...presentation to him of a ...r of superb Gold Epaulettes, by the ...ard Room officers of the Pennsylvan... also entered into the scheme. His ...ography too has recently been pub...hed, and we doubt not other means ...ed to prepare the public mind for the ...mination.—*Arena.*

From the Newbern Spectator.

On the subject of the late aggression ... retaliation of the loyal Canadians, ...r. Clay and Mr. Calhoun seem to ...ve changed characters. The former ...ys:

"While I would take the opportunity of ...ng that I consider the recent outrage ...mitted on the soil and within the juris...ction of the United States to be an out...ge most atrocious in its character and con...quences, and totally unjustifiable by any ...ng that could have previously happened,"

* * * *

"I require not any more evidence than ...hat has been already given by the docu...ents just read, to satisfy me that there was ...thing whatever which could possibly jus...y this proceeding on the part of the British ...overnment."

* * * *

"I make these remarks solely from a view ...f expressing my conviction that ample and ...nqualificated indemnity and apology ought ...o be made to our Government on account of ...his transaction."

We are sorry to see Mr. Clay thus ...educe this question to the alternative, ...war, or "ample and unqualified in...demnity and apology," when he is a ...are of of the great provocation given ...y our frontier citizens. If England ...uthorised the act (which we do not ...elieve) Mr. Clay knows full well ...hat she will be sparing of her "un...ualified apologies." If she did not ...uthorise it, the language of the Sen...tor is the reverse of peaceable or res...ectful to a friendly power.

Mr. Calhoun, on the other hand, ...ith apparently greater wisdom and ...egard for the public interests, re...ked, in reply to Mr. Clay:—"it ...ad not," he said, "been his intention ...o say a word on this subject, and he ...ad hoped, in this early state of the ...uestion, before we well knew all the ...acts of the case on both sides, that no ...pinion at present would have been ...iven in the Senate. He had hoped ...hat these papers would have passed ...peacebly to the committee on Foreign ...Relations, without a word or opinion ...pon them. Mr. C. hoped that in ...his enlightened age, a war between ...wo such countries as Great Britain ...nd the U. States would not grow out ...f an excitement naturally existing ...etween people so closely connected ...s the inhabitants of the frontier lines. ...He did not now, however, wish to ...ive an opinion. He was not possess...d of the facts on both sides of the ...uestion. He thought gentlemen ought ...o wait to know the real state of the ...ase, before they suffered themselves, ...y exparte statements, to be driven ...nto an excitement which all might ...hereafter lament. He would only say ...hat there was a possibility that cir...umstances existed of which we yet ...ere ignorant. We ought to place ...urselves in the situation of both sides ...nd form our judgment according to ...justice, not according to hurried feel...ng. Let us only suppose for a mo...ment that this country had been ...placed in the situation of Great Brit...ain. Suppose the city of New York ...had been seized and taken possession ...of by the party aiming to overthrow ...r is Government, and they were aid...ed and supplied with men and arms ...from the Canadian shore should we ...then be in such a hurry to condemn ...one of our own officers, who, seeing ...these circumstances, had taken and ...destroyed a boat belonging to the for...eign aggressors, which had been en...gaged in bringing aid and succor to ...our enemies? He only put the case ...as a method of at a cool and proper ...judgment; not that he meant thereby ...to justify any act in itself unjustifiable. ...He urged this argument only as a ...reason for forbearance until we shall ...be furnished with further information. ...He would not be willing to decide a ...controverted case even between mere ...individuals until he had fully inquired ...into the merits of the dispute on both ...sides; how much less, then in an af...fair of nations ought we for rush with ...onesided views into premature excite...ment and action?

It is said that Mr. Rives or Mr Talmadge is to bring forward a substitute for Mr. Wright's bill.

It is also said, that, that bill was prepared with the express intention of forcing the Conservatives to abandon "the Party" or submit with ignominy. It contains no conciliation or compromise, no corner into which the Conservatives can creep for safety.

Some excitement has been produced in this city in consequence of an individual direct from San Antonio, stating that that place had been attacked by 1,500 Mexicans. A letter yesterday received from Col. Karness to *the* secretary of war dissipates this rumor, and states that on the 20th inst. a party of Mexicans (50) made an attack upon the guard who were taking care of the horses, eight miles below, took one prisoner and shot the other. Col. Karnes, (who was in command in consequence of the illness of Lt. Colonel Wells,) immediately upon receiving the information gave pursuit in person, followed them eight or ten miles, but the trail giving out, returned, he has no doubt it is the same party which visited San Patricio. The spies he sent there having reported that persons had undoubtedly been there. This may be considered as a retaliatory measure our, men having been in the habit of driving horses and mules from the Rio Grande, and not at all connected with the orders of the Mexican government. Nevertheless, Col. Karnes writes that he is under the impression the Mexicans are preparing for an early campaign. We say, *Let them come. We prefer peace*, but if the Mexicans insist upon it, they will find us ready.—*Texas Tel*

THE STAR

RALEIGH, JANUARY 31, 1838.

MR. PRENTISS—THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Mr. Prentiss, one of the members claiming a seat in the House of Representatives from Mississippi, is said to be a man of first rate oratorical powers. He has, by a speech of transcendent ability, won for himself a reputation as a public speaker, which gives him rank at once among the ablest debaters in Congress; and, from what we hear, if the question is not decided, as has been too often the case of late in that body, in defiance of reason and justice, by the application of the party screws, he will succeed in carrying out the wishes of his constituents. It is understood that, by the cogency of his reasoning, many have been made to waver, who had made up their minds unfavorably to his claims, and some, being thoroughly convinced of their error, have changed their opinions.

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange, 'tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful," that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, belonging as they do to a party who clamor so much about the right of instruction, should, after having been called upon by the people of their State, in the most unequivocal language, to give an account of their stewardship, and be stewards no longer, still cling with death-like pertinacity to office. If all the party's professions of regard for the will of the people be not hypocritical pretence, how can they hesitate a moment to resign? and how can those flaming "democrats" who uphold them in their obstinate and contumacious resistance of the popular voice, clearly and decisively expressed at the ballot-box, expect any thing but the scorn and contempt of the people they have so grossly deceived and disappointed!

If the positions of the contending parties from Mississippi were reversed, what should we hear from these would-be-thought democrats and lovers of the people! The public ear would be stunned with their loud and long-drawn out clamors! Messrs. Prentiss and Word would be belabored by every ranting whipster who fancied himself a writer or a speaker in the ranks of *the* party." They would be called by all the frightful names in the vocabulary of the Globe and its satellites—such as "bank-panic-whigs—blue light-nullifying British-party-federalists,' etc.—etc. etc. They would be charged with all the "base" principles of "traitors," "knaves," "enemies to popular suffrage," "contemners of the people's rights and wishes." O yes; every thing sacred and dear to the hearts of freemen would be trampled under foot by them; and the crimson of their guilt would be daubed upon the cheek of the whole whig party as a mark for every archer of the office-party who can draw a bow to shoot his poisoned arrows at. But as the case now stands, their rebelling co-workers in the cause of political quackery and misrule are "marvellous proper men"—aye, the very pinks and personification of Democracy, and worthy co laborers with Senators Grundy, Brown, Strange, Wright & Co. They have received no orders from any predominating faction of the Legislature to violate their official oath, to do violence to their own convictions of duty, to expunge from the Journals of Congress the sentence of condemnation upon the lawless proceedings of the Executive, to stifle the shrieks of freedom when stabbed by the sword of tyranny, or to blot out the Constitution itself. No, no! they have not been instructed by the Legislature, the creature of the sovereign people; they have only been instructed by the people themselves that their services are no longer desired! With these modern, new-fashioned democrats, the maxim seems to prevail that the *servant is above his master*. Shades of Jefferson, Madison, and their immortal compatriots! what will you say to the impositions practiced in your names, and these corruptions of your pure and healthful doctrines!

But we have trespassed farther than we intended, and will conclude by calling attention to the following interesting sketch of the closing speech of Mr. Prentiss, by the Spy in Washington:

Mr. Foster, who commenced his speech yesterday, on the Mississippi election, in favor of the sitting members, has occupied the whole of this day, without finishing. He will continue on Monday. "*Save me from my friends.*" The argument of Mr. Prentiss is unanswerable; and although I well know the power of party discipline, yet I do not believe, nor never will believe, until the vote is given, that in the face of that argument, a majority can be found in the House of Representatives, to confirm the decision made at the Extra Session. My opinion now is, that Prentiss and Word will be received as members of Congress.

It is impossible for me to give you an idea of Mr. Prentiss's speech. The following is a brief and imperfect sketch of his peroration. His utterance is uncommonly rapid; his voice good; his enunciation distinct; his manner, when excited, impressive, forcible, commanding. When about to close, he said—

"Sir, is there a State in this Union, that would submit to have her right of choosing her own representatives torn from her, and a representative, not of her choice, palmed upon her, by a decision of this House? What says Massachusetts! From the cradle in which young Liberty was first rocked; even from old Faneuil Hall, comes forth her ready answer—"It was for this very right of representation our farther fought the battles of the revolution, and, ere we will surrender this dear bought right, those battles shall again become stern realities.

"Would Kentucky submit? Ask her, Mr. Speaker, and her very mammoth cannon will find a voice to thunder in your ear her stern response—"Not sooner than submit to such an outrage, our soil shall be re-baptized with a new claim to the proud but melancholy title of—*the dark and bloody ground.*

"What says Virginia, with her high, stern device, her *sic semper tyrannis*, the proudest motto that ever blazed upon a warrior's shield, or a nation's arms! How would she brook such usurpation! What says the mother of States, and of State Right doctrines; she who has placed *instruction* as a guardian over *representation*, to the proposition that this House can make a representative for a State, and force it upon her, against her choice and will?

"And where is South Carolina; the *Harry Percy* of the Union; though there lives not the Harry of Monmouth, who can pluck from her brow the laurels which she has so nobly won in many a well-fought field! On which side, in this great controversy, does she couch her lance and draw her good blade! I trust upon the side of her sister State; upon the side, too, of the Constitutional rights of all the States. And let her lend all the strength of her good right arm to the blow, when she strikes in so just and righteous a quarrel.

"Sir, twenty five States sit here in judgment upon the most sacred right of a sister State. Should your decision be against her, you tear her brightest jewel from her brow, and forever bow her head in shame and dishonor.

"But if this be your determination, I have but one request, on her behalf, to make. When you decide that she cannot choose her representation on this floor, at the same moment blot from the spangled banner of the *Union* the bright *star* that glitters to the name of MISSISSIPPI—but leave the *stripe* behind—a fit emblem of her degradation."

A CASE IN POINT.—The Louisville Journal of a late date says: "The Government demands specie and specie alone for all its tens of thousands of debts. Now, if some millionaire, some man of immense fortune, with numberless large debts due to him throughout the community, were to demand their liquidation in specie; would he not be loaded with curses and banished from society! And ought not a Government, guilty of the same oppressive course of conduct, to be visited with the people's hisses and execrations!"

☞ One of "the party" has introduced into the Legislature of Virginia resolutions declaring that no connexion between the Federal Government and Banking Corporations is established by the Constitution, and deprecating such a connexion; asserting that the federal revenue should be collected in specie, or its equivalent; declaring that a United States Bank is unconstitutional and inexpedient, and that it is to be resisted as not less dangerous than a Treasury Bank; and finally, approbating and glorifying the "manly firmness which has been shown by the President under recent events of peculiar magnitude and difficulty!"

So it seems Virginia would also 'strut' her hour upon the stage,' and in resolutions of 'learned length and thundering sound,' laud the Executive and his political heresy of Sub-Treasuries—at the same time hypocritically deprecating the establishment of a Treasury Bank!—when in fact Sub Treasury, is but another name for Sub-Executive officers, to be quartered upon every State—the mere instruments of the Executive—for then the monied power will be concentrated in him alone. The Treasury will be his—and if he can remove the Secretary at pleasure, as Gen. Jackson did, what barrier is there to his uncontrolled sway of the millions of money belonging to the country? Through these officers he will constantly be advised of the state of public sentiment in every section; and he can even influence and overawe public opinion in some degree.

Mr. Ritchie has given his assent to the resolutions; and a cotemporary shrewdly hints that they will pass of course.

☞ Our worthy brethren of the Newbern Spectator have misconstrued our expression of last week, relative to emancipation in Kentucky. We intended to convey the idea that the abolition movement of Kentucky at a juncture like the present, was to be especially deprecated; that that movement would add strength to the abolitionists—and that it was time that the South were moving by States to the common principle that slavery SHALL NOT be abolished"—BY CONGRESS. We never thought for a moment, of recommending an interference by one or more States, with the domestic concerns of another. The States have exclusive jurisdiction within their own limits of all rights not delegated to the Federal Government. The States, in forming the federal compact, engrafted slavery upon the Constitution as a *domestic*, or *State* policy; and of course their interference with one another on this subject, is as unjust and unconstitutional as would be a similar interference by Congress itself. Just so, also with the District. Congress has no more right to abolish slavely there than would a Legislature have to abolish it in a State.

Failure of another Pet Bank.—The Middlesex Bank of Massachusetts has failed. This Bank was intimately connected with the Commonwealth Bank, which failed recently. The Government has claims upon it to the amount of $60,000, which, it is said, will probably be lost to the Treasury.

Editoric. Convention.—A Convention of the Editors of the State of Virginia, was held a few days ago in Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The Convention adjourned yesterday, at 10 o'clock. We shall give their proceedings, as soon as they are prepared for the press. We have never known a body, which met, acted, and parted with greater harmony. We hope it has not met in vain. The just and beautiful Report, on the means of improving the tone of the public press, would alone do honor to any association. It will be embodied in the proceedings of the Convention."

☞ See Prospectus of the Metropolitan, a weekly paper published at Washington.

Mr. Black, of Mississippi, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle justly remarks:

This is an instance of obedience to the wishes of the people, as manifested in the recent elections in that State, which may be well pressed upon the consideration of Messrs. Ruggles and Williams of Maine, Allen and Morris of Ohio, Strange and Brown of North Carolina, Wall of New Jersey, Wright of New York, Grundy of Tennessee, &c. &c. as examples for their imitation. But "none are so blind as they who won't see!"

COTTON—In Fayetteville, 8 a 10—in Petersburg, 9 a 10 3-8—in Liverpool, rather declining.

SUPREME COURT.

PETER PATTERSON, of Cumberland County, and Thomas C. Miller, of Wilmington, have been admitted to the practice of Law in the Superior Courts.

Since our last the following Opinions have been delivered:

RUFFIN C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case State vs Humphries, from Guilford, reversing the judgment below and ireeting a venire de novo.

DANIEL J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wright (*qui tam*) vs McGibbony, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

GASTON J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in Dencs *dem* Motley vs. Whitemore, from Caswell affirming the judgment below. Also in Vanhook vs Vanhook, in Equity from Person, decree declaring all the children of B. Rogers or those representing them to be entitled to equal shares in the slaves in controversy. Also in Hinton vs Oliver, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below and directing a trial of the issues in the cause. Also in Adock v. Fleming, from Chatham, reversing the judgment below.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was held in this City on the 22nd instant. We have not been furnished with the proceedings of this meeting, but learn from the Register that resolutions necessary to enable the Board to take proper steps for providing ways and means to prosecute the work vigorously, were unanimously adopted; and resolutions were also adopted, showing the determination of the Stockholders to extend the Road south of Raleigh. It is contemplated that 10 miles will be put in use by the 1st of March, and 48 by the 1st of July, or sooner. The remainder of the work is under contract. Many hands are employed, and the work is progressing in a rapid and vigorous manner. The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the able and indefatigable President and Directors of this Company, for the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

☞ At a recent meeting of the Board of Commisioners of this City, John J. Christophers, Esq. was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Jas. Murray Constable.

CANADA AFFAIRS.

It will be seen, by reference to accounts published in another column, that the patriots have abandoned their head quarters, Navy Island; restored the government arms they had in their possession, and dispersed in other directions. Van Rensselaer, their General, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshall, and bailed.

Gen. Scott and the British, it will be seen from the following, have almost come in contact with each other: The steamboat Barcelona was threatened by an attack from British armed schooners in American waters. Gen. Scott advised the British officer in command, that if the attack were made in the American waters he should feel it his duty to repel it, and he ranged his cannon along the banks of the river accordingly. The boat was permitted to pass unmolested.

It will also be seen that considerable excitement existed for a while at Detroit, Michigan, and the impression seemed to prevail that the scene of war would be transferred to that part of the country. Several hundred of the patriots had embodied themselves on a British Island, called Bois Blanc, and also a large number at Sugar Island. A steam schooner, sent with a detachment of 40 men from the latter to the former place, was on the 11th taken by the Queen's forces and it is reported that every soul on board was inhumanly butchered. The Governor of Michigan visited the camp on Sugar Island, and prevailed on the forces there assembled to abandon their expedition; and the forces on both islands, it is reported, have dispersed; and the war is considered at an end.

Gen. Scott has been ordered to Detroit.

For the Star.

In the Milton Spectator of the 16th instant, I find the following communication:

"Messrs. Editors: I see in the statement of the Comptroller, received by his Excellency Gov. Dudley, and ordered to be published in 5 newspapers within the State, something that wants explanation, at least. In that statement the sum of $100,000 is put down to the use of the Treasurer. We wish and demand of the Governor his authority in law, to place that sum to the use of the Treasurer, out of the surplus money sent we the people, by Congress. On page 127 of the acts of last General Assembly there is an act appropriating all (the word used in that act) the surplus received by the State, to other purposes than the *use of the Treasurer*. Also, the Governor tells us in that report, published to the world, that the inducements to loan a portion of that money to the banks was *strong and conclusive* under an agreement that indulgencies would be extended to their debtors. Will his excellency be good enough to inform the debtors to the Banks, if he has accepted of the late order of the State Bank to demand and receive or sue all who fail to pay one fourth the principal and interest every ninety days? As the fulfilment of that pledge or agreement with the banks when he loaned them our hard money for their use, and accepted their promise to grant we the people favours? We want (and we will have) this account settled with the Governor soon. If this is the only favor that his Excellency has been able to purchase for we the people, for the use of hundreds of thousands of our hard money, put at his disposal by our last Assembly, I for one protest against his being again furnished with hard money to purchase favors with, for we the people, I wish an explanation, and hope it may be satisfactory. A DEBTOR."

That the people have an inherent and unalienable right to demand from agents and representatives a strict account of all their transactions in a public capacity, no one will—no one can deny. It is the very ground-work upon which the stability of a representative government rests. So far as *A Debtor* demands only why so and so were done, and what may be expected in future, his efforts were right and praiseworthy. But how is it possible that he could remain ignorant of the *Law* appropriating and setting apart $100,000 out of the surplus money, to defray the civil and contingent expenses of the government of this State? Had *A Debtor* read a few pages more in the laws of this State, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, (and which are in the hands of every Justice of the Peace in the State) he would have found it. I refer him to page 167 to the following words, and gravely and seriously ask him if they give no authority in law for said transfer, viz:

"An act to amend an act entitled "an act to aid internal improvements in this State," passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and to defray the civil and contingent charges of the State Government."

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That from the fund set apart and established by the said act to aid Internal Improvements in this State, the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars* be, and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the civil & contingent expenses of the State government if the same shall be deemed necessary and requisite; and in the disbursement of the monies belonging to said fund *the appropriation hereby made shall be preferred to those* designated in the aforesaid act."

This looks something like giving authority for such transfer. This law he will also find in the "Revised Statutes of North Carolina," page 351, and should he still remain ignorant of the law by which the Governor transferred to the credit of the Treasurer this $100,000. I would refer him to nearly all the newspapers of this State, published during the last sitting of the Assembly. I also refer his undivided attention to some able, eloquent, and truly patriotic essays published and now publishing in the N. Carolina Standard, under the caption of "State Affairs." All, and any of these references will convince him and all other doubtful Debtors and persons that the said transfer was in direct accordance—nay, even in *obedience* to a positive law of the Legislature. Before such a transfer could have been made contrary or even without the injunction of law, the Governor, Treasurer, and Comptroller must all have become corrupt and dishonest. I am not now aware that any of these faithful and intelligent public officers have ever rendered themselves subject to the slightest suspicion. A Debtor ought to be aware that all warrants for the transfer or payment of money must be in compliance with the law. Should the Governor, through design or mistake, give a warrant on the Treasurer for the transfer or payment of any money contrary to law, the Treasurer would refuse to accept it. Should he, through design or negligence, pay on its authority, the Comptroller would refuse to accept it as a voucher. And should the Comptroller pass the voucher, there is still a check to these unlawful proceedings, in the committee of finance, under whose supervision all the vouchers filed in the Comptroller's Department are examined and passed upon. This statement of facts, it is hoped, will answer the requisitions of A Debtor, so far as the law is concerned. A Debtor ought to know that the Governor has no power over the Banks to prohibit them from collecting the debts due them in whole or in part. Had the Board loaned to individuals, it would now have to call in at least 50 per cent. to meet their subscriptions to Rail Roads authorized by acts of last General Assembly. He ought and must know that it is *not true* that any "*hard money*" was loaned by the Governor to the Banks; for, in the act to which he refers, it is made the duty of the *Board* to lend the money. In the Comptroller's Report, it is shewn that the loans to the Banks were made after May (at which time all the Banks, it is well known, stopped "specie pay ment") last, out of that part of the surplus money received by North Carolina subsequent to a suspension of specie payments by all the Banks. This loan made by the Board of Internal Improvements—not the Governor, alone to the Bank of the State, was made in July; and so far as the fact of the reception of "hard money" is involved, I can assure A Debtor that the State did not receive so much as a single sixpence in "*hard money*," and *consequently could not*, and *therefore did not* loan any, either to Banks or individuals. The Board of Internal Improvements lent its money to the Banks at 6 per cent. the whole to be returned upon 60 days previous notice. Congress lent it to the Banks at 2 per cent., and to be collected whenever and wherever they could, by dint of dunning and force of law: Yet, members of Congress, who voted for this deposit, are lauded to the skies; while the officers of State, who have made at least thrice as good a disposition of the money, are subject to suspicion and slander. When will we cease national broils, and turn our attention to "State affairs." The remarks of the Governor accompanying the Comptroller's report, stating the reasons for this mode of loaning to the Banks, are not only satisfactory but unanswerable. The offer was made by the Banks, and the Board would have been held responsible by the Legislature for refusing so convenient and profitable an investment. Is A Debtor satisfied?

NO DEBTOR.

P S. I would thank the Milton Spectator to republish his communication and this statement of facts along with it, that all parties concerned may have justice.

Raleigh, January 26, 1838.

RUFFLED OATS.

The subscriber has for sale 50 Bushels Ruffled Oats.

J. T. C. WIATT

Raleigh, January 29, 1838. 6 3w

Register and Standard 3t.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Chowan river last, negro man ALBERT, the property of Sylvester L. Jordan, turpentine. Albert was hired out in Hyde county last year, by me, as Guardian of said negro, to Jos. S. May, near Germanton, Hyde county, who gave him a permit to come to me, to be hired out for this year, but instead of doing so, has left, I presume, for the purpose of making his way to some free State, as he absconded without any provocation whatever. He will likely endeavor to pass for a free man; and in order the more successfully to practise the deception, may have succeeded in getting some one crippled wretch to forge for him free papers. Said boy is a very artful fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion rather light but not bright—his feet very much turned out when walking, stout high, leans forward in his body, spare built, of pleasing address, but when spoken to by his superiors has rather a down cast look, and has some what of a suspicious appearance, full forehead, with an intelligent countenance, prominent cheek bones—believe he has a set of good teeth. He is about 24 or 5 years old. Said boy, when he left, wore a silk beaver hat, narrow brim, somewhat worn, clothes mostly of woollen homespun of a dove colour, and an old blue cloth coat.

The above reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at my residence on Pungo creek, near Bath Postoffice, Beaufort county, N C.—or confine him in any jail in this or any other State, so that I get him.

All masters of vessels, stage and rail road contractors, and all other persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, concealing, employing, or carrying him away, under the severest penalty of the law—as I intend to rigidly enforce upon any person or persons who may be guilty; and I will liberally reward any person for such information as may convict any person who may or may have either harboured, employed, concealed, or carried him away.

WM. S. CORDON,
Guardian to S. I. JORDAN.

Pungo creek, near Bath P. O., 7 6 6w
Beaufort co., N. C. Jan. 18, 1838 5

YEMEN,

The Thorough-bred Arabian,

Will stand at my stable in Orange county, the ensuing season, at more moderate terms than any horse of his value, to wit: Thirty dollars to insure; Twenty-five dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid within the season. The season has already commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all who will favor him with their custom, to do so early; as many advantages are gained by raising early colts. Mares will board at the usual prices in our country.

JAMES MOORE.

N. B. For blood and performances see advertisements.

January 25, 1838. 6 4w

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton

The Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday at five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest one hour at night, at Allen's in Moore county. Fare $8 50 These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c &c., and is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. RAGUE Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.

January 24, 1838 6 3m

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A General Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms—One Dollar and a Half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers inclusive five dollars; nine for ten dollars; nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (postage paid) to
LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.
Georgetown, D. C.

☞ Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with this request.

TURNER & HUGHES

Are receiving, at the North Carolina Book Store, a very large and splendid lot of Books. The following Annuals intended for presents, are superior to any thing they have ever offered:

Pearls of the East, splendid engravings, colored
Flowers of Loveliness do
Gems of Beauty do
Heath's Book of Beauty do
Magnolia do
English Annual do
Oriental Annual do
Keepsake do
Christian Keepsake do
Bijou do
Friendship's Offering
Forget Me Not
Literary Souvenir
Atlantic do
Token
Young Lady's Friend
Beauty's Costume
Authors of England
Walker's Beauties
Byron's Gallery
Finley's Beauties of Byron
Child's Annual
Book of Gems
Rosseo's South Wales
Book of Christmas.

And many others illustrated with the most splendid engravings. Also the works of Shakespeare in 7 vols Octavo (full Turkey binding—a beautiful edition.)

Call and examine for yourselves.

For sale by Turner & Hughes
RALEIGH,

Webster's 8vo. Dictionary.

The following are but a part of the numerous recommendations which have been received by the publishers:

The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English language are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed. We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it, the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers, and the definitions have a character of discrimination, exactness, perspicuity and accuracy not found we believe in any other Dictionary of the English language.

Jeremiah Day, D. D. L. L. D. President of Yale College.
Simeon Baldwin, late judge of the Supreme Court.
David Daggett, L. L. D. Professor of Law in Yale College, and judge of the supreme court.
Benjamin Silliman, M. D. L. L. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

In addition to the above, recommendations of similar import have been received from the following gentlemen:

Joshua Bates, Pres't. of Middlebury College.
S. Chapin, Pres't. of Columbian College D. C.
John Henry Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.
Joseph Story, judge of the supreme court of the United States.
William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the U. S. for the District of Columbia.

And from more than one hundred members of Congress.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW
Importer,
No. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

Offers for sale a complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, Jan 6, 1838 6 10w

SALEM ACADEMY

Mr. Thomas Moses, having been a pupil in the Louisburg Academy for the last five years, during which time he directed his attention to the following Branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Mathematics; also to the Latin and Greek Languages, say, as far as Virgil and Greek Minors,—will open his school on 15th inst.

Board may be obtained in the neighborhood at $6 00 per month; the terms of Tuition are, for lower branches $5 00 per session; for higher branches $7 50 per session.

This Institution is situated eight miles northeast of Louisburg, Franklin county, near Salem Chapel, in a respectable and healthy part of the county.

The recommendation, which Mr. M. has from his instructor, justifies us in the assurance, that he is fully competent to instruct in the above branches, and that he will use every exertion to promote the moral and literary advancement of all committed to his charge. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

WM. J. BRANCH,
WASHINGTON BRANCH,
JOHN GILL,
A. JONES.

8th Jan., 1838 6 3t

BLANKS for sale here.