry from 20 to 40 passengers."

Newly fiddled white Rome was burning. From the New Hampshire Patriot, a Van Buren paper. "Good News."—Several large houses in New York failed last week, and several more are expected to follow.

The editor of the Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer, Robert Birelett, Esq. announces his wish to retire from the chair of news, and will dispose of his entire establishment.

Southern Review.—We have received Judge Abel P. Upshur's prospectus of the Southern Review, the publication of which is proposed to be commenced at Washington City, as soon as three thousand subscribers shall be obtained. It is expected that the first number will appear in October next, or sooner, if the necessary arrangements can be completed.

Major Gates.—The Court Martial which met at Savannah to investigate the charges against this officer, have unanimously and honorably acquitted him. It is said, that the charges appeared to the Court so trifling and frivolous, as scarcely to deserve the formality of a solemn investigation.

New Court House.—The ensuing term of our County Court will be held in this newly erected Temple of Justice, which is adorned on all hands, we believe, to be the handsomest in the State. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, the efficient superintendent of the building, who has, by the marked success which has attended his efforts, established on a firm basis his reputation as a Master Builder.

George E. HADSON, Esq. an acting Justice of the Court, at the request of the commissioners, has consented, on the first day of the term, to make a short address by way of dedicatory of the building to the purposes for which it is designed. It is desirable, that as many of the magistrates of the county will attend, as can make it convenient to do so. Ral. Reg.

Raleigh, April 22, 1837.—A public meeting was held this day at the Court House, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem to express the sympathy felt by the citizens of Raleigh for the people of Washington, in this State, on account of their late calamitous visitation.

On motion of Mr. Gales, Thomas Cobbs, Esq. Intendant of Police, was called to the Chair, and Thomas L. West, Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, Mr. Cartwright submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That this meeting deeply sympathize with the citizens of Washington, in the calamitous visitation under which they now suffer. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, be requested to appoint a committee, to consist of four persons, one for each ward, and one for the suburbs, for the purpose of visiting each locality, to solicit contributions for the aid of the sufferers, by the late fire in Washington, in this State.

Resolved, That the contributions so raised, be paid over to the Intendant at this city, who is requested to transmit the same to the Intendant of the town of Washington, or to the committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of that place, to receive contributions. Res. That the citizens of Washington, who are present, give some account of the situation of the sufferers, and of what had been done in the town of Washington itself, for their relief. After which, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned. (The Intendant will notify the individuals who may be placed on the committee, provided for by the second resolution.)

During the days of the election, among other extraordinary events that pertained the downfall of the old Tammany Rookery, was the appearance of a noble eagle, from the Green Mountains of Vermont, Mr. Clark's native State. It was borne along the streets, perched on the American ensign, through every ward and to every poll, followed by a martial band, playing national airs. This living symbol, as he flapped his wings and darted his fiery eyes, seemed to penetrate into the miseries of the country, and inspired new confidence to the whigs. They looked upon it as an omen, and that the emblem of our banner had come to rouse them to a determination to wipe from it the stains of political corruption.—N. Y. E. Star.

Causes of the Pressure in the Money Market.—A Pamphlet has recently appeared in England, by Mr. John Horley Palmer, a Director of the Bank of England, entitled—"The causes of the consequence of the pressure on the Money Market." The Pamphlet declares the deficiency of Specie Circulation, and shows that deficiency attributable to the measures of the Federal Government and several of the States, to effect a metallic currency. The pressure in the Money Market accounts for the decline in cotton, and the depreciation in the price of that article; it is as plain as mid-day, proceeds from the policy pursued by the Administration. Register.

NEW PREDICTIONS. "We venture to predict that specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a common currency before his time is out."—Globe of Saturday.

"We venture" a hazardous adventure, indeed! And has it come to this? Three years ago we were told that in eight months we should see the GOLDEN AGE. It was then postponed a year longer. Then it was to be before Gen. Jackson went out of office! And now all these high sounding promises are melted down to a gentle, trembling, fearful, doubtful "venture to predict" that it will come to pass before Mr. Van Buren goes out of office that is, before the end of four years, this is coming out of the little end of the horn. This is really tapering down to the little end of nothing. A striking contrast between it and the proud, boastful predictions of a few years since. We also will venture to predict, and our prediction is, that the quantity of specie in the country will decrease during the next two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration at the rate of several millions of dollars, and that at the end of his administration we shall be just as far from a gold specie currency as we are now. The only difference will be an increased proportion of gold in the vaults of the banks. We further predict that the common currency will not become gold—unless at the cost of a pecuniary convulsion, worse than that of 1818 and '29. Such has been the folly of the measures pursued by General Jackson for purifying the currency, that instead of even leading to that result, it renders the task more difficult. Better, far better that he had left things as they were. Reformer.

Mr. CASE.—The Globe of Saturday contains an address to the public from LEWIS CASE, our Minister at Paris, in reply to charges, made against him by G. N. Clinch. The charges, our readers will recollect, were made during the enquiry into the military operations of Gen. Gaines and Scott. The substance of them was, that as Secretary of war, he neglected to make adequate preparations for the defence of Florida, although admonished of the danger which threatened that country, in sufficient time to have guarded against them. The charge is a very serious one; and has received countenance from Gen. Scott and many of the public journals of the country. Mr. Case is evidently distressed at it, and labors very hard to clear himself, through several columns of the Globe.

The General promises as soon as he shall receive the necessary documents, and his health will permit to resume the controversy. "I shall, (he says) expose the injustice done to me by Judge White and those he has used to excuse his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency."—Vir.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—Col. Smith, the Commissioner appointed under an act of Assembly, to lay off a public road from Franklin, Meigs county, through the Cherokee Nation to the Georgia line, has taken the oath required by the act, and is proceeding to discharge the duties assigned him. We trust that he may be successful in making the location on the most practicable route, as it will be a road of great importance to that section of country; passing as it will through that portion of the Cherokee county, within the limits of North Carolina containing a large body of the most fertile lands in the State, which will soon come into market, and afford a retreat for those of our citizens who are desirous of removing to a new country, affording fertile lands, fine water and a beautiful climate. We hope that this country will ere some year attract that tide of emigration, which has been flowing from North Carolina for the last two years, and bringing her as it were of her very substance; in fact, many of our citizens have already moved in and settled on the public lands, and we have no doubt the population will soon be sufficient to entitle them to a separate county. The new county is proposed to be called Cherokee, within the county seat Junaluska, after the hero of the battle of the horse-shoe. Ral. Gaz.

MAON SUPERIOR COURT.—We attended the Superior Court of Macon, the last week in March, where Judge Pearson made his first appearance on the bench, and we were gratified in being able to state that the most sanguine expectations of his friends were fully realized. His ability and dispatch with which he transacted business gave general satisfaction, and every person with whom we have conversed feels well pleased with his appointment. J. W. GUNN, Esq. qualified as Solicitor-at-Law, and entered on the duties of his office. There being but a very small State's docket, the Court was enabled to get through the Civil docket, which has not been done by any previous court for some time; there were no successful appeals—interest in the docket to our readers.—75

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. GENERAL FELIX H. USTON ARRIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.—By the arrival of several schooners at New Orleans, from Texas, the papers of that city of April 7th, have received the cheering intelligence of the tranquility and prosperity of the country and the assurance that no apprehension whatever exists of an invasion by land or blockade by sea. The spies had returned from the Rio Bravo, and saw no traces of the enemy.

The planters and traders are busily occupied, and there is a prospect of abundant crops, particularly of corn and flourishing commerce. Emigrants are daily arriving in numbers, and land is purchased at great advance, in the new town of Houston, to be the seat of government, from two to three thousand five hundred dollars! Great confidence in the permanent duration of the Texian Republic is now inspired by the arrival of the news of the recognition of their independence by the U. States. Gen. Felix Houston, and Chief Justice Collingsworth are passengers in the scler. Texas from Valasco. The Texian army is at La Brea 17,000 to 23,000 strong, in perfect health and discipline, and well provisioned. Lands where the title is undoubted, are selling rapidly at from one to ten dollars an acre. All new volunteers, who are now daily arriving at the head quarters, are very properly immediately mustered as regulars for two years' service. This will prevent the constant heart-burning, collisions, and difficulties, we have seen in our Florida campaigns.

President Houston and his cabinet contemplated removing to the new seat of government, at Houston, on the Buffalo Bayou, the glorious field of San Jacinto, April the 15th. The President, as we always believed he ultimately would be, is the most popular man in Texas. His frank manners and extended justice and chivalrous honor, have won this homage.—His cabinet are upright men. Captains Brown and Hurd, of the schooners Brutus and Invincible, had both resigned, induced to do so it is thought from the dissatisfaction expressed by their government at their long delay at New York. Henry L. Thomson is ordered to the command of the Invincible. Capt. S. ell at Valasco, the evening of March 26th, in fricas with his Lieutenant, Sprout shot the latter through the head. Thomson is to be tried. There was great excitement against him.

The following is a list of the government officers of Texas: President Samuel Houston. Vice President—Mariano B. Lamar. Secretary of State—J. Pinckney Henderson. Secretary of War—William A. Fisher. Secretary of Treasury—Henry Smith. Secretary of Navy—S. Rudes Fisher. Attorney General—Grassum. Post Master General—R. Barr. Auditor of Accounts—J. W. Moody. Quartermaster General—W. H. Patton. Pay Master General—J. Sively. Commissioner General—A. S. Sney Thurston. Adjutant General—E. Moorehouse. Ministers to the United States—W. W. Wharton and Memucan Hunt. Consul at New Orleans, Townsend; Consul at New York, Woodward. Ev. Star.

DIED. Of pulmonary consumption, at his residence near Smithfield, on the 5th inst., Hardy Avera, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Avera sustained an irreproachable character, was a valuable member of society, and his death is lamented by all who knew him. He has left a numerous family to deplore their irreparable loss. (Con.)

DRAWN NUMBERS Of the North Carolina State Lottery—5th Class for the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, CLASS No 7, for 1837. On WEDNESDAY, 4th of MAY, 1837. 66 No. Lottery, 10 Drawn Balls. SCHEME. 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 4,000 do. 1 Prize of 3,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,325 do. 1 Prize of 1,840 do. 5 Prizes of 1,000 do. 10 Prizes of 400 do. &c. &c. WHOLE TICKETS \$4, HALVES \$2, QUARTERS \$1. A certificate for a package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$50, Half \$25, Quarter \$12 50. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers either by the package or single ticket of STEVENSON & POINTS. Raleigh, N. C.

THE RALEIGH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will meet in the Methodist Church in this City, on Friday evening next, (the 25th inst.) at 7 o'clock. NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, CLASS No 8, for 1837. To be drawn at Washington, N. Carolina, On SATURDAY, 12th of MAY, 1837. 75 number Lottery 11 drawn balls. SCHEME. 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 4,000 do. 1 Prize of 3,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,325 do. 1 Prize of 1,840 do. 5 Prizes of 1,000 do. 10 Prizes of 400 do. &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters \$1. A certificate for a package of 25 whole tickets will cost \$50, Half \$25, Quarter \$12 50. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers either by the package or single ticket of STEVENSON & POINTS. Raleigh, N. C.

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The Hon. Robert Stange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. C. All the Editors in the State are respectfully requested to publish the above. April 22, 1837. 13-31

NOTICE. All persons claiming under a deed in trust, executed to me by John G. Montague, on the 11th March, 1835, are notified to present their claims on Friday the 26th inst., at my counting room, in Smithfield, for adjustment. JOHN S. POWELL, Trustee. April 20, 1837. 13-11

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, MERCHANT TAILORS, Four doors South of Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, Raleigh, N. Carolina. ARE NOW RECEIVING A Splendid Supply of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Embracing every thing in general use.

These Goods have been selected by the junior partner of this concern, in person, and can be confidently recommended to their friends and customers, as the best assortment of Goods in their business opened in North Carolina. These Goods consist of Wool, Dry, of every colour and quality, and are warranted not to fade in washing. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of their Goods, but only request those who want secular decoration, to give them a call. The following are a part, viz: Super Blue and Black " Apple Green " Olive Green " R. B. do. " Habia do. " Roman Purple, and " London Smoke Brown " Wool Dyed CLOTHS. Drapetin, A new article for Summer Coats. Wool Dyed Single & double milled Casimeres, & Cashmeres for Spring suits. Drillings, Fur points. Black and Green. VESTINGS

And many other things useless to mention, together with a general assortment of Ready made Clothing, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Silk under Shirts, Ties, &c. &c. &c. of every colour and quality, and are warranted not to fade in washing. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of their Goods, but only request those who want secular decoration, to give them a call. LITCHFORD & OLIVER now return thanks to the public for former support, promising assiduously to endeavor meriting its continuance. All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

HOLLOW WARE, WOOD SCREWS, SAD IRONS, &c. The Howell Works Company, No 243, Water, near Lockman street, New York, have received the patent, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the Southern and Western Markets, viz: HOLLOW WARE, of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 tons, viz: POTS of 22 different sizes, from 8-4 to 30 gallon. KETTLES, 15 sizes, from 3 to 13 gallons. BAKEPANS, or OVENS, 7 different sizes. TEA KETTLES, 6 do. SKILLETS, 6 do. FLAT SPIDERS, 5 do. COVERED SPIDERS, 5 do. GRIDDLEs, 5 do. FIRE DOGS, 6 do. WAGON BOXES, from 1 to 4 to 4 inches. CAIT do 3 to 7 inches. WOOD SCREWS, 50,000 gross, iron and brass, from 0-8 in. No. 3 to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality and finish, and less than "James" imported prices. SAD IRONS, assorted in cases of about 400 lbs. each, for retailing. TAILORS' and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted sizes. SASH WEIGHTS, 100 tons, assorted from 1-4 to 20 lbs. BELLS for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to order—also, Steam Engines, and other Machinery made to order. The above assortment of Goods, is particularly recommended to the attention of Southern and Western Merchants, and are offered for Sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favorable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one establishment in the United States.

Merchants, by forwarding a request per mail, to send a printed circular with description of goods, prices and terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by return of mail. All orders will receive immediate attention. New York, March 7, 1837. 12-50

WINDSOR HOTEL. The Windsor has purchased the large and extensive location, lately occupied as a Tavern, by Dr. William Watson, in the town of Windsor, Hertie county. There is probably no House in the eastern part of North Carolina, which is more commodious than this Hotel. A large part of the establishment is entirely new, and very expensive. The subscriber pledges himself that every attention shall be given to the comfort and convenience of his guests. His table and bar shall be supplied with the best which the country affords; and his public are supplied with good provender and attentive ostlers. THOMAS WILKINSON. Windsor, N. C. Sep. 1, 1836. 8-8